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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st October, 1913.

No. 2068.—The Hon'ble Sir Robert Warrand Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his return to India on the 30th September 1913, from the leave of absence granted to him in the Home Department notification no. 1790-C., dated the 15th March 1913, and resumed charge of his office on the same date.

(901)

JUDICIAL.

The 26th September, 1913.

No. 1607.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In Schedule I, clause (4), after the words " Geological Survey ", the words " or of the Civil Veterinary Department " shall be inserted.

The 30th September, 1913.

No. 1648.—The services of Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th September 1913.

No. 1650.—The services of Mr. B. K. Mullick, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th September 1913.

No. 1652.—The services of Mr. Hari Nath Ray are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1913.

The 3rd October, 1913.

No. 1707.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, section 6, and in continuation of the rules published in the notifications quoted on the margin, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the members present :—

The Government of Bihar and Orissa may appoint any subordinate judge, being a member of the Provincial Civil Service and a native of India of proved merit and ability, to be also an assistant sessions judge.

POLICE.

The 27th September, 1913.

No. 1062.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the date on which their duties with the Assam Military Police terminated :—

Captain W. B. Hore, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant A. D. D. Carter, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1066.—Mr. F. C. Isemonger, officiating Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Director, Criminal Intelligence, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th September 1913, and until further orders.

The 1st October, 1913.

No. 1087.—The services of Captain S. J. B. Sparling, 57th Wilde's Rifles, and Lieutenant A. R. Porter, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th September, 1913.

No. 248.—Engineer E. Guppy, Royal Indian Marine, Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for ninety days with effect from the 29th September 1913.

PUBLIC.

The 1st October, 1913.

No. 2013.—It is hereby notified for general information that the under-mentioned officers will take rank in the articles of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899, which are indicated below in each case :—

- (1) Governor of Bengal, in Article 2.
- (2) Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bengal, in Article 13.
- (3) Members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, when within their own jurisdiction, immediately above the officers included in Article 14, and when without their jurisdiction, in Article 15.
- (4) Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, in Article 21.
- (5) Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces, in Article 26.
- (6) Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal, in Article 27.
- (7) Advocates General, Madras and Bombay, immediately below Article 30.
- (8) Members of the Legislative Council of a Chief Commissioner, in Article 40.
- (9) Director of the Indian Institute of Science, in Article 46.
- (10) Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, Chairmen of the Boards of Trustees for the improvement of the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, and President, Rangoon Municipal Committee, within their respective charges, in Article 50.
- (11) President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, in Article 54.
- (12) Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, in Article 66.
- (13) Chairman of the Port Trust, Madras, in Article 68.
- (14) Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Telegraph Department, in Article 69.
- (15) Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies under local Governments and Comptroller of Patents, in Article 70.
- (16) Principals of Government Colleges, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, or of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or of the Public Works Engineer establishment, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest, Survey, Mines, Postal, Telegraph, Customs, or Scientific Departments, or officers of the Indian Institute of Science, or Sanitary Engineers, not being Superintending Engineers, or Consulting Architects to local Governments, drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards, officers of the Police Department drawing Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards, Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts, Director of Survey, Madras, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, and Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, in Article 73.
- (17) Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies and Excise Commissioners under local Administrations, in Article 77.
- (18) Principals of Government Colleges, Officers of the Indian Educational Service and the graded Educational Service, or of the Indian Agricultural Service, or Sanitary Engineers, or Consulting Architects, or Electrical Inspectors, drawing Rs. 1,000 a month

and upwards; and officers of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or officers of the higher branch of the Military Accounts Department, or of the Public Works Engineer establishment, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest, Survey, Police, Mines, Postal, Telegraph, Customs, or Scientific Departments, drawing Rs. 900 a month and upwards, Assistant Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards, Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, First Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, officers of the Archæological Department drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards, officers of the Excise and Salt Departments drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards, officers of the Provincial Services of not less than 18 years' standing drawing Rs. 600 a month and upwards, Registrar to the Chief Court, Lower Burma, and Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Civil Service, in Article 78.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September, 1913.

No. 1825-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. J. A. Craven, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

No. 2314-Est.-A.—Major C. A. Smith, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months and furlough in continuation for fifteen months under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th September, 1913.

No. 2315-Est.-A.—Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Tochi, with effect from the 8th September, 1913.

The 1st October, 1913.

No. 1834-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Senor Don Manuel Zuniga Medina as Consul General for Chile at Calcutta.

No. 2324-Est.-A.—Mr. R. E. Holland of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 15th September, 1913, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2325-Est.-A.—Lieutenant Colonel V. G. Drake Brockman, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Mewar, held charge of the current duties of the office of Resident in Mewar, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th to the 17th September, 1913, inclusive.

The 2nd October, 1913.

No. 1841-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Halil Halid Bey as Consul General for Turkey at Bombay.

No. 1854-G.—With reference to Notification No. 241-G., dated the 30th January, 1913, Mr. J. G. Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 16th September, 1913.

No. 2342-Est.-B.—Captain L. S. Bayley, R.G.A., is appointed Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, with effect from the 23rd September, 1913.

The 3rd October, 1913.

No. 3287-I. B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 787-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913, specifying certain Courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council which have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), *viz.*—

Against the entry relating to the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country *for* the words "The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country", the words "The Court of the Assistant Resident, Kolhapur," shall be substituted.

Against the entry relating to the Mahi Kantha Agency the words "The Court of the Aval Karkun at Mahisa" shall be inserted between the words "Vatrak Kantha" and the words "The District Court".

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2354-Est.-A.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is placed on special duty in that Department with effect from the 11th September, 1913, and until further orders.

No. 2355-Est.-A.—Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th September, 1913, and until further orders.

H. WILKINSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1913.

No. 1241-F.E.—Mr. Gossain Das Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 21st September 1913 and until further orders.

No. 1242-F.E.—Mr. J. W. Pringle, Chief Superintendent, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 1st September 1913.

Mr. J. M. Bose, a Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the same date and during the absence on leave of Mr. Pringle.

No. 1243-F.E.—In this Department Notification No. 1165-F.E., dated the 19th September 1913, published on page 876 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 20th September 1913, against the name of Mr. A. T. Bhattacharya *for* "7th September 1913" read "8th September 1913".

No. 1250-F.E.—The following substantive promotions in the Indian Finance Department are notified:—

With effect from the 26th June 1913—

Rao Bahadur K. Balarama Ayyar is confirmed in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 1st July 1913—

Mr. S. K. Levett-Yeats, C.I.E., is promoted to Class II of Accountants-General, but will continue to officiate in Class I.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins, C.I.E., is confirmed in Class III of Accountants-General.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1913.

No. 43.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 20, dated the 15th April 1912, the services of Mr. R. J. Angus, Assistant Engineer, Simla Imperial Sub-Division, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st October 1913.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.**LAND SURVEYS.**

Simla, the 3rd October, 1913.

No. 1585.—Major A. Mears, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent in the Survey of India, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., R.E., on deputation, or until further orders.

GENERAL.

The 3rd October, 1913.

No. 2389—299-4.—With reference to the Home Department's Notification No. 2068 (Establishments), dated the 1st October 1913, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., reverted to his substantive appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 30th September 1913, and is granted privilege leave for 15 days with effect from the same date under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2393—299-5.—With reference to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 2389—299-4, dated the 3rd October 1913, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.I.E., I.C.S., will continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., or until further orders.

F. NOYCE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

FORESTS.

The 30th September, 1913.

No 962-F.—213-6.—Mr. J. L. Baker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans, is granted privilege leave for thirty-six days with effect from the afternoon of the 13th September 1913, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

From the same date Mr. B. P. Kelly, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Andamans, is appointed to hold charge of the Andamans Forest Division during the absence on leave of Mr Baker.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1913.

No. 1245-Genl.—With reference to the Education Department notifications nos. 1066, 1067, 1069 and 1070, dated the 5th September 1913, and in consequence of the appointment of Mr. G. R. Kaye as Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, with effect from the 8th September 1913, Mr. R. H. Blaker, Superintendent, 1st grade, will continue to officiate as Registrar, Mr. P. A. Collins as 1st grade Superintendent and Mr. T. M. Smith as 2nd grade Superintendent in that Department from that date.

Mr. L. D. Harrington continues to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, till the afternoon of the 15th September when Mr. T. M. Smith's privilege leave expired, thereafter he will officiate as 3rd grade Superintendent.

SANITARY.*The 30th September, 1913.*

No. 1545.—Captain R. E. Wright, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department substantively *pro tempore* from the 17th April to the 12th September 1912.

No. 1546.—Captain J. A. Cruickshank, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 19th March 1913.

The 3rd October, 1913.

No. 1571.—The services of Captain E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 820.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Colonel F. Lee, British Service, to be Officiating Military Secretary, with effect from the 25th April 1913.

COMMANDS.

No. 821.—Colonel Fitz J. M. Edwards, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General E. B. Burton, C.B., Indian Army, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 29th September 1913.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 822.—With reference to Army Department Notifications Nos. 305, dated the 11th April 1913, and 1123, dated the 6th December 1912, Major F. S. Walker, Indian Army, and Captain R. Scott, Indian Army, have been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave on private affairs to the 21st November 1913 and 11th October 1913, respectively.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 823.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 9th September 1913, page 5419.

* * * * *

*India Office,
September 9, 1913.*

The KING has approved of the admission of the undermentioned gentlemen to the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenants on probation :—

Sahib Singh Sokhey, M.B.
Atul Krishna Sinha, M.B.
Subramanya Doraisamy.
James Findlay, M.B.
Allan Seddon, M.B.
Jyotish Chandra De, M.B.
William Collis Spackman, M.B.
Nanalal Maganlal Mehta.
Charles Harry Powell Allen.
Peregrine Stephen Brackenbury Langton.
Robert Morrison Easton, M.B.
Reginald Victor Martin.

} Dated 26th July, 1913.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 824 —The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Herbert Des Vœux, Supernumerary List,—28th September 1913.

Captains to be Majors.

Charles Sumner Stooks, 5th Light Infantry
Claude Bayfield Stokes, 3rd Skinner's Horse
Vivian Edward Muspratt, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse)
Edward Currie Alexander, D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force)
Eric Grey Drummond, 4th Gurkha Rifles

} —28th September 1913.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No 825.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon (Supernumerary Senior Sub-assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar) Niranjan-lal is absorbed in the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 701, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shankar-das (E) to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar ;

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Jwala-parshal, red ; with effect from the 15th September 1913.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 826.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed 7 years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th September 1913 :—

No. 282, Vroj-Lal Umed Ram Pandit.
No. 283, Govind Dinkar Paranjope.
No. 285, Dali Shankar Mulji Trivedi.
No. 286, Udhav Sakha Ram Shindge.

No. 827.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th September 1913 :—

No. 337, Ganesh Raghunath Shirodker.
 No. 338, Gordhandas Jethabhai Desai.
 No. 339, Yeshvant Shiveramji Masoji.
 No. 341, Balwant Narayan Masurker.
 No. 342, Joseph Appaji Karvekar.
 No. 343, Waman Ramkrishna Rajpathak.
 No. 345, Maganlal Kanji.
 No. 346, Dowlatrao Ramchandra Rao.
 No. 347, Vithal Mahadeo Satpute.
 No. 349, Bhalchandra Sakharan Shede.
 No. 350, Aaron Ezekeil Ziradker.
 No. 351, Shanker Laxman Matker.
 No. 353, Yeshvant Ramchandra Jadhav.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 828.—The following promotion is made :—

58th Infantry.

Jemadar Abdur Rahman Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Mohammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bholé Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 5th August 1913.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 829.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th October 1913 :—

Conductor Leonard George Myatt, supernumerary, India Miscellaneous List.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 830.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Morris Allen, D.S.O., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 4th October 1913.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH.

No. 831.—Mr. H. M. Stowell, I.S.O., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General of India, is permitted to retire from the service ; with effect from the 1st October 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 832.—John Alexander Nash to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* T. F. G. Jones, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1913.

Samuel Henry Taylor to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1913.

Claude Arthur Cecil Streatfeild to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th August 1913.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 833.—John Oswald Little to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 31st March 1913.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 834.—Captain (Honorary Major) Charles Collins, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 17th June 1913.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 835.—Major Dossabhoj Dinshah Khumbatta, V.D., *Khan Bahadur*, resigns his commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st August 1913.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd October 1913.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 25th and 30th September 1913:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
3rd Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).	Lieutenant George Richard Home.	28th September 1913.	Lucknow ..	...	Was attached to Military Farms Department, Lucknow.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and 30th September 1913.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Herbert Ernest Jardine Batty.*	Captain.	Indian Medical Service.	25th May 1913.	Intestate.	Rs. A. P. 1,299 4 4	2nd December 1913.

* *Widow*—Mrs. Evelyn C. Batty.

Address.—C/o The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Nipson Sea Road, Bombay.

Father.—Mr. Herbert Batty.

Address.—C/o Messrs Grindley & Co., 54, Parliament Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st October, 1913.

No. 272.—Mr. A. K. Homan, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 2nd October, 1913.

No. 273.—Mr. F. C. Freeman Store-keeper, North Western Railway, is promoted from class II, grade 4, to class II, grade 3, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st October 1913.

The 3rd October, 1913.

No. 274.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 253, dated the 19th September 1913, Mr. Vaman Ganesh Gadgil officiating Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, until further orders.

No. 275.—Mr. H. Gibson, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class II of that establishment, from the 5th May 1913 to the 26th June 1913.

T. RYAN,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 11th September, 1913.

No. 1519-XV-362—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the managing committee of the Edward Kshatriya Boarding House, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), is hereby published for general information.

By order, etc.,

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

THIS AGREEMENT made the 15th day of August 1913 between the Secretary of State for India in Council hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the one part and the managing committee of the Edward Kshatriya Boarding House a Society registered under Act No. XXI of 1860 hereinafter called the Society of the other part.

Whereas the said Society has by public subscription acquired land measuring 3 bighas 16 biswas in Mauza Nagheta in the town of Hardoi and built on a portion thereof a boarding house at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for the accommodation of the Kshatriya and other Hindu boys prosecuting their studies in any of the local educational institutions.

Whereas the said Society has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire for the purposes of the said Society under the provision of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 a plot of land No. 69 measuring 19 biswas 2 roods, 15 poles situate in Mauza Nagheta in the town of Hardoi to provide space for a play ground and other extensions to or appertaining to the said Boarding House as may from time to time appear necessary to the said Society.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Society is a Society within the meaning of Section III (a) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law, is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land desired by the said Society is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the said Society is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding the matters specified in the aforesaid section.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

- (1) That the aforesaid Society will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint on its behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Society.
- (2) That the said Society will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.
- (3) That upon the said Society having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the payment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the said Society all the aforesaid plot of land No. 69 measuring 19 biswas 2 roods 15 poles situate in Mauza Nagheta in the town of Hardoi free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the said plot of land unto and the use of the said Society.
- (4) That the said Society will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purposes hereby agreed upon.
- (5) That the said Society will use the aforesaid plots of land for the purposes of a play ground and other extensions to or appertaining to the said Boarding House as may from time to time appear necessary to the said Society subservient to the registered objects of the said Society or for such other purpose of public utility as may be consistent with the upkeep and use of the said Boarding House so long as the building exists as such.
- (6) That the said Society will allow the public to have the full right and liberty to utilise the aforesaid Boarding House known as the Edward Kshatriya Boarding House and play ground and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of the students and scholars and their guardians as are or shall be for the time being fixed or framed by the said Society or such person or persons as the said Society shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said Society is or may be by law subject.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

W. J. D. BURKITT,

UJAGAR SINGH, *Vakil*,

Judicial Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Joint Secretary of the Kshatriya Sabha, Hardoi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1913.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 27th September 1913 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	12	10
		Broach District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulwar Port	1	...
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Rander Port	4	3
		Surat District	33	25
		Surat Agency	4	5
		Bhiwrdi Port	3	2
		Bandra „ . . . . .	...	...
		Malad „	4	4
		Bassein „ . . . . .	...	...
		Thana „	2	3
		Vesava „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kurla „ . . . . .	...	...
		Andheri „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan „	8	7
	Central	Thana District . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmednagar District	5	2
		West Khandesh „	3	2
		East Khandesh „	21	15
		Nasik District . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Town	141	93
		Poona District	18	12
		Satara District	202	122
		Sholapur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sholapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District . . . . .	...	...
		Amboli Port . . . . .	...	...
	Southern	Ratnagiri District	18	1
		Belgaum District	12	110
		Dharwar „	165	88
		Hubli Town	30	27
		Bijapur District	613	8

In the return for the week ending 20th September 1913 against Sholapur Town was 1 imported case and 1 death for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	7	8
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges	Aden Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	27	27
		Cutch State	4	4
		Kathiawar Agency : . . . . .	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	216	157
		TOTAL	1,693	1,234
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	23	22
		Mangalore Town and Port	8	7
		South Canara District	3 (b)	3 (b)
		Coimbatore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore District	47 (a)	38
		The Nilgiris "	1	1
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	82	71
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs . . . . .	...	...
		Calcutta	1	1

(a) One imported (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Mymensingh District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District . . . . .	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District . . . . .	...	...
		Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL .		1	1
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District	5	2
		Gaya Town . . . . .	...	...
		Gaya District	5	1
		Shahabad District	28	20
	Tirhut	Saran District	4	4
		Muzaffarpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Darbhanga "	5	3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town . . . . .	...	...
		Monghyr District	5	1
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District . . . . .	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL .		52	31
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur District	2	4
		Muzaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District	1	1
		Bulandshahr District	1	1

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 20th September 1913 :—

Gaya district read 28 cases 10 deaths for nil.

Muzaffarpur district read 4 cases 3 deaths for nil.

Darbhanga district read no case no death for 4 cases 3 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths
UNITED PROVINCES	Agra	Muttra District . . . . .	...	...
		Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
	Rohil- khand	Budann „ . . . . .	...	...
		M. radabadi „ . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District . . . . .	...	...
	Allahabad	Etawah „ . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpore „ . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehpur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad „	1	1
	Jhansi	Jalaun District . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares „ . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City	1	1
		Mirzapur District	1	1
		Jaunpur „	5	5
		Ghazipur „	16	14
		Ballia „	70	58
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	17	11
		Basti „ . . . . .	...	...
		Azamgarh „	33	17
	Kumaon	Naini Tal „ . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Lucknow	Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Unao " . . . . .	...	...
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	10	11
		Gonda "	3	3
		Bahraich "	1	1
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Fartabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki "	5	2
	TOTAL		167	182
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurgaon "	3	2
		Rohtak " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala	2	2
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur "	4	...
		Ludhiana " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar City	1	1
		Amritsar District . . . . .	...	...
		Lahore " . . . . .	...	...
		Gurdaspur " . . . . .	...	...
		Sialkot " . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala " . . . . .	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat District . . . . .	...	...
		Jhelum " . . . . .	...	...
		Rawalpindi "	28	12
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur " . . . . .	...	...
	Multan	Jhang " . . . . .	...	...
		Jind State . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	11	7
	TOTAL		49	24
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	15	13
		Insein District	2	2
		Hanthawaddy District . . . . .	...	...
		Tharrawaddy "	2	2
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome "	3	3
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	3
		Bassein District	3	2
		Honzada District	13	14
		Myaungmya "	3	3
		Maubin " . . . . .	...	...
		Pyapon " . . . . .	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District . . . . .	...	...
		Thaton " . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	1	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town . . . . .	...	...
		Katha " . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Meiktila	Meiktila District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	45	44
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Bhandara District	1	1
		Wardha Town . . . . .	..	...
		TOTAL	1	1
GOORG	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	37	25
		Bangalore City . . . . .	...	1
		Bangalore District	3	5
		Mysore City	2	2
		Mysore District	45	26
		Hassan „	32	19
		Kadur „	15	16
		Kolar „	10	7
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	2
		Tumkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga „	31	23
		Chitaldroog . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	176	126
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	58	47
		Bidar „ . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhani „ . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs . . . . .	...	...
		Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	58 (a)	47 (a)

(a) From the 15th to the 21st September 1913.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
	{	Chitor . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah State	25	23
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Kishangarh „ . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli City . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur City . . . . .	...	...
Alwar State		7	4	
Ajmer Town . . . . .	...	...
Shahpura Town . . . . .	...	...
Sirohi State . . . . .	...	...
Dungarpur . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL	29	27	
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	{	Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District	28	26
		TOTAL	28	26
		GRAND TOTAL	2,334	1,704

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 1589—1603.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th September 1913.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for items 1 to 4 of Part E, and for Part J, respectively, of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council :—

E.—In the case of the Public Works Department (subject to any limits fixed by Departmental orders) :—

1. All instruments relating to purchase, supply and conveyance or carriage of materials, stores, machinery, etc.
2. All instruments relating to the execution of works of all kinds, connected with buildings, bridges, roads, canals, tanks, reservoirs, docks and harbours and embankments, and also instruments relating to the construction of water-works, sewage works, the erection of machinery, and the working of coal-mines.
3. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of works.
4. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants whom the officers specified have power to appoint.

By Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Superintendents of Works, Executive Engineers in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Superintendents of the Viceregal Estates and the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Simla Imperial Sub-Division.

J.—In the case of the Forest Department :—

Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration and working of forests and with the business of the Forest Department generally.

By Chief Conservators, Conservators, Collectors of Districts, Deputy, Assistant, Extra Deputy, and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests to such extent and within such limits as the local Government may prescribe by notification in the Official Gazette.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to other local Governments and Administrations, to the Public Works Department and to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for information (

July 1913,
the 18th August 1913,
India.

* with reference to his letter no. 1402 V-1-5, dated the 29th July 1913.
† with reference to its office Memo. no. 1290-M., dated the 18th August 1913.

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H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 2nd October, 1913, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rainfall occurred chiefly in Burma and the south of the Peninsula. A depression which appeared over the centre of the Bay on the 27th moved northwards and occasioned a temporary recrudescence of rainfall in northeast India, giving very heavy rain on the Arakan and Chittagong coasts. It was however shortlived and by the close of the week it had ceased to affect the weather.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was fairly general on most days in Lower Burma, and on the 28th September and 1st October in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was fairly general rain in Assam throughout the week, and in Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa on the 28th September. Twenty-three inches of rain fell at Chittagong during the forty-eight hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 2nd October.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Falls of rain occurred at Chakrata, Gorakhpur, Bahraich, Amrnti and Jagdalpur.

Northwest India.—Light showers were reported from Rajkot, Surat and Gilgit.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain fell on the 29th September in the Konkan, on the 26th, 28th and 29th in Mysore, on the 27th in southeast Madras, on the 26th and 29th in the Madras Deccan and from the 27th September to the 1st October in Malabar.

3. The chief daily amounts of rain were as follows :—

September 25th. Yamethin 1·57", Lashio 1·78", Bangalore 1·76", Trichinopoly 2·00" and Cuddapah 1·34".

" 26th. Victoria Point 3·02", Cuttack 1·73", Mysore 1·61", Negapatam 2·85", Salem 1·35" and Cuddalore 3·86".

" 27th. Toungoo 1·48", Burdwan 2·24", Mymensingh 4·55", Calicut 5·39" and Trivandrum 0·97".

" 28th. Kyaukpyu 2·07", Akyab 2·12", Dinajpur 1·93", Sambalpur 1·59", Chitaldrug 1·08", Bangalore 1·07" and Mangalore 1·96".

" 29th. Akyab 9·43", Myitkyina 1·36", Cox's Bazar 2·20", Chakrata 1·17", Bahraich 0·84", Calicut 2·55", Belgaum 1·25", Bangalore 2·97" and Bellary 1·43".

" 30th. Akyab 3·22", Chittagong 16·57" and Cox's Bazar 5·53".

October 1st. Cherrapunji 4·43", Chittagong 6·58", Saugor Island 2·24" and Gorakhpur 1·87".

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in excess in Lower Burma, Bengal, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan; and differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Gujarat and the Konkan. It was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except Baluchistan and Sind, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of year.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab Southwest, Sind and Gujarat. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India East, Hyderabad South, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan; and is within 20 per cent of the normal elsewhere.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 2ND OCTOBER 1913.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY 1913 TO 2ND OCTOBER 1913.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	3'8	3'5	+0'3	70'3	86'0	-15'7	-18	-19
Lower Burma	4'4	3'5	+0'9	138'6	130'0	+8'6	+7	+6
Upper Burma	1'5	1'4	+0'1	36'4	35'2	+1'2	+3	+3
Assam	1'7	2'0	-0'3	70'6	72'1	-1'5	-2	-2
Bengal	3'9	1'9	+2'0	82'7	64'3	+18'4	+29	+26
Orissa	1'4	1'6	-0'2	59'6	52'4	+7'2	+14	+15
Chota Nagpur	0'8	1'3	-0'5	53'9	46'6	+7'3	+16	+17
Bihar	0'3	1'2	-0'9	60'8	47'1	+13'7	+29	+32
United Provinces, East	0'5	1'1	-0'6	30'9	37'2	-6'3	-17	-16
United Provinces, West	0	0'8	-0'8	20'2	37'9	-17'7	-47	-46
Punjab, East and North	0	0'2	-0'2	21'3	21'1	+0'2	+1	+2
Punjab, Southwest	0	0'1	-0'1	11'1	7'8	+3'3	+42	+44
Kashmir	0	0'3	-0'3	4'8	8'1	-3'3	-41	-38
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0'1	-0'1	3'7	5'7	-2'0	-35	-34
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0'5	1'1	-0'6	-55	-55
Sind	0	0	0	11'4	4'8	+6'6	+137	+137
Rajputana, West	0	0'2	-0'2	5'9	11'3	-5'4	-48	-47
Rajputana, East	0	0'1	-0'1	17'5	22'3	-4'8	-22	-21
Gujarat	0'2	0'2	0	31'2	23'0	+8'2	+36	+36
Central India, West	0'1	0'6	-0'5	32'5	29'3	+3'2	+11	+13
Central India, East	0	1'1	-1'1	22'6	39'8	-17'2	-43	-42
Berar	0'1	1'3	-1'2	31'3	29'2	+2'1	+7	+12
Central Provinces, West	0	1'2	-1'2	36'3	43'7	-7'4	-17	-15
Central Provinces, East	0	1'2	-1'2	41'3	45'6	-4'3	-9	-7
Konkan	1'4	1'6	-0'2	78'7	92'2	-13'5	-15	-15
Bombay Deccan	0'7	1'5	-0'8	21'6	23'8	-2'2	-9	-6
Hyderabad, North	0	0'8	-0'8	29'9	30'7	-0'8	-3	0
Hyderabad, South	0'1	1'1	-1'0	19'7	26'6	-6'9	-26	-23
Mysore	4'1	1'8	+2'3	17'7	20'0	-2'3	-11	-25
Malabar	4'6	1'6	+3'0	73'4	83'3	-9'9	-12	-16
Madras, Southeast	1'7	1'2	+0'5	10'5	13'2	-2'7	-20	-27
Madras Deccan	1'9	1'3	+0'6	10'4	18'6	-8'2	-44	-51
Madras Coast, North	0'8	1'1	-0'3	19'1	22'9	-3'8	-17	-16

GILBERT T. WALKER,

Director-General of Observatories.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 2nd October 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
27th September 1913.**

Burma.—During the week the rainfall was general over Lower Burma and light to moderate over Upper Burma. Cultivation of winter rice and miscellaneous crops is progressing. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice continues slightly above normal but tends to fall.

Assam.—During the week slight to moderate rain fell in all districts which somewhat improved the condition of the standing crops but the area under transplanted rice in Cachar and the central districts of the Brahmaputra Valley is likely to be less than it should be on account of previous want of rain. Harvesting of autumn rice and jute and transplantation of winter rice are nearly finished. The outturn of autumn rice is fair. Prospects of winter rice are fair to poor. The crop has been damaged by insects in parts of Sylhet, Goalpara and Darrang. Manufacture of tea is in progress and prospects are good. The average price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. Fodder is insufficient in Sylhet, Kamrup and Darrang.

Bengal.—During the week light to moderate rain fell over the Province. More rain is wanted in some districts for winter rice. Transplanting of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice are almost finished. Cutting and steeping of jute are still in progress and are nearing completion. Preparation of lands for spring crops has just commenced in places. The prospects of standing crops are on the whole fair in Western Bengal and those in Eastern Bengal are fairly good. The condition of cattle in the areas affected by the floods is still reported to be bad. Cattle disease is reported from five districts only. Want of fodder is felt in six districts. The price of rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was fairly general except in the districts of the Patna and Tirhut divisions where there was practically no rain. More rain is wanted in parts of Orissa. Transplantation of winter rice in the flood affected areas of Cuttack and Balasore is almost completed. Weeding of winter rice and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Preparation of lands for spring crops has commenced in some districts. Prospects of standing crops are good so far except in the flood affected areas of Cuttack, Balasore, Patna and Gaya where agricultural prospects are, however, gradually improving. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly in comparison with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in parts of Patna. Cattle disease is reported from 10 districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless. More rain is urgently needed throughout the Provinces. Damage to standing crops by drought is reported from all but the eastern districts. Harvesting and weeding of autumn crops and of millets, sowing of gram, picking of cotton, and preparation of land for the sowing of spring crops continue. Irrigation from wells and canals has been resorted to wherever practicable. Cattle disease has decreased considerably throughout the Provinces. Fodder is scarce in the central districts and in Bundelkhand but sufficient elsewhere. Prices have risen further.

Punjab.—During the week the weather was dry and rain is badly wanted in the Ambala division where unirrigated crops are withering from drought. Elsewhere the condition of standing crops is average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of

other autumn crops continue with outturn average to good. Ploughing for and sowings of spring crops are proceeding. Sowings are normal and in time. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are generally close to normal.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless and the weather moderate. The condition of standing crops is good in the Bannu tahsil, average in Peshawar except on unirrigated areas in Swabi and fair on irrigated areas and average on unirrigated areas in Dera Ismail Khan. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal commenced from 17th September. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient except in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district where fodder is insufficient. Prices are high but stationary.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 15 and maize from 12 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in one tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle disease prevails in the Baramula and Anantnag districts. Prices are normal. Reaping of autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops are in progress.

Rajputana.—The weather was clear. The rainfall in Udaipur was 50 cents. Slight falls were also reported from isolated parts in Rajputana. Good general rain is very urgently needed in the Eastern States, Central Rajputana, including Ajmer-Merwara, and in parts of Kotah and Jhalawar where standing crops on dry lands have withered from drought. In these areas fodder is also insufficient. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress and land is being prepared for sowings. Cattle are in good condition. Water is generally sufficient. Prices are high and fluctuating. Cattle emigration continues in Ajmer-Marwara.

Central India.—During the week the rainfall was nil in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Bhopal, partial in Gwalior and Indore, good in Malwa and Bhopawar, insufficient in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the Gwalior division of Gwalior, and in the Alampur pergana of Indore. The weather continues to be seasonable. Weeding of autumn crops and preparation of land for spring crops are going on. Operations have been stopped in parts of Bundelkhand for want of rain. Standing crops are good in Malwa, Bhopal and Bhopawar, and bad elsewhere. The crops have been damaged by want of rain in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, the Gwalior division and the Alampur pergana of Indore. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. The supply of fodder is bad in the Gwalior division, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Prices are rising in some districts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, are normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather was clear, hot and occasionally cloudy. Chhindwara and Amraoti received light rain not exceeding 20 cents. More rain is required. The break is causing damage to autumn crops in parts of several districts. Cotton so far is faring well. Preparation of land for spring crops was in progress but rain is required to facilitate the operation. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of gram rose from two to four seers per rupee in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. Elsewhere prices remained fairly steady or fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to rise.

Feudatory States.—During the week seven States had rain ranging from 15 cents to 1½ inches. Prospects are generally good but more rain is needed. Prices are almost steady.

Bombay.—The rainfall during the week was moderate in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and slight elsewhere except in Sind, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Palanpur and Cutch. The rain has been

beneficial but is still insufficient in the Konkan, the Deccan, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts and insects in parts of Sind, by insects in parts of Ahmedabad and Bijapur and by rats in Karachi and Rewa Kantha. They are withering in parts of Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara. Harvesting of autumn crops generally continues. Preparation of lands for spring crops is progressing. Sowing has commenced in parts. The supply of fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar. Prices are falling in parts of Sind, fluctuating in the Deccan and steady elsewhere. The public health is generally good. Stocks of grain are sufficient. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th September were :— Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur 306.

Hyderabad.—During the week the rainfall was general but light to moderate, the average being 1 inch 4 cents. Autumn crops are fair to good but have suffered somewhat from want of rain in the Raichur, Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar districts and have been damaged by insects in parts of the Raichur and Mahbubnagar districts. Early rice is being irrigated. The crop is fair except in parts of the Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts. Lands are being prepared for spring crops and sowings are progressing but more rain is awaited in parts. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in five and cattle disease in six talukas. There has been no variation in the prices of grains. The highest price in districts is 8 seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Karimnagar and the lowest 18 seers in Usmanabad and Bidar.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was good in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore and fair elsewhere. The price of *Ragi* has fallen slightly in Bangalore and Kolar and risen in Chitaldroog and the price of rice has fallen in Tumkur. The markets are well supplied. Standing crops are improving under the recent rains. The prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is required in parts of Hassan and Kadur. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—During the week the rainfall was light but general. Rice is in good condition. Picking of cardamoms continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was very heavy in South Arcot, heavy in Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Pudukkottai, *nil* in Sandur, light in the Vizagapatam Agency, Madras and Tinnevely, and fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good and have benefited by the recent rains in parts but require rain in many places. Harvesting of dry crops and paddy over small areas is proceeding with outturn generally fair. Sowings of dry crops and paddy are proceeding normally for the most part. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Pasture is scanty in many places. Prices show a slight upward tendency.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		REMARKS.	
	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	20th September 1912.	20th September 1913.	Increase.		Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways-												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	319	2,495	2,571	6,63,609	7,49,000	266	291	1,82,37,000	11,742	...	...
Bezawada Extension	356	21	21	5,354	6,600	255	314	1,95,000	...	18,918	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	660	946	946	5,04,193	5,04,000	533	533	1,57,77,000	...	11,81,315	...	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	430	1,561	1,578	8,11,426	9,65,000	520	612	1,46,70,427	...	4,01,573	...	
East Indian	793	2,455	2,551	18,24,763	21,87,000	747	857	4,85,27,678	11,77,678	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	625	2,473	2,537	12,39,577	12,71,000	501	501	3,45,24,075	18,52,925	...	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	339	126	126	35,649	38,500	286	305	9,47,075	6,975	...	...
Baran-Kotah	86	40	40	4,340	4,500	108	112	92,885	...	...	...
Bhopal-Itarsi.	556	57	57	34,511	33,000	608	579	7,49,812	1,03,188	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	269	2,585	2,585	6,05,610	6,29,000	234	243	1,73,56,238	5,95,762	...	...
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,812	3,927	18,51,175	13,80,000	486	351	4,44,77,997	...	15,76,997	...	
Odisha and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	295	1,591	1,600	3,50,417	4,70,000	245	294	1,20,04,648	6,51,648	...	...
Cawnpore-Banda (a)	...	33	33	...	800	...	24	...	...	21,800	...
Hardwar-Dehra	267	32	32	7,179	9,600	224	300	2,57,608	...	27,392	...	
Assam-Bengal	158	805	805	1,28,754	1,55,000	160	193	28,53,901	...	...	901
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	328	1,828	1,828	4,60,560	4,48,000	257	245	1,45,89,121	17,94,121	...	...
Burma	280	1,545	1,552	3,36,263	4,11,000	218	265	92,88,622	10,64,378	...	...
Calcutta-Hyderabad (British Section)	209	124	124	30,920	31,500	250	254	6,40,876	1,53,124	...	...
Calcutta-Bareilly	153	281	287	31,312	33,900	111	118	10,90,066	26,934	...	...
Coimbatore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	172	411	411	65,176	61,300	159	149	16,93,917	29,083	...	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	379	1,396	1,451	4,90,976	5,27,000	352	352	1,32,15,735	3,82,265	...	...
Travancore Branch	147	108	108	15,576	16,900	144	156	4,00,652	13,348	...	...
Tripoot	242	774	792	1,50,659	1,67,000	195	211	43,88,373	...	...	2,373

	104	10	10	1,351	2,000	84	125	34,430	66,200	25,764	...	(b) Opened from 1st January 1913.
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	51	...	89,400	...	...
Jullundur Doab (b)	...	...	...	...	500	...	23	...	1,174	...	...
Khanpur-Chachran	25	22	22	550	15,000	133	190	13,926	3,33,000	...	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	10,497	4,200	125	123	3,40,564	1,32,000	...	7,564	
Nagda-Ujjain	169	34	34	4,201	1,02,000	310	305	1,59,092	28,38,000	...	27,092	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	311	334	334	1,03,476	4,300	129	125	20,20,157	9,40,000	2,17,843	...	
Petlad-Cambay	172	34	34	4,375	42,000	348	359	1,51,623	1,40,000	...	11,623	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	348	108	108	37,602	85,000	257	250	10,31,679	9,22,000	...	1,09,679	
Southern Punjab	230	425	425	1,09,431	24,000	130	155	25,45,580	23,08,000	...	2,37,580	
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	155	155	21,102	10,000	42	48	5,52,098	5,91,000	38,302	...	
Sutlej Valley	47	208	208	8,710	19,000	125	123	2,27,514	2,09,000	41,486	...	
Tapti Valley	176	155	155	19,411	6,300	271	286	6,40,060	5,67,000	...	79,060	
Tarapur	333	22	22	5,954	1,600	47	47	1,83,395	59,200	...	12,395	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	1,610	4,800	59	54	65,772	1,70,000	...	6,572	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	76	89	89	5,215	1,82,000	146	147	1,63,710	50,70,000	6,890	...	
Bengal and North-Western	182	1,174	1,240	1,71,788	34,700	231	27	53,16,436	6,94,000	...	2,46,436	
Bengal Doars	181	153	153	35,272	5,800	114	112	6,23,514	1,66,000	70,486	...	
Bezawada-Masulipatam	124	52	52	5,930	29,000	122	133	1,55,058	7,09,000	10,902	...	
Bhavnagar (including Dhargadra)	150	194	224	23,614	5,200	128	158	7,29,578	1,19,000	...	20,578	
Cooch Behar	163	33	33	4,235	30,200	301	351	1,12,151	6,41,000	6,849	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	299	86	86	25,859	11,200	62	61	5,83,127	3,67,000	57,873	...	
Jackwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	78	184	184	11,359	23,700	114	112	3,55,820	6,12,000	11,180	...	
Jondal-Parbandar (including Jetalpur-Rajkot)	121	194	211	22,041	58,800	141	133	5,67,605	17,42,000	54,395	...	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	192	442	442	62,438	5,000	73	68	20,03,440	1,32,000	...	2,61,440	
Jalpur	87	73	73	5,320	5,200	81	96	1,56,339	1,40,000	...	24,339	
amagar	90	54	54	4,355	97,500	113	98	1,11,449	27,05,000	28,551	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	910	995	1,02,809	10,600	74	94	25,56,889	2,83,000	2,08,111	...	
Jangad	93	100	113	7,435	5,100	190	176	2,32,362	1,55,000	50,638	...	
Kolhapur	210	29	29	5,495	3,900	31	39	1,33,179	21,821	...	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	40	100	100	3,117	9,300	130	100	77,341	95,900	18,559	...	
Morvi (including Vankar-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	148	93	93	12,117	11,900	91	216	3,44,459	2,75,000	...	69,459	
Myseningsh-Jamalpur-Jagannathgani	132	55	55	5,397	34,000	132	127	1,47,871	10,20,000	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	143	268	268	35,353	700	146	140	10,30,904	3,06,000	64,129	10,904	
Sangli	146	5	5	728	10,300	146	158	15,557	12,200	...	...
Shoranur-Cochin	187	65	65	9,459	18,500	166	186	2,90,886	5,12,000	3,743	...	
Tanjore District Board	175	103	103	17,075	5,000	86	75	4,65,743	1,24,000	15,114	...	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	95	67	67	5,759	26,000	416	510	1,46,196	5,57,000	46,257	...	
Barsi	96	116	116	12,036	11,300	104	97	4,31,215	4,73,000	...	22,196	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	1,729	1,400	86	70	38,282	40,400	41,785	...	
Gackwar's Dabhoi	89	118	118	7,798	8,000	66	68	2,56,351	2,85,000	2,118	...	
Kosamba-Zankhva	14	26	26	238	300	9	12	(c) 10,108	12,200	28,649	...	
Nadiad-Kapadvanj (d)	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	61	...	59,800	2,092	...	
Rajppla	62	37	37	1,631	1,600	45	43	52,026	54,600	59,800	...	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	430	51	51	21,217	26,000	416	510	5,30,480	5,57,000	26,520	...	
Pipar Road-Bhavi (e)	...	...	...	...	500	...	20	...	11,000	11,000	...	
	163	7,027	7,390	10,59,612	10,81,800	151	146	2,87,47,632	2,89,33,100	1,85,468	...	
TOTAL	360	32,594	33,382	1,02,69,407	1,11,84,100	331	335	28,34,76,612	28,42,94,400	8,17,788	...	
GRAND TOTAL	360	32,594	33,382	1,02,69,407	1,11,84,100	331	335	28,34,76,612	28,42,94,400	8,17,788	...	

(c) From 1st June 1912.

(d) Opened from 5th March 1913.

(e) Earnings reported from March 1913.

C. F. ANDERSON, Major, R.E.

Simla the 2nd October 1913.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th March 1913.

On and after the 5th April till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th October 1913.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

September 22.

1205. D. D. Pudumjee. *Improvements in cotton gins.*
 1206. D. D. Pudumjee. *Improvements in cotton machinery.*
 1207. E. T. D'Cunha. *Improvements in sleepers.*

September 24.

1208. G. L. Davies & W. E. W. Richards. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of paint or the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

787. Siemens Bros. & Co. Ltd. *Improvements in and relating to selecting devices for telephone systems.*
 896. Nueva Espana S. A. *A composition of matter for increasing the yield of sugar from the saccharine juices of plants.*
 1068. A. R. Angus. *Improvements in or relating to railway safe running devices.*
 1082. P. Martin. *Safety spring child carrier for a bicycle.*
 1083. V. L. Raven. *Improvements relating to the cylinders of locomotives.*
 1085. J. Evans. *An improved process for converting fine coal into a marketable fuel.*
 1088. T. Kalianjee and A. B. Paranjape. *Improvements in internal combustion engine.*
 1090. B. Singh, K. Singh, S. Singh and L. Singh. *Improvement in the method of manufacturing chalk pencils.*
 1091. O. Mengelbier. *Improvements relating to the extraction of juice from sugar cane and similar saccharine material.*
 1092. H. Hawthorn and T. B. Bishop. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for coagulating, smoking and manufacturing rubber.*
 1094. Leeds Forge Co., Ltd. and R. G. Sharp. *Improvements in railway and like wagons.*
 1096. E. Buchholtz. *Improvements in liquid fuel furnaces.*
 1098. M. Busma. *Improvements relating to the production of beverages free from alcohol or containing but little alcohol.*
 1099. J. S. Island. *Improvements in apparatus for forming oxides of nitrogen.*
 1100. A. Danilevsky. *Improved process for the preservation of fish, shell-fish and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to low. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs 30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 733. Jivanlal Kanji. | 967. Boyd, and Fairbairn Lawson |
| 806. Klahn. | Coombe Barbour Ltd. |
| 832. Mandal & Das. | 968. Sumner. |
| 933. Brooke. | 969. Rothe. |
| 959. Porter and Rider. | 970. Craggs and Moss. |
| 962. Bullot. | 971. Jasoomanina. |
| 966. Tatarek, Blum, Kretz, Szapary and Von Dory. | 973. The Firm of Dr. Bayer & Tarsa |

PATENTS SEALED.

119. Angus.
331. Wynberg.
917. Vega.

923. Lamplough.
948. Gresham.
953. Greig.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

458 of 1905. Poulsen. (To 1 December 1914.)
234 of 1906. Whitaker. (To 27 November 1914.)
523 of 1906. Lane & The Leeds Forge Co. Ltd. (To 30 November 1914.)
486 of 1907. Knight & Lightland. (To 26 August 1914.)
121 of 1908. Walke. (To 22 October 1914.)
400 of 1908. Fessenden. (To 6 November 1914.)
482 of 1908. Albrecht & Muehleisen. (To 26 November 1914.)
90 of 1909. Jost. (To 30 October 1914.)
91 of 1909. Jost. (To 30 October 1914.)
183 of 1909. Linotype & Machinery Ltd. (To 26 November 1914.)
572 of 1909. Hildburgh. (To 16 April 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.**1901.**

175 (Fuhrer).

1907.

573 (Macpherson & Heys).

1908.

255 (Achary). 269 (Renard Road & Rail Transport Corporation Ltd.). 415 (Deighton)
497 (Buchanan). 509 (Thomson). 527 (Killen). 540 (New Ignitio
Syndicate Ltd. & Sandy). 550 (Stephenson).

1909.

175 (Wajih). 222 (Greene).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 81.

Within three months of this advertisement any person may give notice of opposition to the conversion.

91 of 1910. H. Kühl. *A new and useful manufacture of cement.*

PATENTS SEALED UNDER SECTION 81.

452 of 1904. P. Kehr. *Improvements in crating machines.*
234 of 1911. P. Kehr. *Improvements in crating machines for soda water bottles and the like.*

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price, 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price, 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Chief Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	College of Engineering.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINBURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price
	R a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0 10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each 0 2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0 2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904).	2 0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each 1 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each 0 8
(h) Patent Office Journal, 1912	1 0
(i) Specifications of Inventions	each 0 8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books may be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:

“Specimens of Persian Manuscripts” for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale:—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | “ “ “ 1903-04, | “ “ | 3 | “ |
| (3) | “ “ “ 1904-05, | “ “ | 3 | “ |
| (4) | “ “ “ 1905-06, | “ “ | 3 | “ |
| (5) | “ “ “ 1906-07, | “ “ | 3-8 | “ |
| (6) | “ “ “ 1907-08, | “ “ | 3-8 | “ |
| (7) | “ “ “ 1908-09, | “ “ | 2-8 | “ |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; and No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit.

“Diwan-i-Sarkhush” (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 3 per copy.

“Kalam-i-Urdu,” the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12.

“Qaani” (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

“Diwan-i-Andalib” (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the “Ar-Ravzatu-z-Zakiyah,” the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

“Nazm-i-Muntakhab,” one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

“Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg” (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

“Raghuvansam”—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-8.

“Akhlāq-i-Jalali” (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language, who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers:

ALLAHABAD.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 1. | M. Jawala Prasad, I. | Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad. |
| 2. | M. S. C. Bagchi | Government Observatory, Allahabad. |

AMBALA.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | M. Mohd. Miyan Khan | Sudder Bazar, Ambala. |
| 2. | M. Mohd. Akbar Khan | The Oriental Lodge, Ambala. |
| 3. | M. Jawala Prasad, II. | B. I. Bazar, Ambala. |

AMRITSAR.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | M. Mohd. Ishaq | Khazana Gate, Amritsar. |
|----|----------------|-------------------------|

AZAMGARH.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | M. Ram Charan Lal | Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools Azamgarh |
|---|-------------------|--|

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulavi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Patlakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 28/1, Kimber Street (Karaya), Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o Late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Wala, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Haffi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLANDER.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talban, Jullunder Cantonment.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarup C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depot, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sulder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saibgal 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sulder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1. M. Gulzar Lal South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Arif 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulavi Syed Abu Zafar 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z Zaman 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat 89, Jhowtollah Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, Capt.,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Sulphate of Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. These drugs are for sale for *cash* only. On no account drugs are sent per *V. P. Post*. These drugs may be obtained from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 15th November 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 11 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 10 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

- Quinine is sold in 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
 Cinchonidine is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. tins.
 Cinchona Febrifuge is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned supplies as under will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, IV (Quetta) Division.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120, 2121 and 2122) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the office of the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, Quetta, or Officer in charge Supplies, Karachi, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a ^{Presidency Bank}_{Treasury} Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal debentures, or port trust bonds, as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a ^{minimum}_{maximum} of Rs. as under, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest money.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with G. O. C. IV (Quetta) Division, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

* VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 15th October 1913. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

* X.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of meat and fodder" and addressed to the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and not to any officer by name.

XI.—Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Supplies or services required.	Where required.	Approximate re- quirements.	REMARKS.		
I.—FODDER FOR KARACHI FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1914.		lbs.	Earnest money deposits.		
Hay or kirby, dry for feeding	Karachi	48,00,000	} Rs. 2,000		
Dry grass for bedding	Do.	3,00,000			
II.—MEAT, FRESH, COMBINED DIVISIONAL CONTRACT FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 31ST MARCH 1915.					
Beef	Quetta, Karachi and Hyderabad.	17,25,000(a)	} Rs. 4,000		
Mutton	Do.	3,15,000(b)			
OR FOR THREE YEARS FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 31ST MARCH 1917.					
Beef	Quetta, Karachi and Hyderabad.	51,75,000(c)	} Rs. 7,500		
Mutton	Do.	9,45,000(d)			
Details.	{ Quetta lbs.	11,25,000(a)	2,00,000(b)	83,75,000(c)	6,00,000(d)
	{ Karachi "	4,00,000	75,000	12,00,000	2,25,000
	{ Hyderabad "	2,00,000	40,000	6,00,000	1,20,000

* Not applicable to an auction contract.

QUETTA,
27th August 1913.

H. F. E. MACMAHON, Captain,
Dy. Asstt. Director of Supplies, IV (Quetta) Division.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

**OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF
THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-
EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.**

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication in about six months' time; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 127 of 1913.

Rangoon, the 19th day of September 1913.

In the matter of Kaji Nooral Islam Uddin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kaji Nooral Islam Uddin, son of K. M. Uddin, Trader, No. 36, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of September 1913, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kaji Nooral Islam Uddin.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

II B 2

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Notice No. S. C. 59.

Scaled tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles at Peshawar and Nowshera and Risalpur from date of commencement to 31st March 1914, will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar, on Tuesday, the 7th October 1913.

2. For forms of "tenders and schedules" (which are obtainable on payment at Re. 1 per set) and all further particulars apply to the undersigned :—

Office of the
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies,
1st (Peshawar) Division.

}

G. PARKER, Major,

Peshawar, dated September 1913.

Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies,
1st (Peshawar) Division.

Supplies required.	Where required.	Approximate requirement.	REMARKS.
		Tons.	
Best quality steam coal of Jherriah Colliery deliverable direct at ration stands of units and hospitals.	Peshawar, Nowshera, and Risalpur.	1,850	Earnest money Rs. 600.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th September 1913.

No. 147.—The services of 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon A. C. Sinclair, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 7th July 1913.

A. M. CROFTS, Surgeon-General,
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th September 1913.

No. 688.—Major C. L. Robertson, C.M.G., R.E., Officiating Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 42 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st October 1913 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Central India Agency, Indore, the 26th September 1913.

No. 1478-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, and in modification of so much of Notification No. 1077-C., dated the 11th July 1913, as relates to Ganja, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to prescribe a duty of Rs. 2-10-0 per seer payable on the import on and after the 1st October 1913 of Ganja into the Cantonment of Mhow.

No. 1479-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indore Residency Bazaars Excise Law, 1901, and in modification of so much of Notification No. 1078-C., dated the 11th July 1913, as relates to Ganja, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to prescribe a duty of Rs. 2-10-0 per seer payable on the import on and after the 1st October 1913 of Ganja into the Indore Residency Bazaars.

The 30th September 1913.

No. 1875-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912) as applied to the Administered Areas and to the Railway Lands in Central India, mentioned in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I.B, dated the 14th November 1912, and No. 261-I.B. dated the 10th February 1913, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that these areas and lands shall be deemed to be the areas within which reception orders can be made as contemplated by clause (4) of the section.

By order, etc.,

E. J. D. COLVIN,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Abu, the 24th September 1913.

No. 4555-332.—Lieutenant A. A. F. C. Hutton Dawson, Officiating Adjutant, Mewar Bhil Corps, availed himself of the general leave on urgent private affairs in India granted in this office Notification No. 2692, dated the 11th July 1913, from the 4th to 21st August 1913.

The unexpired portion of the leave from the 22nd August to the 3rd September 1913 is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, Lieut.-Colonel,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Mount Abu, the 17th September 1913.

No. 1322.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 31st October 1913.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the

Honourable the Chief Commissioner, is pleased to make the following amendments in conditions 1 and 3 of license Form F appended to the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

Condition 1.—Add the following words at the beginning of the condition :—

“ When not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor-vehicle.”

Condition 3.—Delete the words “ not forming part of a motor-vehicle.”

By order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, Lieut.-Colonel,

First Assistant to the Honourable
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-M

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, 23rd September 1913.

No. 55.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for widening Borebank Road.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
Baderhalli Railway land, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Ellappa, son of Royappa.	Part of Survey No. 1. Dry.	A. 1 G. 14	Feeder channel.	Borebank Road.	Borebank Road.	Part of Ellappa's land and Baderhalli fields.	

The 25th September 1913.

No. 56.—Under section 13 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to impose a duty of Rs. 3 per seer (of 80 tolas) on bhang imported into the said Station, on or after the 1st October 1913.

No. 57.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for widening a road.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	Boundaries.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
New Market Road, C. & M. Station of Bangalore.	S. P. G. Mission authorities represented by Rev. S. Paranjothi.	A portion of compound in front of the S. P. G. Church.	184 Square yards.	Browning Civil Hospital compound and New Market Road.	Part of compound of S. P. G. Church.	Hospital Road.	New Market Road.	A plan of the land can be seen in the office of the collector, C. & M. Station of Bangalore.

By order,

P. B. WARBURTON,

First Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th September 1913.

No. 7352-C. & I.—The following return of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of the Province of Delhi are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th September 1913.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.		REMARKS.
	Srs.	Chts.	
Wheat, white	10	8	
Barley	15	0	
Rice { Best sort	3	0	
{ Common sort	5	12	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	18	0	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	15	0	
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	15	0	
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	15	0	
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	18	0	
Maize	11	0	
Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (D&I)	55	0	
Firewood	22	0	
Salt, Sambhar { Wholesale	9	0	
{ Retail	4	8	
Gur	15	0	
Cotton (unginned)			
Bejhar			

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Province of Delhi during the fortnight ending 15th September 1913.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	
Rice, unhusked	3 5 0	
„ husked	6 11 0	
Wheat, white	3 10 0	
Barley	2 9 0	
Oats . . . . .	...
Jowar	2 0 0	
Bajra	2 9 0	
Maize	2 2 0	
Gram	2 9 0	
Arhar Dál	3 8 0	
Linseed	9 0 0	
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	5 8 0	
Poppyseed . . . . .	...
Til (Jinjili seed)	8 4 0	
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 0 0	
Cotton (cleaned)	22 8 0	
Cotton seed	2 9 0	
Ghi	55 0 0	
Flour (wheat)	4 3 0	
Tobacco leaf (dry)	7 0 0	
Turmeric (unground)	10 0 0	
Salt	1 12 0	
Raw hides (cow)	35 0 0	
Bran	1 14 0	
Grass (dry)	1 2 3	
Bhusa	1 0 0	
Jowar stalks (dry)	1 2 3	
Kerosine oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria)	2 2 9	
Plough bullocks, per pair	150 0 0	
Sheep, per score	80 0 0	
Bejhar	2 9 0	

The 29th September 1913.

No. 7412-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending Saturday, 20th September 1913, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
			Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi	230,471	107	121	228	55	77	132	...	...	...	94	4	24	...	10	4	21	31	52	54.9	33.6
	Notified Area		2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	109	123	232	56	77	133	...	...	...	95	4	24	...	10	4	21	31	52	...	...

No. 7415-Education.—The following bye-laws framed by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, under the provisions of section 197 (C) (e) (g), and 199 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 111 of 1911, regarding the sale of articles of food and drink within the limits of the Notified Area, are approved by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, and are published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification.

BYE-LAWS.

1. *Definition*—For the purpose of these bye-laws "meat" means and includes beef, buffalo, pork, the flesh of goats, sheep, deer, fish or fowls intended for human or animal consumption; "milk" means and includes cream, butter, and *ghi* and all articles of consumption prepared from milk.

2. No person shall sell any meat or milk without a license granted by the Health Officer of the Notified Area Committee.

3. The license shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) No person shall sell or keep for sale—

- (i) the flesh of any animal which has died from a natural cause;
- (ii) any meat which has been blown up or artificially stuffed;
- (iii) any meat in a decomposed state;
- (iv) any milk derived from an animal in a diseased condition.

(b) No license holder or his servant shall carry meat or milk through any street or public place except in a clean receptacle and covered with a clean cloth or gauze-wire frame in such a manner that the meat or milk shall not be seen by the passers by.

(c) The license fee shall be payable in advance at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem or of Rs. 2-8-0 per six months for the six-monthly periods ending on 31st March and 30th September respectively.

4. The Secretary, Notified Area Committee, or the Health Officer to the Notified Area Committee may summarily, after a proper enquiry, suspend any license on complaint from any house-holder of a breach of these bye-laws or of the condition of the license.

5. Any person committing a breach of bye-law 2 or of any of the conditions mentioned in bye-law 3 shall be liable on conviction by a magistrate to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

The 30th September 1913.

No. 7428-Home.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 15th September 1913 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Name of Towns and Rural Circles in the District.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		REMARKS.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.		Total.
P. S. Alipur	51	44	...	...	...	18	2	20	...	...	4	1	10	9	19
Nangloi	51	34	...	...	...	20	...	13	...	...	1	...	9	6	15
Najafgarh	81	54	...	1	...	33	...	16	...	...	4	1	8	8	16
Subzimundi	7	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj	26	13	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mehrauli	54	47	13	2	...	11	...	20	...	...	1	1	8	5	13
Total of the District	270	198	13	3	...	99	2	71	...	...	10	3	37	28	65

No. 7436-C. & C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify his intention to amend conditions 1 and 3 of form F of the Punjab Petroleum Rules published with Punjab Government notification No. 90, dated the 15th February 1909, in the manner indicated below :—

Condition 1.—Add the following words at the beginning of the condition :—

“ when not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor vehicle.”

Condition 3.—Delete the words—

“ not forming part of a motor-vehicle.”

Any objection to the above proposal received in writing within one month from the date of publication of this notification, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

No. 7452-Education.—The following bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi under the provisions of section 188(d) of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), regarding regulation of Lodging Houses within the Municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification.

BYE-LAWS.

1. “ Lodging house ” means and includes serais, hotels, boarding houses for the general public, rest-houses and unlicensed emigration depôts, and any other places where visitors are received and provided with sleeping accommodation for payment.

2. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall obtain from the Health Officer or Secretary a certificate of the fitness of the place for the purpose for which it is maintained and no place which has not been certified as fit shall be kept as a lodging-house. Such certificate shall be renewed in April of every year and such certificate or a copy of it shall be affixed in a prominent position on the lodging-house premises. The fee for such certificate shall be Rs. 5.

3. The Sanitation Sub-Committee may fix the number of persons who may occupy any such house.

4. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall afford every facility for the inspection of such house by the authorised officers of the Municipal Committee.

5. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall provide it with a sufficient and good supply of drinking water.

6. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall provide it with sufficient latrine accommodation.
7. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall keep it and every room therein clean and shall lime-wash them at least twice every year in the months of March and September and oftener, if required.
8. Every keeper of a lodging-house as soon as it comes to his notice, shall give immediate notice of the occurrence of any infectious disease in the house to the Health Officer.
9. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall comply with every reasonable order of the Health Officer of the Committee to promote the sanitation and cleanliness of the lodging-house and to give effect to the bye-laws above.
10. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall keep a register in the form prescribed by the Committee in which he shall cause to be entered the names and addresses of all residents and inmates of his lodging-house and their date of arrival and departure, and such other information as the Committee may prescribe.
11. Every keeper of a lodging-house committing a breach of any of bye-laws 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 above or allowing more persons to occupy his lodging-house than the maximum fixed by the Municipal Committee under bye-law 3 shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the breach is a recurring one, to a further fine which may amount to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.**FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR LODGING-HOUSES.**

Delhi. _____ *191* .

is hereby authorised by the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee to have a lodging-house within the limits of premises No. _____ in _____ Street, Ward No. _____ for a period of one year commencing from the 1st day of April, 191 .

The Sanitation Sub-Committee of the Municipality has limited the maximum number of occupiers of such premises to _____ in number.

Number of rooms in premises _____

Total area of premises _____ square yards.

Health Officer.

Note.—This certificate must be affixed in a prominent position on the lodging-house premises.

The 30th September 1913.

No. 7455-Education.—The following bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi under the provisions of sections 188 (a), (b), and 183, of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), regarding Hand Carts, plying for hire within the Municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province, and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification.

BYE-LAWS.

1. "Hand Cart" means a vehicle for the conveyance of goods pulled or propelled by one Definition.
or more men.

2. No person shall keep or ply hand carts for hire except under a separate license for Licenses.
each and every cart which is so plied.

3. Every license to ply hand carts issued under these bye-laws shall be in such form as Conditions
the Committee may from time to time prescribe and shall include the following conditions, license.
namely:—

- (a) the number which is affixed on the hand cart shall be that affixed thereon by the Number.
Committee and shall not be removed, altered, defaced or obliterated;
- (b) the hand cart shall be kept clean and in good repair;
- (c) the license shall be for a period of one year and shall not be transferred without Transference
the permission of the Committee; license.
- (d) the body of the hand cart shall be sound and all boards strong and properly Construction.
secured;
- (e) the wheels shall be strong and sound so as to run true; Wheels.
- (f) the hand carts shall be brought to the place set apart for the purpose whenever Examination.
required by the Committee for examination;
- (g) save when there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary a light visible Lights.
from every side shall always be exposed in a conspicuous place on the cart when
in the public streets after the hour shown on police notices as the lighting-up
time;
- (h) the hand cart when used for carrying bricks, earth, stone, metal or loose material Side Boards.
shall be protected with side, front and back boards, which shall be at least 6 inches
higher than the level of the material in the cart;
- (i) the Committee may from time to time appoint places as stands for hand carts to Stands.
wait pending hiring and no hand cart shall wait for hire except at such stands or
inside the licensee's own premises.

The regulation of the order in which hand carts shall stand shall be in the hands of the
police;

- (j) every person in charge of a hand cart shall conduct his cart on the extreme left of Traffic provisi
the road in a line with and in rear of any other carts or cart proceeding in the
same direction, and he shall not in any way make any attempt to pass the cart
immediately in front of his cart;
- (k) when loading or unloading a cart in a street, the person in charge of the cart shall Loading and
rest it parallel with the footpath and immediately on the edge of the carriage way loading.
or if there is no footpath, then parallel with and immediately on the edge of the
street;
- (l) every person in charge of a hand cart shall give correct information about his own
name, the residence of the owner, the place where the cart is ordinarily kept and
such other particulars necessary to establish his own identity and that of the
owner of the cart;
- (m) the proprietor shall produce the license for inspection whenever required to do so License to b
by any Municipal or Police Officer or the hirer of the cart; ried.
- (n) the maximum load to be carried on a hand cart drawn by men shall be 15 maunds.

4. The proprietor and person in charge of a hand cart, in respect of which a breach of any
of the above bye-laws or of any of the conditions of the license has been committed, shall be
punishable for any such breach on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to
fifty rupees, and if the breach is a recurring one, with a further fine which may extend to five
rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

5. The Secretary of the Municipal Committee may cancel or suspend any license to ply
a hand cart for a breach of any of the conditions set forth in the license.

6. The annual fees payable in connection with licenses shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	Fees.
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels 3½ inches or more in width	6	
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than 3½ inches in width and not less than 3 inches in width	10	
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than 3 inches in width and not less than 2½ inches in width	16	
For hand carts having tyres to the wheels less than 2½ inches in width	24	
For each transfer of a license	As. 4	

Such hand carts in respect of which a license fee is levied shall be exempt from wheel tax

No. 7458-Education.—The following bye-laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi under the provisions of section 188 (f) of Act III of 1911 (Punjab Municipal Act), regarding the appointment of persons residing within the Municipality of Delhi as Agents to represent the owners of buildings or lands in that Municipality who are absent from Municipal limits within the Municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province, and are hereby published for general information. The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification.

BYE-LAWS.

1. Every owner of a building or land situated within Municipal limits whose ordinary residence is outside the Municipality, or who, being ordinarily resident within the Municipality, is absent therefrom for ninety days or upwards in any calendar year shall appoint, in the manner hereinafter set forth, a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality to be his agent for all the purposes of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or any bye-law, direction, rule or order made thereunder.

2. The Committee, if it considers that any owner of a building or land situated within the Municipal limits absents himself from the Municipal area to such an extent as to cause inconvenience to Municipal administration, may, by notice, require such owner to appoint within fifteen days of receipt of notice in the manner hereinafter set forth, a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality to be his agent for all the purposes of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or any bye-law, direction, rule or order made thereunder.

3. Every owner, who is bound by bye-law 1 or required by notice under bye-law 2 to appoint an agent, shall intimate to the Secretary of the Committee in writing the name of such agent, and when such agent shall have intimated to the Secretary of the Committee in writing his willingness to serve, the owner shall be deemed to have complied with bye-law 1 or notice under bye-law 2.

4. The Committee may serve notices upon, or demand payment of its dues from such agent instead of upon or from his principal, and the principal shall thereupon become liable as if the notice had been served upon, or the demand made from him personally.

5. Any owner of a building or land situated within Municipal limits who fails to appoint an agent in the manner required by bye-laws 1, 2 and 3 shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to punishment with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

The 1st October 1913.

No. 7475-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 2 and 4 of the Poisons Act, 1904, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that rule XII of the rules published with Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 941 and 942, dated the 20th November 1907, respectively, shall be amended by the inclusion of the words "any Excise Inspector or Sub-Inspector" after the words "Naib Tahsildar."

By order,

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1913.

No. 27.—Mr. S. L. R. Naidu, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on probation, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on the 1st September 1913.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lahore, the 29th September 1913.

No. 49.—Rai Sahib Hira Lal, Assistant Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave on medical certificate for 2 months in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 24, dated the 12th May 1913.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel, R.E.,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, dated at Poona, this 25th day of September 1913.

Number, Rank and Name—9402, Private. James Tully.	Parish and County in which born—St. Patrick's Derry, Londonderry, Ireland.
Age—29 years 2 months.	Date of desertion or absence—23rd September 1913.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.	Place of desertion or absence—Poona.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Marks—2 scars back of head.
Trade—Labourer.	Under 6 years' service.
Date of enlistment—10th August 1908.	
Place of enlistment—Blackpool.	

C. E. A. JOURDAIN, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 23rd September 1913.

No 1539s-1p.—M. Muhammad Barkat Ali, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th October 1913 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. This supersedes this office Notification No. 108s-4p., dated the 12th April 1913.

The 30th September 1913.

No. 1566s-4p.—The following officiating appointments are made for the period noted against each, *vice* Mr. J. J. F. Rodrigues, Postmaster, Lahore, pay Rs. 600-800, appointed to act as Presidency Postmaster, Madras, from the 9th September 1913 :—

- Mr. H. S. Glackan, Postmaster, Amritsar, pay Rs. 400-500, to act as Postmaster, Lahore, from the 30th August 1913 to the 15th September 1913 inclusive;
- Lala Bishen Das, Deputy Postmaster, Amritsar, pay Rs. 150-200, to act as Postmaster, Amritsar, from the 29th August 1913 to the 18th September 1913 inclusive;
- Mr. C. B. Maiden, Postmaster, Simla, pay Rs. 500-600, to act as Postmaster, Lahore, from the 16th September 1913 and until further orders;
- Mr. W. G. Bason, Postmaster, Cawnpore, pay Rs. 500-600, to act as Postmaster, Simla, on his own pay, from the 7th September 1913 and until further orders;
- Babu Gur Dayal Singh, Deputy Postmaster, Allahabad, pay Rs. 150-200 and Officiating Deputy Postmaster, Cawnpore, to act as Postmaster, Cawnpore, from the 3rd September 1913 to the 9th September 1913 inclusive;
- Mr. S. B. Smith, Postmaster, Allahabad, pay Rs. 400-500, to act as Postmaster, Cawnpore, from the 10th September 1913 and until further orders;
- Mr. H. J. W. High, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300-400, to act as Postmaster, Allahabad, from the 5th September 1913 and until further orders;

Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, Assistant Mail Officer, Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office, pay Rs. 200-250, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, from the 1st September 1913 and until further orders.

No. 1585s-*Ap*.—Mr. C. H. A. Stuart, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 1,000—1,200, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days with effect from the 16th October 1913 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1913.

No. 1043s-*G*.—Mr. J. Fairley, Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough out of India for 3 months and 16 days with effect from the 12th September 1913.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1913.

No. 5562-*T*.—Mr. A. Rama Rao, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 1st class, pay Rs. 325-400, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd September 1913.

Mr. A. S. Brookes, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250-325, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and Mr. C. E. Cumberland, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220-250, as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. A. Rama Rao or until further orders.

The 2nd October 1913.

No. 5585-*T*.—The following promotion in the Traffic Branch Subordinate Establishment is sanctioned with effect from the date noted:—

Name.	RANK.		Nature of promotion.	Date.
	From.	To.		
Mr. T. Lucas	Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent (1st 2nd class)	Officiating	9th September 1913

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1913.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1942-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1892-93.	of 1895-96.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th September 1913	34,21,400	1,16,22,300	6,32,51,000	1,70,39,500	86,74,200	17,00,400	10,22,98,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	1,500	2,000	2,000	10,57,71,933	
<i>Add—</i> Amount of transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 20th September 1913	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1913	...	10,000	25,000	...	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount written off in the London Registry	...	1,16,32,300	6,34,56,600	1,70,39,500	86,74,200	17,00,400	10,25,33,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	1,500	2,000	2,000	10,60,06,933	
	...	21,200	6,93,000	1,09,500	...	10,000	8,33,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,33,700
Balance on 30th September 1913	34,21,400	1,16,11,100	6,27,93,000	1,69,89,000	86,74,200	16,90,400	10,16,99,300	6,933	5,000	...	500	1,500	2,000	2,000	10,51,73,233	

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1913. Enfaced from India 12,259 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,540 lakhs.

1st Aug. 1913 " 15th Aug. " ditto
 " 16th " " 31st " ditto
 " 1st Sept. " 15th Sept. " ditto
 " 16th " " 30th " " ditto

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
 BANK OF BENGAL;
 Calcutta, the 1st October 1913.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
 Offg. Secretary and Treas.

12,265 lakhs
 12,561 lakhs

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 23rd TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1913.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Toles.)

NAME OF MINTS.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.										COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
	RECEIPTS.			COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.				Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar Closing and of paid over.	Receipt of Bullion for sub- sidary coinage. paid over.	Sub- sidary coin coined and over.	Closing balance.
	Pur- chased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.						With- drawn and un- current coins.	TOTAL.
Calcutta	...	11	...	11	5	...	5	...	...	21	9	30	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	15	...	5	...	...	22	8	30	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;

Calcutta, the 3rd October 1913.

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

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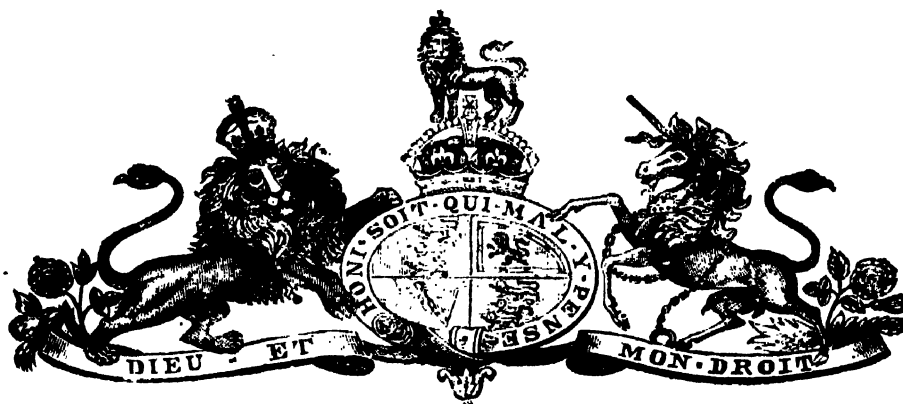
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 Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The upper half of a Government Promissory-note No. 101047 of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000 originally standing in the names of Revds. J. S. Chandler, Y. S. Taylor, and V. Santia; any one of them or more of them, and lastly endorsed in favour of Rev. W. W. Wallace, Treasurer of the Madura Home Missionary Society, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

W. W. WALLACE,
American Mission, Madras.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 138937 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, Rupees (500) five hundred, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Dutta and last endorsed to Unmadini Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

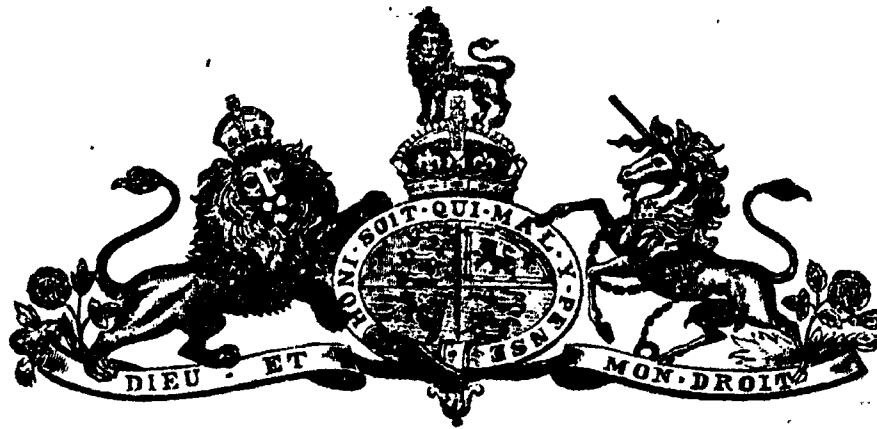
Name of the Advertiser :—UNMADINI DASI,
Residence :—C/o Kylash Chunder Shaha,
16, Balaram Mazumdar's Street, Calcut

LOST OR DESTROYED.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 245818 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees 5,000 (five thousand) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Azamgarh, U. P., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Dated the 30th September 1913.

J. C. SMITH, I.C.S.,
Chairman, Municipal Board, Azamgarh, U. P.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1913. •

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th October, 1913.

No. 4227-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla by special train from Summer Hill Station at 2-15 P.M. on Tuesday, the 14th October 1913. His Excellency's departure will be private.

A Viceregal salute will be fired as His Excellency leaves Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency will visit Kapurthala, Bikanir, Hyderabad, Bijapur, Mysore, Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields, Mandapam, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Cuttack, Gaya, Bankipore and Alwar and arrive at Delhi on the 5th December, his arrival being private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge.

Miss Osborne.

J. B. Wood, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Foreign Secretary.

Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Colonel F. Lee, Officiating Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

Captain A. A. Tod, A.-D.-C.

Captain J. J. Astor, A.-D.-C.

Captain R. L. Benson, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the head-quarters of the several departments at Simla.

By Command,

F. LEE, Colonel,

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 7th October, 1913.

No. 839.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 1st October 1913.

The 9th October, 1913.

No. 844.—Major D. McCay, I.M.S., Professor of Physiology and officiating Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician to the College Hospital, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days under articles 260 and 271 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough on medical certificate for a total period of seven months, with effect from the 1st September 1913.

No. 845.—Major E. E. Waters, M.D., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician to the College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Major D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S., or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1913.

No. 1879-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1166-G., dated the 17th June, 1913, Mr. J. D. S. Nahapiet, Consul for Brazil at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 23rd September, 1913.

The 7th October, 1913.

No. 2400-Est.-A.—*Corrigendum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 2174-Est.-A., dated the 17th September, 1913, granting combined leave for six months to Military Assistant Surgeon G. A. Richardson, for "furlough for four months and thirteen days" read "furlough for four months and fourteen days".

No. 2403-Est.-A.—Major R. W. Knox, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for eleven months and four days, with effect from the 30th August, 1913, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2404-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Johnston, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer, and Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted temporarily as Residency Surgeon, Mysore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 30th August, 1913, and until further orders.

The 8th October, 1913.

No. 1885-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1651-G, dated the 3rd September, 1913, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. A. F. Sells as Consul for Denmark at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2419-Est.-A.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is placed on special duty as British Plenipotentiary for the Tibet Conference with effect from the 11th September, 1913 and until further orders.

(Notification No. 2354-Est.-A., dated the 3rd October, 1913, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 2423-Est.-A.—Mr. L. M. Crump of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, combined with furlough for seven months and eleven days, with effect from the 20th September, 1913, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2426-Est.-A.—Mr. J. M. K. Misick, First Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, Punjab, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 8th September, 1913, and until further orders.

No. 2433-Est.-A.—Major C. E. Luard of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 28th September, 1913, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 3129-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 780-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913, providing for the administration of justice on certain railways in Kathiawar, namely :—

After the entries relating to the Junagadh Railway, the following shall be added, namely :—

Khijadia-Amreli- Chalasia Rail- way.	Jetpur- Luni.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
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No. 3330-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 782-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913, providing for the administration of justice on certain railways in Kathiawar, namely :—

After the entries relating to the Junagadh Railway, the following shall be added, namely :—

Khijadia-Amreli- Chalasia Rail- way.	Baroda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
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No. 3331-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April, 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian

Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to the lands occupied by certain railways in Native States, namely :—

After the entries relating to the Junagadh Railway, the following shall be added, namely :—

Khijalla-Amreli- bala'a Railway	...	Baroda Jelapur	The Government of Bombay.
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The 8th October, 1913.

No 1892-G.—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 1920-G and 536-G., dated, respectively, the 9th September, 1910 and the 17th March, 1911, the following notification, which has been published at page 5844 of the "London Gazette" of the 15th August, 1913, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 12th day of *August*, 1913.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Mr. Secretary Harcourt.

Sir William Carington.

Mr. Fischer.

Sir Louis Mallet.

WHEREAS by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within China :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1913," and shall be read as one with the China Order in Council, 1904, hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Order," and this Order and the China Orders in Council, 1904 to 1910, may be cited together as "The China Orders in Council, 1904 to 1913."

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires :—

"Judgment" includes decree, order, sentence, or decision ;

"Record" means the aggregate of papers relating to an Appeal to His Majesty in Council (including the pleadings, proceedings, evidence and judgments) proper to be laid before His Majesty in Council on the hearing of the Appeal ;

"Registrar" includes the officer having the custody of the records in the Supreme Court.

3. (1) Any person committing a breach of any International Regulations approved by the Secretary of State under article 74 of the Principal Order shall, on conviction, be liable to the punishment, forfeiture, or fine therein prescribed, or, if no such punishment or fine is prescribed, he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding £ 20.

(2) Where a fine is recovered for breach of such Regulations, and the Regulations contain no provisions as to the manner in which it shall be disposed of and applied, it shall be disposed of and applied in such manner as the Minister may direct.

4. In the application of the Perjury Act, 1911, by the Court, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction on the principles of, and in conformity with, English law for the time being under article 35 (2) of the Principal Order, the words "judicial proceeding" in the said Act shall be deemed to include a proceeding before a Chinese Court, or a Court in China of any State in amity with His Majesty.

5. If any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Court does any act in relation to proceedings in a Chinese Court, or before a Chinese judicial officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in China of any State in amity with His Majesty, which, if done in the

or in relation to, any proceedings in the Court, would have been punishable as an offence, such person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to such punishment as he would have been liable to if the offence had been committed in the course of, or in relation to, proceedings in the Court.

6. When a British subject is accused of an offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to any Court established under the Principal Order, and it is expedient that the offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in a British possession, the accused may under "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," section 6) be sent for trial to Lahore, and the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the authorized Court for the purposes of that enactment.

The Court may, where it appears to be so expedient, by warrant under the hand of a Judge and the Seal of the Court, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Lahore accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at Lahore, according to the Warrant.

When any person is to be so sent to Lahore, the Court before which he is accused shall take the preliminary examination, and, if it seems necessary and proper, shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence at the trial.

Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of article 50 of the Principal Order.

Appeals in Criminal Cases.

7. Any person who is convicted of an offence on a trial under article 45 of the Principal Order, or who is sentenced on a conviction for an offence under article 48 of the Principal Order, to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, may appeal to the full Court—

(i) Against his conviction—

(a) On any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone ; or

(b) With the leave of the Full Court, or upon the certificate of the Court which tried him, that it is a fit case for appeal, against his conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact ; or

(c) With the leave of the Full Court on any other ground which appears to the Full Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal.

(ii) With the leave of the Full Court, against the sentence passed on his conviction, unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

8. After the hearing and determination at a summary trial under article 48 of the Principal Order of any information or complaint, either party to such summary trial may, if dissatisfied with the said determination as being erroneous in point of law, appeal to the Full Court.

9.—(1) When a person desires to appeal to the Full Court under articles 7 or 8 he shall give notice of his Appeal, or of his application for leave to appeal, to the Court against whose judgment or sentence he desires to appeal, in such manner as may be prescribed, within 7 days of the date of his conviction or of the determination of an information or complaint.

(2) An appellant may, in such manner as may be prescribed, present his case and his argument in writing, and deliver the same to the Registrar of the Court before which the trial took place. The respondent may in like manner present his case and argument in writing, and deliver the same to the Registrar of the said Court.

(3) Such Court shall thereupon send under the seal of the Court to the Registrar of the Supreme Court the notice, the case, and the argument, if any, and a report by the Judge who presided at the trial, together with such other papers and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) Where the trial took place before a Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting elsewhere than at Shanghai, the papers may be transmitted to the Registrar of the Supreme Court through the Provincial Court of the district.

10. Where notice is given under article 9, the Court before which the trial was had may, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison or take security for him to come up for judgment or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

11. An appellant shall not be entitled to be present at the hearing of an Appeal except by leave of the Full Court, or of the Court before which he was convicted.

12.—(1) Appeals under articles 7 and 8 of this Order shall be heard and determined by the Full Court.

(2) In the hearing and determination of such Appeals the Full Court shall, so far as circumstances admit, follow the practice of the Court of Criminal Appeal in England and the provisions contained in sections 1 (5), 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 (1), 14 (2) (3), 17 and 18 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, or of any law amending or substituted for the same.

(3) Provided that the Full Court shall not annul a conviction or sentence, or vary a sentence, on the ground—

- (a) Of any objection which, if stated during the trial, might, in the opinion of the Court, have been properly met by amendment at the trial ; or
- (b) Of any error in the summoning of the jury or the assessors ; or
- (c) Of any person having served as a jurymen or an assessor who was not qualified ; or
- (d) Of any objection to any person as a jurymen or assessor which might have been raised before or at the trial ; or
- (e) Of any informality in the swearing of any witness ; or
- (f) Of any error or informality which, in the opinion of the Court, did not affect the substance of the case or subject the convicted person to any undue prejudice.

(4) The Full Court shall not award costs to either side in an Appeal under this part of the Order save in an appeal under article 8.

13. The power of the Judge of the Supreme Court, under article 119 of the Principal Order, to make rules of Court shall extend to rules for the purpose of regulating the manner of presenting Appeals, as to the papers which are to be sent to the Full Court, and the transmission of the same, and generally as to the conduct of Appeals and all matters connected therewith.

14. Article 52 of the Principal Order shall apply to all proceedings before the Full Court under this Order.

15. When notice has been given of any Appeal or application for leave to appeal, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall, save where the trial took place before himself, have power, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, to order that it shall be heard and determined or dealt with, in the manner provided in this Order by himself alone instead of by the Full Court.

16. Where a person is convicted of any offence before any Court, if the Judge of such Court thinks fit to reserve for the consideration of the Full Court any question of law arising at the trial, he shall state a case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, and the question of law, and send or deliver it to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

The jurisdiction of the Full Court under this article shall be exercised subject to the provisions of this Order.

17. There shall be no Appeal in a criminal case to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Full Court or from a decision of the Judge alone under article 15, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

18. Reports to the Minister under article 64 of the Principal Order of sentences of death shall not be sent until the expiration of the time allowed for an Appeal, or for applying for leave to appeal, against the conviction, or, if there is an Appeal, until the determination of the Appeal.

Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

19. Subject to the provisions of this Order, an Appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council—

(1) As of right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court made in a civil action, where the matter in dispute on the Appeal amounts to or is of the value of £ 500 or upwards, or where the Appeal involves, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £ 500 or upwards ; and

(2) At the discretion of the Supreme Court, from any other judgment of the Supreme Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the question involved in the Appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision.

20. Applications to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal shall be made by motion within fifteen days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, and, unless the application is made in Court at the time when such judgment is given, the applicant shall give the opposite party notice of his intended application.

21. Leave to appeal under article 13 shall only be granted by the Supreme Court in the first instance—

(a) Upon condition of the appellant within two months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal, giving security to the satisfaction of the Court, to an amount not exceeding £ 500, for the due prosecution of the Appeal, and for the payment of all such costs as may become payable to the respondent in the event of the appellant's not obtaining an order granting him final leave to appeal, or of the Appeal being dismissed for non-prosecution, or of His Majesty in Council ordering the appellant to pay the respondent's costs of the Appeal (as the case may be); and

(b) Upon such other conditions (if any) as to the time or times within which the appellant shall take the necessary steps for the purpose of procuring the preparation of the Record and the despatch thereof to England as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may think it reasonable to impose.

22. Where the judgment appealed from requires the appellant to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall have power, when granting leave to appeal, either to direct that the said judgment shall be carried into execution or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the appeal, as to the Court shall seem just, and in case the Court shall direct the said judgment to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it was given shall, before the execution thereof enter into good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Court, for the due performance of such Order as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to make thereon.

23. The preparation of the Record shall be subject to the supervision of the Supreme Court, and the parties may submit any disputed question arising in connection therewith to the decision of the Court, and the Court shall give such directions thereon as the justice of the case may require.

24. The Registrar, as well as the parties and their legal agents, shall endeavour to exclude from the Record all documents (more particularly such as are merely formal) which are not relevant to the subject matter of the Appeal, and generally, to reduce the bulk of the Record as far as practicable, taking special care to avoid the duplication of documents and the unnecessary repetition of headings and other merely formal parts of documents; but the documents omitted to be copied or printed shall be enumerated in a list to be placed after the index or at the end of the Record.

25. Where in the course of the preparation of a Record one party objects to the inclusion of a document on the ground that it is unnecessary or irrelevant, and the other party nevertheless insists upon its being included, the Record, as finally printed, shall, with a view to the subsequent adjustment of the costs of and incidental to such document, indicate in the index of papers, or otherwise, the fact that, and the party by whom, the inclusion of the document was objected to.

26. The Record shall be printed in accordance with the rules in the Schedule to this Order, and may be printed either locally or in England.

27. Where the Record is printed locally the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council forty copies of such Record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by signing his name on, or initialling, every eighth page thereof, and by affixing thereto the seal of the Supreme Court.

28. Where the Record is to be printed in England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such Record, together with an index of all the papers and exhibits in the case. No other certified copies of the Record shall be transmitted to the agents in England by or on behalf of the parties to the Appeal.

29. Where part of the Record is printed locally and part is to be printed in England, articles 21 and 22 shall, as far as practicable, apply to such parts as are printed locally and such as are to be printed in England respectively.

30. The reasons given by the Judge, or any of the Judges, for or against any judgment pronounced in the course of the proceedings out of which the Appeal arises, shall, unless

they are included in the Record, be communicated in writing by such Judge or Judges to the Registrar, and shall by him be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the Record is transmitted.

31. Where there are two or more applications for leave to appeal arising out of the same matter, and the Supreme Court is of opinion that it would be for the convenience of the Lords of the Judicial Committee and all parties concerned that the Appeals should be consolidated, the Court may direct the Appeals to be consolidated, and grant leave to appeal by a single order.

32. An appellant, who has obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal, may, at any time prior to the making of an order granting him final leave to appeal, withdraw his appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Supreme Court may direct.

33. Where an appellant, having obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal, and having complied with the conditions imposed on him by such order, fails thereafter to apply with due diligence to the Supreme Court for an order granting him final leave to appeal, the Court may, on an application in that behalf made by the respondent, rescind the order granting conditional leave to appeal, notwithstanding the appellant's compliance with the conditions imposed by such order, and may give such directions as to the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the appellant as the Court shall think fit, or make such further or other order in the premises as, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires.

34. On an application for final leave to appeal, the Supreme Court may inquire whether notice, or sufficient notice, of the application has been given by the appellant to all parties concerned, and, if not satisfied as to the notices given, may defer the granting of the final leave to appeal, or may give such other directions in the matter as, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires.

35. An appellant who has obtained final leave to appeal shall prosecute his Appeal in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating the general practice and procedure in Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

36. Where an appellant, having obtained final leave to appeal, desires, prior to the dispatch of the Record to England, to withdraw his Appeal, the Supreme Court may upon an application in that behalf made by the appellant, grant him a certificate to the effect that the Appeal has been withdrawn and the Appeal shall thereupon be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may direct.

37. Where an appellant, having obtained final leave to appeal, fails to show due diligence in taking all necessary steps for the purpose of procuring the dispatch of the Record to England, the respondent may, after giving the appellant due notice of his intended application, apply to the Supreme Court for a certificate that the Appeal has not been effectually prosecuted by the appellant, and if the Court sees fit to grant such a certificate, the Appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed for non-prosecution without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may direct.

38. Where at any time between the order granting final leave to appeal and the dispatch of the Record to England the Record becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the Appeal, the Supreme Court may, notwithstanding the order granting final leave to appeal, on an application in that behalf made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted or entered on the Record in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status, and the name of such person shall thereupon be deemed to be so substituted or entered on the Record, as aforesaid without express Order of His Majesty in Council.

39. Where the Record subsequently to its dispatch to England becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the Appeal, the Supreme Court shall, upon an application in that behalf made by any person interested, cause a certificate to be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, on the Record, in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died or undergone a change of status.

40. The Case of each party to the Appeal may be printed either locally or in England and shall, in either event, be printed in accordance with the rules in the Schedule to this Order, every tenth line thereof being numbered in the margin, and shall be signed by at least one of the counsel who attends at the hearing of the Appeal, or by the party himself if he conducts his Appeal in person.

41. The Case shall consist of paragraphs numbered consecutively, and shall state, as concisely as possible, the circumstances out of which the Appeal arises, the contentions to be urged by the party lodging the same, and the reasons of appeal. References by page and line to the relevant portions of the Record as printed shall, as far as practicable, be printed in the margin, and care shall be taken to avoid, as far as possible, the reprinting in the Case of long extracts from the Record. The taxing officer, in taxing the costs of the Appeal, shall, either of his own motion, or at the instance of the opposite party, inquire into any unnecessary prolixity in the Case, and shall disallow the costs occasioned thereby.

42. Where the Judicial Committee directs a party to bear the costs of an Appeal incurred in China, such costs shall be taxed by the proper officer of the Supreme Court in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating taxation in the Supreme Court.

43. The Supreme Court shall execute any Order which His Majesty in Council may think fit to make on an Appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court in like manner as any original judgment of the Supreme Court should or might have been executed.

Consular Registers of Companies.

44. A register of companies incorporated or registered in the United Kingdom or in any British possession and carrying on business in China shall be kept in the office of every consulate in China.

45. The consulate at which companies shall be registered shall be that in the district of which their chief local office is situated, or their business is chiefly carried on, and notice shall be given at the consulate of any other district in which the company is also carrying on business as to the place at which the company is so registered.

46. On the registration of a company at a consulate there shall be deposited and filed in the office of the consulate a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company, or other document corresponding thereto, a copy of the memorandum and articles of association or other documents corresponding thereto, a statement showing the nominal capital of the company, and the amounts thereof which have been subscribed and paid up respectively, and, if the company has been incorporated under a law which provides for the periodical filing of a list of the shareholders, a copy of the last list so filed.

47. The consular officer shall, on the registration of a company at the consulate, issue to the person making the registration a certificate, signed and sealed with the consular seal, that the company has been so registered.

48—(1) Every company registered under this Order shall register the name and address of the manager or other chief local representative in China and shall from time to time, as may be necessary, register any alteration of the representative of the company or in his address. Names and addresses so registered shall be open to the inspection of the public.

(2) Rules of Court made under article 119 of the Principal Order may provide that service of writs, notices, or other documents upon the person registered under this article, or at his address, shall be good service of such documents upon the company.

49. Registration of a company under this Order shall not require to be renewed annually, but may be renewed from time to time as the parties may desire, and must be renewed when any change takes place in the name of the company.

50. On every registration of a company under this Order, and on every renewal thereof, there shall be payable a fee of £1, and on every registration under article 41 there shall be payable a fee of 2s.

51.—(1) A company shall not be entitled to be recognised or protected as a British company unless it is registered under this Order, but shall, although not so registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts in China.

(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the right of the Secretary of State to direct that British protection shall not be accorded to a company, even though it has been registered under this Order.

Orders of a Court of Consuls.

52—(1) Where by agreement among the diplomatic representatives in China of foreign States, Regulations have been, or are, made for the establishment, control or procedure of a Court of Consuls, or other like Court, to deal with disputes or suits relating to the property or proceedings of any board, committee, association or other like group of persons which has been appointed for public purposes at any treaty port or foreign settlement or concession in China, and on which other nations besides Great Britain are represented, and such Regulations have been or are approved by the Secretary of State, the jurisdiction of the said Court shall not, so far as persons subject to the Principal Order are concerned, be deemed to conflict with article 6 of the Principal Order, and the Court shall enforce on all persons subject to its jurisdiction the orders and decrees of such Court of Consuls or other like Court.

(2) Regulations approved by the Secretary of State under this article shall be published in the same manner as King's Regulations.

53.—(1) Articles 85, 86, 87, 115 and 116 of the Principal Order are hereby repealed but such repeal shall not—

(a) Affect the past operation of such articles or any right, title, obligation, or liability thereunder; or

(b) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any legal proceedings thereunder.

(2) Appeals in criminal cases and Appeals to His Majesty in Council commenced under any articles hereby repealed shall be continued so far as is practicable in accordance with this Order.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

Almeric FitzRoy.

SCHEDULE.

1. Records and Cases in Appeals to His Majesty in Council shall be printed in the form known as Demy Quarto.

2. The size of the paper used shall be such that the sheet, when folded and trimmed, will be 11 inches in height and 8½ inches in width.

3. The type to be used in the text shall be pica type, but long primer shall be used in printing accounts, tabular matter, and notes.

4. The number of lines in each page of pica type shall be forty-seven or the reabouts, and every tenth line shall be numbered in the margin.

The 10th October, 1913.

No. 1904-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. McAusland Mackenzie as in temporary charge of the Consulate for Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Jensen.

No. 3362-I. C.—In consequence of the misconduct of Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L.M. and S., F.R.I.P.H. (London), of Bombay, he is hereby deprived of the title of Rao Bahadur which was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 11-I. B., dated the 2nd January 1911.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1913.

No. 1270-F. E.—Mr. W. Courtenay has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 25th September 1913.

No. 1271-F. E.—Mr. E. W. Saxton, Chief Superintendent, office of the Assistant Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 30th September 1913.

No. 1272-F. E.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 1088-F.E., dated 5th September 1913, published in the Gazette of India, Part I, dated the 6th September 1913, Mr. R. B. C. Scott, Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days and, in continuation, furlough on medical certificate for one year, one month and five days, with effect from the 11th August 1913.

No. 1275-F. E.—Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been placed on special duty with effect from the 6th October 1913 and until further orders.

Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been appointed to hold charge of the duties of Deputy Secretary in that Department in addition to his own, with effect from the same date and during the absence of Mr. Johnston.

Mr. G. W. C. Bradley, a Secretariat Superintendent, Class II, has been placed on special duty with effect from the 6th October 1913 and until further orders.

No. 1276-F. E.—Mr. T. C. Cooke, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, and officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is promoted permanently to that grade with effect from the 1st October 1913, *vice* Mr. T. Smith, Assistant Controller, retired.

No. 1277-F. E.—Mr. W. S. W. Shepherd, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, Military Accounts Department, is promoted permanently to that grade with effect from the 1st October 1913, *vice* Mr. T. C. Cooke, promoted.

No. 1278-F. E.—Mr. J. W. Lewis, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is temporarily appointed to be a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st October 1913, *vice* Mr. W. S. W. Shepherd, promoted.

No. 1280-F. E.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for eight days and in continuation furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 4th October 1913.

Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., has been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, with effect from the 4th October 1913, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, R.E.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIMUM.

The 10th October, 1913.

No. 1273-F. E.—It is hereby notified that—

- (1) In the calendar year 1914 not more than 13,200 uncertified chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 1,100 chests in each month of the year.
- (2) Of the quantity to be offered for sale in each of the months of January to November 940 chests will be Benares opium and 160 chests Patna opium, and at the sale in December 941 chests will be Benares opium and 159 chests will be Patna opium.
- (3) Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each month. No reduction in the quantities to be sold, however, will be made without three months' previous notice.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 9th October, 1913.

No. 2432.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the forenoon of the 15th October 1913.

F. NOYCE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 11th October, 1913.

No. 8395-82.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave, without pay, up to the 31st October 1913, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 4040-82, dated the 24th May 1913.

Mr. J. F. Gruning, I.C.S., is appointed substantive *pro tempore* Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, from the 16th August to the 31st October 1913, after which date his services will be replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 11th October, 1913.

No. 8309-2.—Mr. P. W. Singleton, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st September 1913.

No. 8453-2.—Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd November 1913, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 8463-2.—Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and three months, with effect from the 1st November 1913 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

POST OFFICE.

The 11th October, 1913.

No. 8347-103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1914, the following amendment shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

In rule 47 for "Rs. 500" shall be substituted "Rs. 600".

TELEGRAPHS.

The 11th October, 1913.

No. 8415-87.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7571-163, dated the 8th October 1909, as subsequently amended, governing the exchange by radio-telegraph of public correspondence with ships at sea, shall be made applicable to all Indian coast stations now existing and which may be opened in the future for such correspondence.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 11th October, 1913.

No. 8458-168.—Mr. J. J. A. Page, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 16th October 1913.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

The 11th October, 1913.

No. 8488-8.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Burma Coast-lights Act, 1870 (IX of 1870), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following *pro forma* account showing the receipts and charges in connection with the Burma Coast-lights for the year which ended on the 31st March 1913:—

Annual pro forma account of the Burma Coast Light Dues for the year 1912-13.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE UP TO		Interest at 4 per cent on capital expenditure.	Annual sinking fund payment necessary to liquidate the capital expenditure incurred to date in 60 years assuming interest at the rate of 3 per cent.	Excess of the annual receipts over the annual establishment and maintenance charges.*	Profit or loss.
Year.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	46,48,588	1,85,944	29,546	2,53,531	+38,041

* NOTE.—General charges on account of the supervision of the Lights by the Principal Port Officer, Burma, and by other Administrative Officers of the Government, also the cost of pensions to the establishment, are not included in the charges incorporated in this statement.

J. F. GRUNING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th October 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 836.—The services of Major W. F. Barry, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 837.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 16th September 1913, page 6362.

* * * * *

War Office,

16th September 1913.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, Esqendi, to be granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 17th September 1913.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 19th September 1913, pages 6631 and 6634.

War Office,

19th September 1913.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotion in the Army :—

RÉVÉL.

Major James Alban Wilson, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his able conduct of operations against the Totok and Chinlong group of villages in the Naga Hills Dated 27th March 1913.

India Office,

September 19, 1913.

The KING has approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant John Lewis Carr. Dated 10th September 1913.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 838.—Consequent on the grant of combined leave to Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Vaughan, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, the following promotion is notified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Parker, Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd Grade, to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade ; with effect from the 1st May 1913.

No. 839.—Major W. C. S. Prince, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd Grade, officiated as Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, from 11th August 1913 to 17th September 1913 (both days inclusive), owing to the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. de V. Harvest, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 840.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Arthur John Netherton Harward, 48th Pioneers,—5th October 1913.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 841.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 17th September 1913 :—

Reginald Henry Willick Hart.	} Supernumerary, 1st Class.
William George St. John Hussey.	
Walter Arthur Clifford Netscher.	
Charles Mullins.	
Donald Day Stewart.	
Hugh Norman Stewart.	

Bombay Establishment.

No. 842.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 17th September 1913 :—

Robert George Ives.
Claude Cyril Kelly.

No. 843.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 27th September 1913 :—

Hubert Felix DePenning.
Stanislaus George Smyth.
Lionel Vivian O'Brien Easdon.
William Hugh Maher.
Hermann Frank Otto.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No 844.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st October 1913 :—

No. 1115, Ishar Singh (E).

No 845.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st October 1913 :—

No. 1288, Gur-dayal Singh (E).

No. 846.—In Army Department Notification No. 825, dated the 3rd October 1913, for " 15th September 1913," read " 16th September 1913."

(E) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 847.—The following promotions are made :—

and Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Govindaraju, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ramasami (I) to be Subadar and Havildar Govindasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Alexander, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 9th October 1913.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Shiuambar Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ahibaran Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Adhar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1913.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Azam to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Abdul Azim to be Jemadar, *vice* Fakir Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st August 1913.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Jemadar Sultan Ali to be Subadar, *vice* Ali Haidar, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st September 1913.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 848.—No. 1174, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kehar Singh is permitted to resign the service ; with effect from the 17th September 1913.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 849.—Captain Henry Law Harkness, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 12th October 1913.

No. 850.—Lieutenant William Frank Heyland, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Permanent Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 12th October 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 851.—Arthur Thurston to be Captain, *vice* I. W. Seymour, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1913.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 852.—Captain George Anderson resigns his commission. Dated the 14th September 1913.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 853.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Farquharson MacLaren, V.D., M.B., I.M.S. (retired), Medical Officer, resigns his commission. Dated the 18th August 1913.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 854.—Major Ernest Horatio Ashworth resigns his commission. Dated the 1st September 1913.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 855.—Captain Geoffrey Berkley Barton resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1913.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th October 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 73.—Engineer S. J. Fenner, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Engineer for Superintending the work in ships, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Engineer E. S. Borner, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 26th September 1913.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1913.

No. 275.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 27, dated the 16th January 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule here-to annexed the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Cawnpore Cantonment	Compound tax.

No. 277.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway Administration, of a line of railway on the broad gauge, from the proposed Ishurdi station north of the Lower Ganges Bridge now under construction to Serajganj, a length of 49 miles.

This railway will be known as the Sara-Serajganj Railway.

T. RYAN,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

APPENDIX F.

(Referred to in the Answer to part 4 of Question No. 38.)

Net Home charges on behalf of India including capital outlay.

					₹
1903-04	...	...	...	...	25,989,251 (a)
1904-05	...	...	...	...	28,083,750 (b)
1905-06	...	...	...	...	44,748,843 (c)
1906-07	...	...	...	...	37,398,333 (d)
1907-08	...	...	...	...	32,667,410 (e)
1908-09	...	...	...	...	26,910,672
1909-10	...	...	...	...	24,619,519
1910-11	...	...	...	...	30,067,386 (f)
1911-12	...	...	...	...	24,525,260
1912-13 (Approximate)	...	...	...	...	33,985,297 (g)

(a) Includes 4,055,327 for silver.

(b) Includes 4,540,378 for silver.

(c) Includes 8,218,043 for silver and 12,980,960 in connection with the purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Bengal Central Railways.

(d) Includes 12,370,929 for silver.

(e) Includes 4,516,255 for silver and 2,144,800 in connection with the purchase of the Madras Railway.

(f) Includes 5,904,100 in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway.

(g) Includes 7,058,619 for silver.

APPENDIX G.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question No. 39.)

*List of newspapers, etc., in the Punjab which are supplied with official papers of the Government of India through Local Governments.**Published in English.*

1. Tribune.
2. Observer.
3. Punjabee.
4. Khalsa Advocate.
5. Punjab Times.
6. Arya Patrika.

Published in Urdu.

1. Sialkot Paper.
2. Akhbar-i-Am.
3. Wafadar.
4. Victoria Paper.
5. Nur-i-Afshan.
6. Siraj-ul-Akhbar.
7. Paise Akhbar.
8. Wakil.
9. Punjab Samachar.
10. Curzon Gazette.
11. Watan.
12. Arya Gazette.
13. Hindustan.
14. Jhang Sial.

Published in Gurmukhi.

1. Fauji Akhbar (Gurmukhi edition).
2. Khalsa Samachar.

*List of newspapers, etc., in the United Provinces which are supplied with official papers of the Government of India through Local Governments.**Published in English.*

1. Advocate.
2. Leader.
3. Hindustan Review.

Published in Urdu.

1. Al Bashir.
2. Oudh Akhbar.
3. Aligarh Institute Gazette.

Published in Hindi.

1. Bharat Tiwar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 9th October, 1913.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 4th October 1913 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	9	8
		Brouch District . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	2	2
		Bulsar Port . . . . .	...	1
		Surat Town and Port	3*	5*
		Rander Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District	19	17
		Surat Agency	5	5
		Bhiwandi Port	4	2
		Bandra „ . . . . .	...	...
		Malad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein „ . . . . .	...	...
		Thana „	2	2
		Vasava „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kurla „ . . . . .	...	...
		Andheri „ . . . . .	...	...
	Central	Kalyan „	10	9
		Thana District	10	8
		Ahmednagar District	3	...
		West Khandesh „	3	2
		East Khandesh „	24	17
		Nasik District . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Town	143	120
		Poona District	11	10
		Satara District	417	303
		Sholapur Town . . . . .	...	...
	Southern	Sholapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Panvel Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	6	5
		Amboli Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	...	...
		Bolgaum District	113	80
		Dharwar „	264	127
		Hubli Town	37	35
		Bijapur District	269	213

*Imported.

In the return for the week ending 27th September 1913 against Sholapur Town read 2 imported cases and 2 deaths for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	7	7
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges	Aden Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	20	14
		Cutch State . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	252	182
		TOTAL	1,653	1,172
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	"	Madras Town	1 (a)	...
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	7 (a)	5
		Mangalore Town and Port	5	5
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore District	33	18
		Chittor District	1 (a)	1 (a)
		The Nilgiris	8	2
		Kurnool District	1 (a)	...
		Madura . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	55	31
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs . . . . .	...	...
		Calcutta . . . . .	...	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Mymensingh District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District . . . . .	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District . . . . .	...	...
		Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL .		...	...
	BINAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town
			Patna District	7	3
Gaya Town . . . . .			...	...
Gaya District			8	5	
Tirhut		Shahabad District	24	11	
		Saran District	7	7	
		Muzaffarpur District	3	3	
Bhagalpur		Darbhanga "	7	5	
		Monghyr Town . . . . .	...	...
		Monghyr District	10	14	
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
Chota-Nag- pur		Bhagalpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL .		66	48		
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur District	2	4	
		Muzaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District	9	4	
		Bulandshahr District	8	6	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Agra	Muttra District	3	3
		-		
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaun „ . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur „ . . . . .	...	...
	Allahabad	Furukhabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah „ . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpore „ . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehpur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad „	8	4
	Jhansi	Jalaun District . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares „ . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur „	7	7
		Ghazipur „	33	27
		Ballia „	53	44
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	38	27
		Basti „ . . . . .	...	...
		Azamgarh „	5	4
	Kumaun	Naini Tal „ . . . . .	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 11, 1913. 1793

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Lucknow	Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Unao "	10	7
		Rae Bareilly "	3	2
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi " . . . . .	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	16	...
		Gonda "	2	1
		Bahraich " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki "	2	2
	TOTAL		204	112
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurgaon "	2	2
		Rohtak " . . . . .	...	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur " . . . . .	...	1

In the return for the week ending 27th September 1913 against the Unao district read 2 cases 2 deaths for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District	1	...
		Gurdaspur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Sialkot „ . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala „	4	8
	Rawalpindi	Jhelum District . . . . .	...	...
		Rawalpindi „	38	28
		Attock „	1	...
	Multan	Jhang „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jind State . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		46	34
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	14	15
		Insein District	2	2
		Hanthawaddy District . . . . .	...	...
		Tharrawaddy „	5	4
		Pegu District . . . . .	...	...
		Prome „	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein District . . . . .	...	...
		Hensada District	9	9
		Myaungmya „	7	7
		Maubin „	2	2
		Pyapon „ . . . . .	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District . . . . .	...	...
		Thaon „ . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town . . . . .	...	...
		Katha „ . . . . .	...	...

The following footnote should be made in the return for the week ending 27th September 1913 :—
The figures for the Tharrawaddy district are for the two weeks ending 27th September 1913.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Meiktila	Meiktila District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	40	40
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Bhandara District . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
GOORG	...	Goorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	28	19
		Bangalore City . . . . .	...	...
		Bangalore District	7	5
		Mysore City . . . . .	...	...
		Mysore District	25	20
		Hassan „	11	11
		Kadur „	7	4
		Kolar „	3	2
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	1
		Tumkur District	1	...
		Shimoga „	23	13
		Chitaldroog . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	106	75
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	55	48
		Bidar „ . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhani „ . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs . . . . .	...	...
		Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	55 (a)	48 (a)

(a) From the 22nd to the 28th September 1913.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	25	18
		TOTAL	25	18
RAJPUT- ANA AND AJMER- MER- WARA	...	Chitor . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah State . . . . .	...	1
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Kishangarh „ . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli City . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State	6	4
		Ajmer Town . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi State . . . . .	...	...
		Dungarpur . . . . .	...	...
				TOTAL . . . . .	6	5
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	{	Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	1
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	1
GRAND TOTAL			2,256	1,614

RESULT OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES FOR
THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES
DURING THE YEAR 1912.

No. 2108-2123.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Dated Simla, the 7th October 1913.

RESOLUTION.

The annual reports received from the various local Governments and Administrations show that 2,066 persons were killed by wild animals in British India during the year 1912. Although this figure is somewhat in excess of that reported for the year 1911, it compares favourably with the statistics for each of the three preceding years. In reviewing the figures for 1911 it was noticed that the mortality attributable to this cause, both amongst human beings and cattle, was considerably higher in Bengal than in any other province. Conditions have been altered by the territorial redistribution of 1912, and in that year the largest number of deaths was reported from the province of Bihar and Orissa which, with 807 victims (about one-half of whom belonged to the Chota Nagpur Division) returned more than a third of the total number. At the other extreme, the North-West Frontier Province showed a blank return, as in 1911, while in the Punjab the previous year's record of 6 victims was exceeded only by 2. Among the other provinces, there was an increase of 32 in Burma, where 95 deaths were reported. In the United Provinces with 160, and the Central Provinces with 123 deaths, there was little variation from the results of the previous year.

2. Tigers, as usual, claimed the largest number of victims, and the number of persons killed by them rose from 762 in 1911 to 885 in 1912. Of these no less than 396 persons were killed in Bihar and Orissa, all of whom, with the exception of 9, were inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions. It is noticeable that in the United Provinces the number of deaths caused by tigers rose from 18 in 1910 to 36 in 1911 and to 71 in 1912. Of these 71 deaths, 61 occurred in two districts, Naini Tal and Almora. In the former district a single man-eater is regarded as responsible for some 41 deaths, and although a special reward of Rs. 500 has been offered for its destruction it was still at large at the end of the year. In the Madras Presidency tigers were responsible for 164 deaths, in Bengal for 117, in Burma for 44, in Assam for 45, and in the Central Provinces and Berar for 40. Leopards caused a total number of 261 deaths, against 253 in 1911, while the number of persons killed by wolves rose from 190 to 255. Of the 255 deaths for which the latter animals were responsible, 197 occurred in Bihar and Orissa, mostly in the Hazaribagh and Darbhanga districts. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths attributed to animals not classified under any specific head, the number being 498 as compared with 537 reported in 1911.

3. The total mortality due to snake-bite among human beings fell from 24,312 in 1911, to 21,461 in 1912. Bihar and Orissa with 5,816, the United Provinces with 5,214, and Bengal with 4,471 deaths were the provinces which suffered most severely in this respect. Of the deaths attributed to snake-bite in Bihar and Orissa, nearly 2,600 were reported from the Tirhut Division. The returns under this head show a general decrease in all provinces, except in the North-West Frontier Province, where the mortality rose from 30 to 32 and in Coorg, where one death was reported against a blank return for the previous year. The information furnished as to the use of Sir L. Bruntons' lancets in certain provinces does not afford material for any general conclusion of value on the efficacy of this method of treatment of snake-bite.

4. The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals was 94,873, or some 3,000 more than in the previous year. The increase was shared by all provinces except Assam where, it is reported, there was a decline, though even this province reports a total mortality of over 14,600. As previously stated the province of Bihar and Orissa returned the largest number of kills, most of which occurred in the Chota Nagpur Division. About half the total number of cattle-kills, were, as usual, attributed to leopards, but more than 29,000 fell victims to tigers and over 11,000 to wolves, kills by the latter being most in evidence in the Bombay Presidency. As in 1911, slightly over 10,000 head of cattle were reported to have succumbed to snake-bite.

5. During the year, 24,612 wild animals were destroyed; in 1911 the number reported was 22,406. A sum of Rs. 1,83,720 was disbursed as rewards for the destruction of animals, which exceeded the amount so paid in 1911 by about Rs. 16,500. The rewards paid for snakes killed amounted to Rs. 7,421 only, and fell short by over Rs. 30,000 of the sum paid in the previous year although the number reported as having been killed, 171,976, was not proportionately smaller. This decrease in disbursements occurred wholly in Burma, but it is reported that there was probably no falling off in the actual number of snakes killed, although the villagers in several districts did not trouble to come forward and claim the small rewards offered. The fact that the rate of reward was reduced in certain districts also contributed to the decrease.

6. The number of fresh licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in forms XVI, XVII and XVIII, rose from 21,448 in 1911 to 27,058 in 1912. But the total number of licenses in force in the year under report was 180,539 against 182,014 in 1911.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution (and annexure) be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations* and that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence.

* Including the Chief Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province and Ajmer-Merwara, and the Resident in Mysore.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED IN EACH PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA BY
WILD ANIMALS (SPECIFYING THE PRINCIPAL KINDS) AND SNAKES
IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FROM 1908 TO 1912.**

No. 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS
(specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES in each calendar year from 1908 to 1912.

PROVINCE.			BY WILD ANIMALS.							By snakes.	GRAND TOTAL.
			Ele- phants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.		
Madras	1908	5	170	45	10	2	..	4	236	1,586	1,822
	1909	3	253	78	13	2	..	20	369	1,684	2,053
	1910	5	223	119	17	17	6	9	396	1,543	1,939
	1911	8	167	70	12	6	3	19	285	1,608	1,893
	1912	4	164	89	13	6	1	45	322	1,530	1,852
Bombay	1908	..	8	5	2	1	2	14	32	1,248	1,280
	1909	4	8	11	..	5	1	7	30	1,345	1,381
	1910	1	3	6	..	..	1	11	22	1,247	1,269
	1911	..	5	3	2	..	..	16	26	1,395	1,421
	1912	..	7	4	..	..	..	18	29	1,140	1,169
Bengal (as constituted up to March 1912).	1908	17	455	94	25	184	29	230	1,034	7,402	8,436
	1909	8	383	135	31	167	50	230	1,004	7,202	8,206
	1910	8	449	100	40	218	8	307	1,130	7,767	8,897
	1911	3	385	65	30	135	20	267	905	9,344	10,249
Bengal	1912	15	117	55	12	4	4	201	408	4,471	4,879
Bihar and Orissa	1912	7	396	40	23	107	17	127	807	5,816	6,623
United Provinces	1908	1	38	39	6	71	1	38	194	4,816	5,010
	1909	5	30	81	11	70	3	37	237	4,814	5,051
	1910	..	18	44	8	71	8	34	183	5,436	5,619
	1911	2	36	22	5	44	5	28	142	5,761	5,903
	1912	..	71	14	9	44	..	22	160	5,214	5,374
Punjab (including Delhi)	1908	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	8	925	933
	1909	..	1	3	1	5	1	..	11	1,149	1,160
	1910	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	10	964	974
	1911	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	6	905	911
	1912	..	..	2	..	1	3	2	8	793	801
North-West Frontier Province	1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	30	42
	1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31
	1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	38	40
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
	1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Burma	1908	4	54	7	4	..	..	10	79	1,085	1,164
	1909	7	41	10	4	..	..	11	73	1,251	1,324
	1910	6	59	8	1	..	..	6	80	1,273	1,353
	1911	4	36	10	5	..	..	8	63	1,437	1,500
	1912	5	44	20	13	..	..	13	95	1,231	1,326
Central Provinces and Berar	1908	..	101	64	31	9	4	29	238	989	1,227
	1909	1	102	60	20	5	1	31	220	1,383	1,603
	1910	..	67	39	24	13	1	35	179	1,253	1,432
	1911	..	44	43	16	2	..	24	129	1,244	1,373
	1912	..	40	34	6	2	1	40	123	1,063	1,186
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1908	26	82	47	22	1	..	153	331	1,643	1,974
	1909	35	78	84	16	2	1	330	546	2,436	2,982
	1910	32	63	48	18	..	1	217	379	2,915	3,294
	1911	31	88	39	10	1	..	169	338	2,503	2,901
Assam	1912	22	45	3	12	..	..	30	112	150	262
Coorg	1908	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	1912	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	15
	1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	69
	1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	42	43
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	25	28
	1912	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	20	21
TOTAL	1908	53	909	302	100	269	37	496	2,166	19,738	21,904
	1909	63	896	462	96	256	57	666	2,496	21,364	23,860
	1910	52	882	366	109	319	25	629	2,382	22,478	24,860
	1911	48	782	253	90	190	26	537	1,808	24,312	26,310
	1912	53	865	261	88	255	26	498	2,066	21,461	23,527

No. 2.

NUMBER of CATTLE KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS
(specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES, in each calendar year from 1908 to 1912.

PROVINCE.				BY WILD ANIMALS.							By snakes.	GRAND TOTAL.	
				Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.			Total.
Madras .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	3,219	9,100	1	26	31	50	12,427	1,794	14,221
			1909	..	2,729	8,393	6	27	35	190	11,380	1,600	12,980
			1910	..	2,606	8,083	9	81	27	58	(a) 10,966	1,745	12,711
			1911	..	2,822	8,170	2	134	13	99	11,240	1,566	12,806
			1912	4	2,571	8,989	2	14	66	55	11,701	1,644	13,345
Bombay .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	301	1,170	1	5,536	82	423	7,513	319	7,832
			1909	16	468	1,470	1	6,301	46	270	8,572	532	9,104
			1910	..	480	1,442	..	5,738	22	361	8,043	692	8,735
			1911	..	457	873	..	6,701	17	1,106	9,154	594	9,748
			1912	..	331	913	..	7,575	12	1,030	9,891	431	10,322
Bengal (as constituted up to March 1912).	..	..	1908	9	6,059	6,141	26	2,890	2,258	880	18,272	849	19,121
			1909	1	7,050	8,176	61	4,811	3,006	1,016	23,624	330	23,954
			1910	..	6,310	8,580	30	3,428	2,530	1,470	22,348	422	22,770
			1911	1	6,452	7,467	32	2,469	2,092	879	19,392	411	19,803
			1912	1	979	3,357	6	441	35	131	4,950	276	5,226
Bihar and Orissa .. .. .	..	..	1912	4	6,605	7,355	14	1,632	1,652	946	18,208	216	18,424
United Provinces .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	1,052	8,518	57	627	109	106	10,469	614	11,083
			1909	3	1,460	8,457	109	559	198	312	11,098	665	11,763
			1910	..	1,631	8,610	306	591	203	1,577	12,918	747	13,665
			1911	..	1,212	8,351	207	525	343	1,579	12,247	894	13,141
			1912	..	1,768	9,340	444	401	163	541	12,657	859	13,516
Punjab (including Delhi) .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	..	988	1	519	101	..	1,609	34	1,643
			1909	..	..	1,863	..	391	1	..	2,255	13	2,268
			1910	..	..	1,671	..	366	5	1	2,043	32	2,075
			1911	..	..	1,140	..	476	142	..	1,758	30	1,788
			1912	..	..	1,086	..	495	131	74	1,789	10	1,799
North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	15	1	16
			1909	..	..	..	..	24	..	2	26	..	26
			1910	..	7	..	..	92	23	..	122	..	122
			1911	..	..	9	..	31	3	3	46	8	54
			1912	..	..	35	..	90	8	..	133	1	134
Burma .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	4,354	2,854	1	2	7	100	7,318	6,201	13,519
			1909	1	4,571	3,232	41	10	75	235	8,165	6,812	14,977
			1910	1	4,733	2,965	16	..	..	136	7,851	6,598	14,449
			1911	..	4,311	3,449	9	..	..	164	7,933	6,511	14,444
			1912	19	4,303	3,873	107	..	..	114	8,416	6,063	14,479
Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	4,570	6,982	20	532	142	584	12,830	603	13,433
			1909	..	4,124	6,992	12	419	144	368	12,059	433	12,492
			1910	..	4,039	6,976	12	553	129	375	12,084	420	12,513
			1911	..	3,775	6,559	..	586	82	363	11,365	284	11,649
			1912	..	3,734	6,811	27	428	43	384	11,430	252	11,682
Eastern Bengal and Assam .. .. .	..	..	1908	1	8,193	7,490	41	21	37	673	16,456	284	16,740
			1909	14	9,646	4,816	18	502	47	984	16,147	255	16,402
			1910	8	9,103	5,505	21	571	18	680	15,906	323	16,229
			1911	8	9,314	6,125	43	997	86	924	17,797	232	18,029
			1912	27	8,261	5,478	41	24	103	673	14,607	545	15,152
Coorg .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	510	176	..	..	..	4	690	1	691
			1909	..	618	179	..	4	..	19	820	2	822
			1910	..	558	165	..	1	..	..	724	2	726
			1911	..	460	157	..	..	..	4	621	4	625
			1912	..	606	213	..	22	..	8	849	3	852
Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	..	..	1908	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
			1909	..	..	47	..	..	..	14	61	..	61
			1910	..	..	62	..	..	..	3	65	..	65
			1911	..	..	145	..	3	2	1	151	..	151
			1912	..	..	214	..	19	3	6	242	1	243
TOTAL	..	..	1908	10	28,258	43,427	148	10,163	2,767	2,834	87,607	10,700	98,307
			1909	35	30,606	43,025	283	12,639	3,552	3,407	94,207	10,642	104,849
			1910	9	28,467	44,059	304	11,421	2,957	4,661	93,070	10,990	104,060
			1911	9	28,833	42,745	203	11,922	2,780	5,122	91,704	10,534	102,238
			1912	55	29,158	47,697	641	11,141	2,219	3,902	94,873	10,301	105,174

No.

NUMBER of WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES DESTROYED and AMOUNT of REWARDS

PROVINCE.	PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS DESTROYED.							Total number of animals destroyed.	Snakes.
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals destroyed.		
Madras	1908 ..	83	595	44	..	..	39	761	..
	1909 ..	100	663	67	..	..	189	1,019	..
	1910 ..	80	535	37	..	1	1,566	2,219	..
	1911 ..	74	559	41	..	1	1,544	2,219	..
	1912 ..	82	589	19	..	..	1,380	2,070	..
Bombay	1908 ..	44	198	7	167	12	400	828	20,788
	1909 ..	34	192	3	189	38	1,116	1,573	33,770
	1910 ..	35	223	3	144	13	1,839	2,257	36,319
	1911 ..	48	207	8	155	15	2,850	3,283	28,157
	1912 ..	55	226	9	162	11	2,564	3,027	27,038
Bengal (as constituted up to March 1912).	1908 ..	108	414	173	301	200	486	1,683	18,608
	1909 ..	116	311	163	160	223	452	1,427	21,908
	1910 ..	157	474	183	235	189	546	1,785	21,393
	1911 ..	188	324	167	217	230	905	2,132	25,212
	1912 ..	132	327	26	18	2	1,604	2,112	12,674
Bihar and Orissa	1912 ..	106	415	172	243	277	390	1,604	15,044
United Provinces	1908 ..	96	626	435	1,916	287	112	3,502	11,094
	1909 ..	56	489	204	1,223	188	178	2,339	10,044
	1910 ..	60	632	286	1,201	203	173	2,555	9,811
	1911 ..	69	741	245	1,590	226	200	3,071	7,144
	1912 ..	67	763	377	1,324	152	142	2,825	7,080
Punjab (including Delhi)	1908 ..	1	119	224	882	2	..	1,228	4,228
	1909 ..	2	211	187	1,099	1	..	1,401	4,089
	1910 ..	2	114	139	1,352	..	77	1,714	3,332
	1911 ..	15	136	255	2,052	..	21	2,482	3,693
	1912 ..	3	181	127	3,131	4	23	3,469	2,760
North-West Frontier Province	1908 ..	..	8	7	44	..	..	59	1,034
	1909 ..	..	12	4	33	..	..	49	636
	1910 ..	1	10	4	46	..	..	61	744
	1911 ..	..	5	2	91	..	..	101	751
	1912 ..	..	31	1	161	5	117	318	567
Burma	1908 ..	6	351	1,311	782	..	1	2,535	10,021
	1909 ..	15	421	1,273	867	..	1	2,628	12,179
	1910 ..	13	475	1,423	1,097	..	..	3,225	10,540
	1911 ..	16	503	1,696	1,123	..	..	3,811	99,964
	1912 ..	24	511	2,400	1,502	..	..	5,409	45,788
Central Provinces and Berar	1908 ..	1	253	1,013	317	267	1	2,762	918
	1909 ..	..	199	858	265	235	..	1,912	1,551
	1910 ..	..	161	731	235	127	..	1,591	1,678
	1911 ..	..	159	807	292	128	..	1,889	1,471
	1912 ..	..	192	867	307	58	1	1,881	1,028
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1908 ..	14	503	939	317	8	1	2,535	3,708
	1909 ..	11	538	930	356	9	2	2,664	4,050
	1910 ..	9	443	825	307	9	4	2,060	6,901
	1911 ..	8	361	733	240	15	3	1,806	5,275
	1912 ..	2	251	539	230	1	2	695	1,983
Coorg	1908 ..	1	10	33	..	..	100	204	..
	1909 ..	2	7	35	..	..	147	191	20
	1910 ..	..	7	29	1	..	172	209	12
	1911 ..	2	9	26	1	..	283	331	13
	1912 ..	2	15	34	..	..	108	159	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1908 ..	..	..	3	..	13	..	16	14
	1909 ..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	25
	1910 ..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	47
	1911 ..	..	..	11	..	2	..	13	21
	1912 ..	..	1	4	..	7	4	18	13
Pangalore	1908 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
	1909 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
	1910 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
	1912 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254
TOTAL	1908 ..	23	1,449	5,259	2,336	3,615	517	4,727	70,736
	1909 ..	32	1,473	4,977	2,116	2,849	457	5,452	88,503
	1910 ..	23	1,421	5,029	2,292	3,114	414	6,989	91,104
	1911 ..	27	1,426	5,355	2,374	4,251	477	8,496	171,076
	1912 ..	32	1,415	6,379	2,770	5,100	401	8,455	114,229

3.

(in rupees) paid for their DESTRUCTION in each calendar year from 1908 to 1912.

REWARDS PAID FOR DESTRUCTION OF										GRAND TOTAL.
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	Snakes.	Rs.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	3,124	9,045	192	..	..	380	13,011	..	13,041
..	4,076	10,977	300	..	..	852	16,205	..	16,205
..	4,953	9,461	167	..	..	3,668	18,362	..	18,362
..	4,045	9,952	164	..	..	3,234	17,395	..	17,395
..	4,151	10,694	83	..	..	2,890	17,818	..	17,818
..	948	1,851	37	423	..	..	3,269	125	3,394
..	730	1,843	36	452	8	450	3,519	69	3,588	
..	604	2,083	12	292	..	1,531	4,525	93	4,618	
..	882	2,110	59	304	..	2,305	5,060	128	5,188	
..	699	2,164	30	278	..	1,637	4,808	106	4,914	
100	5,633	1,746	341	1,483	351	372	10,026	161	10,187	
200	5,710	1,663	283	1,014	410	322	9,632	171	9,803	
100	8,312	1,783	274	2,218	327	673	13,747	133	13,880	
..	14,559	2,052	250	2,102	405	425	19,793	157	19,950	
50	11,138	1,343	60	..	2	694	13,287	190	13,477	
..	4,700	3,024	405	2,893	496	123	11,641	77	11,718	
..	111	5,072	1,857	11,226	508	391	22,168	656	22,824	
..	175	3,878	889	7,228	315	535	13,020	488	13,508	
..	..	5,019	1,154	7,063	334	902	14,502	106	14,608	
..	..	5,883	1,078	11,312	390	2,280	20,963	73	21,036	
..	200	6,878	1,571	8,387	243	1,125	18,101	11	18,112	
..	15	856	1,617	2,797	..	..	5,285	599	5,884
..	23	1,346	1,366	3,115	2	..	5,852	708	6,560	
..	16	1,003	1,012	3,700	..	..	5,731	571	6,302
..	132	876	1,163	5,123	..	..	7,294	551	7,845
..	33	1,179	781	6,573	..	8	8,574	469	9,043	
..	..	55	35	200	..	..	290	172	462
..	..	67	18	161	..	..	246	136	382
..	5	66	23	212	..	..	306	143	449
..	..	32	10	338	..	..	380	104	484
..	..	85	5	637	..	15	742	95	837	
100	12,965	21,720	7,122	..	5	375	42,287	..	42,287	
180	15,870	20,739	7,856	..	10	653	45,308	..	45,308	
15	16,930	21,651	10,219	..	..	575	49,390	..	49,390
100	17,330	27,151	10,362	..	..	995	55,938	35,783	91,721
..	19,110	37,280	13,110	..	..	880	70,980	5,782	76,462
150	11,570	15,160	1,668	1,203	5	12,209	41,965	370	42,335	
..	8,855	12,580	1,375	1,237	..	4,324	28,371	679	29,050	
..	3,190	10,480	1,212	665	..	4,640	20,187	753	20,940	
..	3,205	11,192	1,554	598	..	6,570	23,119	666	23,785	
..	3,300	12,225	1,798	310	5	6,329	23,867	481	24,348	
250	2,333	4,528	2,892	2	3	689	15,597	131	15,728	
300	1,030	6,205	1,892	5	..	429	18,861	183	19,044	
350	2,470	5,443	1,286	..	7	988	16,544	1,007	17,551	
250	8,040	5,249	1,079	5	..	731	15,351	341	15,692	
50	6,800	4,920	1,025	2	5	420	12,282	148	12,430	
..	500	696	..	..	..	10	1,206	..	1,206
..	296	806	..	..	..	35	1,137	1	1,138
..	340	598	..	..	..	30	968	1	969
..	415	822	..	..	..	90	1,327	..	1,327
..	696	783	..	..	..	70	1,549	..	1,549
..	..	15	..	..	39	..	54	2	56
..	..	13	..	..	12	..	25	3	28
..	..	15	..	..	12	..	27	8	35
..	..	26	..	..	3	..	29	3	32
..	5	20	..	6	21	16	68	2	70	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60
600	42,399	60,744	15,761	20,314	911	14,429	1,55,188	2,271	1,57,459	
680	45,765	60,117	14,015	13,242	767	7,600	1,42,176	2,499	1,44,675	
465	42,850	57,632	15,359	14,180	680	13,010	1,44,289	2,875	1,47,164	
350	48,628	65,345	15,719	10,782	798	10,632	1,07,230	37,866	2,05,118	
100	49,792	80,595	19,168	10,086	772	14,207	1,83,720	7,421	1,01,141	

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED in Form XVI (for purposes of sport, protection or display) and Forms XVII and XVIII (for purposes of destruction of wild animals doing injury to human beings, cattle or crops) under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, in each calendar year from 1908 to 1912.

PROVINCE.								Number of licenses granted in the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force in the year.	
Madras	1908	4,302	55,160	59,462
								1909	10,450	44,140	54,590
								1910	4,567	49,854	54,421
								1911	2,807	48,109	50,916
								1912	3,023	45,032	48,055
Bombay	1908	4,026	10,980	15,006
								1909	3,093	12,848	15,941
								1910	3,798	11,739	15,537
								1911	2,832	12,319	15,151
								1912	3,730	11,805	15,535
Bengal (as constituted up to March 1912)	1908	4,200	29,312	33,512
								1909	3,512	27,982	31,494
								1910	2,846	26,560	29,406
								1911	2,094	24,074	27,368
Bengal	1912	2,458	25,013	27,471
Bihar and Orissa	1912	4,603	10,251	14,854
United Provinces	1908	2,932	18,766	21,698
								1909	2,781	19,856	22,637
								1910	3,111	19,157	22,268
								1911	2,408	19,802	22,210
								1912	2,114	20,201	22,315
Punjab (including Delhi)	1908	1,253	11,080	12,332
								1909	1,373	8,769	10,142
								1910	1,443	11,208	12,651
								1911	1,640	11,316	12,956
								1912	2,127	11,324	13,451
North-West Frontier Province	1908	1,353	3,020	4,373
								1909	2,122	3,388	5,510
								1910	2,557	2,525	5,082
								1911	1,738	3,075	4,808
								1912	1,533	3,451	4,984
Burma	1908	408	711	1,119
								1909	474	825	1,299
								1910	760	763	1,523
								1911	841	844	1,685
								1912	856	2,754	3,610
Central Provinces and Berar	1908	6,222	10,083	16,305
								1909	6,414	9,025	15,439
								1910	5,807	9,675	15,482
								1911	5,983	9,917	15,900
								1912	6,385	9,608	16,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1908	2,160	30,109	32,269
								1909	641	32,729	33,370
								1910	1,005	31,522	32,527
								1911	1,242	29,609	30,851
Assam	1912	156	13,034	13,190
Coorg	1908	136	717	853
								1909	21	790	811
								1910	99	700	799
								1911	70	841	911
								1912	50	869	919
Ajmer-Marwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Bangalore	1909	19	53	72
								1910	30	56	86
								1911	95	....	95
								1912	23	79	102
TOTAL								1908	27,609	170,632	197,641
								1909	30,900	159,905	190,805
								1910	26,113	163,819	189,932
								1911	21,448	160,566	182,014
								1912	27,058	153,481	180,539

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
4th October 1913.

Burma.—The week was generally wet. Cultivation of winter rice and upland crops and harvesting of cotton are progressing normally. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice has risen in Rangoon.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable with moderate rain which improved the condition of the standing crops, but more rain is still wanted in Kamrup for transplantation of winter rice. Harvesting of autumn rice and jute and transplantation of winter rice are practically finished. The outturn of autumn rice is fair. The prospects of winter rice on the whole are fair and those of tea are generally good. The average price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. Fodder is insufficient in Sylhet and Kamrup.

Bengal.—During the week moderate rain fell nearly all over the Province doing much good to the standing crops, the condition of which is generally favourable, except in the flood affected areas. Weeding of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice and jute are still proceeding. Lands are being prepared for spring crops but the sowings have not yet begun. Cattle disease is reported in five districts. Want of fodder is felt in three districts. Agricultural loans are being issued to people in the flood affected areas of the Burdwan division. There is no demand for gratuitous relief on a large scale at present.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week light rain fell in most districts of the Province. More rain is wanted in parts of Orissa. Weeding of winter rice and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Preparation of lands for spring crops has commenced in some districts. The standing crops are doing very well except in the flood affected areas where however agricultural prospects are gradually improving. The average price of common rice has slightly risen in comparison with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in parts of Patna. Cattle disease is reported from some districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are on the whole good.

United Provinces.—During the week no rain fell save showers in the south-eastern and eastern districts, parts of South Oudh, the central submontane and Himalayan districts and in the Tehri and Benares States. More rain is urgently needed throughout the Provinces except in the hill districts. Damage to crops by drought is reported from all but the eastern districts. Harvesting of autumn crops and of millets continues and in some places is nearing completion. Picking of cotton, sowing of pulses, preparation of land for spring crops and irrigation of crops are in progress wherever practicable. Cattle disease has almost disappeared. Fodder is scarce in the central Doab and the north central districts and in parts of the Himalayan, western submontane, Lower Doab and Bundelkhand districts, but at present is sufficient elsewhere. Prices have risen further.

Punjab.—The weather was dry during the week. Rain is badly wanted in the south-eastern and submontane tracts where unirrigated crops are withering from drought. Elsewhere standing crops are generally average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops continue. Outturn is average to good save in the unirrigated tracts of the Southeast Punjab where it is below average. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops are proceeding. Sowings are normal except in the Ambala division where they are seriously restricted on unirrigated lands for want of moisture. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are generally close to normal.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless and the weather moderate. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated areas and average on unirrigated lands except in the Swabi Tahsil of the Peshawar district. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal continued. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Swabi where fodder is insufficient. Prices are generally high but are falling in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 15 and maize from 12 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in one tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week no rain fell throughout the Province. Reaping of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported in some villages of the Valley. Crops are in fair condition. Prices are normal.

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was generally clear and hot. 54 cents of rain fell in Partabgarh and slight showers in parts of Jhalawar and Ajmer. Rain is very

and parts of Bundi and Kotah where standing crops on dry lands have withered from drought. Fodder is generally insufficient. Cattle are generally doing well. Water is generally sufficient. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress and lands are being prepared for spring sowing. Prices are high and are rising. Cattle emigration continues in Ajmer-Merwara and a few States.

Central India.—During the week the rainfall was partial in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar. Elsewhere no rain fell. The weather was abnormally hot and more rain is wanted in parts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and in the Rampurabhanpur district and the Alampur pergana of Indore. Lands are being prepared for spring crops in Indore, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Operations have been retarded in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand for want of rain and in Baghelkhand for want of sufficient moisture. Standing crops are bad in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. The crops have been damaged in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage are bad in parts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and are good elsewhere. Prices are rising in the Gwalior division of Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand, are above normal in Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear and hot and occasionally cloudy. The week was rainless and the continued drought is causing further damage to autumn crops (except cotton). In the districts of the Central Provinces rain is urgently required to improve the condition of standing crops and ensure successful germinating of spring crops. Harvesting of rice, *kodon* and *til* has begun in several districts. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Saugor. Cattle are doing well. In Drug, Akola Amraoti and Buldana the price of food grains remains stationary, elsewhere prices rose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Feudatory States.—No rain fell during the week and rain is badly needed to improve crop prospects. Prices rose in five States ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—During the week good to slight rain fell in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kathiawar. The week's rain was useful but more is still needed in parts. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts and insects in parts of Sind, by insects in parts of Broach, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Kolhapur and by rats in Karachi, Hyderabad and Rewa Kantha. They are withering in parts of the Deccan and Kolhapur. Autumn harvesting continues generally. Preparation of lands for the sowing of spring crops is progressing. Sowing continues except in parts of the Deccan where it has been retarded. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate and water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices are rising in parts of Sind, and have fallen in the Deccan and the Karnatak. The public health is generally good. Stocks of grain are sufficient. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 4th October were :—Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur 459.

Hyderabad.—Little rain fell during the week, the average being 15 cents. Autumn crops are fair to good but require rain in the Raichur, Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts. They have been damaged somewhat by insects in Raichur and Mahbubnagar. The early rice crop is fair and is being irrigated except in parts where water is insufficient. Lands for spring crops are being prepared and sowings are progressing generally except in parts for want of moisture. Fodder scarcity prevails in one, water scarcity in seven and cattle disease in five talukas. The prices of grains are almost stationary. White *juar* sells for ten seers per rupee in Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is eight seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Karimnagar and the lowest 24 in Adilabad.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was fair in Kadur and good elsewhere. Prices are steady in Mysore and Hassan, have risen slightly in Tumkar and show a downward tendency elsewhere. The markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in parts of Kadur and Shimoga. Water and fodder are available. Cattle are generally healthy.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was 3 inches 5 cents. Rice is in good condition. Picking of cardamoms continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was very heavy in Travancore, heavy in Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar and South Canara, light to fair in Kurnool, Nellore and Tinnevely and good elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but require rain in some places. Harvesting of dry crops and paddy over small areas is proceeding with outturn poor to normal. Sowings of dry crops and paddy are proceeding normally for the most part. The condition of cattle is generally good. The supply of water is insufficient for cultivation in many places. Fodder is generally sufficient. Pasture is scanty in many places. Prices are stationary.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 9th October 1913, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A depression which formed over the south of the Bay caused an increase of rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula and gave some heavy falls on the east coast. It crossed the coast near Nellore on the 8th and passed out into the Arabian Sea near Ratnagiri on the 9th; moderately heavy rain fell along its track.

A disturbance of the winter type gave light local falls of rain in northeast Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the North-West Frontier Province.

2. *Burma*.—There was fairly general rain on the 7th, but on the remaining days only a few falls occurred.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was fairly general in Assam and Bengal on the first four days of the week, and nearly general in Orissa on the 2nd.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Bahraich and Dehra Dun had light falls of rain.

Northwest India.—Falls of rain were reported from Fort Sandeman, Jacobabad, Drosh, Parachinar and Sonamarg.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in Mysore on the 2nd, in southeast Madras on the 5th, on the north Madras coast on the 6th, in the Madras Deccan on the 6th, 7th and 8th, on the west coast on the 7th and 8th, and in the south of the Bombay Deccan and of Hyderabad on the 8th.

3. The chief daily amounts of rain were as follows:—

October 2nd.	Dibrugarh 4.12", Mysore 1.60", Masulipatam 1.55" and Salem 1.82".
" 3rd.	Saugor Island 1.44", Mysore 1.86", Trivandrum 3.01" and Masulipatam 2.00".
" 4th.	Yamethin 2.61", Dibrugarh 3.05", Calcutta 1.66", Calicut 1.96" and Trivandrum 4.82".
" 5th.	Dibrugarh 3.61", Salem 2.32", Ootacamund 2.69", Cuddalore 5.73", Madras 3.92" and Cocanada 2.10".
" 6th.	Cochin 2.16", Cuddalore 1.84", Nellore 5.59", Masulipatam 4.70", Cocanada 3.42" and Cuddapah 2.80".
" 7th.	Drosh 0.74", Fort Sandeman 0.86", Jacobabad 0.40", Cochin 1.45", Kurnool 1.90", Cocanada 1.42" and Masulipatam 3.00".
" 8th.	Marmagao 4.01", Karwar 2.32", Bijapur 2.30", Calicut 3.02", Cuddalore 1.49", Cuddapah 1.11" and Bellary 1.85".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the Konkan, Malabar, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North; and differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Upper Burma, Bengal, Hyderabad South and Mysore. It was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan and Rajputana West, where the absence of rain is a normal feature at this time of year.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab Southwest, Sind and Gujarat. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India East, Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan; and is within 20 per cent of the normal in the rest of the country.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 9TH OCTOBER 1913.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY 1913 TO 9TH OCTOBER 1913.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1'4	2'9	-1'5	71'7	88'9	-17'2	-19	-18
Lower Burma	1'0	2'4	-1'4	139'6	132'4	+7'2	+5	+7
Upper Burma	1'2	1'2	0	37'6	36'4	+1'2	+3	+3
Assam	3'0	1'5	+1'5	73'6	73'6	0	0	-2
Bengal	1'1	1'1	0	83'8	65'4	+18'4	+28	+29
Orissa	0'5	1'0	-0'5	60'1	53'4	+6'7	+13	+14
Chota Nagpur	0'2	0'6	-0'4	54'1	47'2	+6'9	+15	+16
Bihar	0'1	0'9	-0'8	60'9	48'0	+12'9	+27	+29
United Provinces, East	0'1	1'0	-0'9	31'0	38'2	-7'2	-19	-17
United Provinces, West	0	0'4	-0'4	20'2	38'3	-18'1	-47	-47
Punjab, East and North	0	0'1	-0'1	21'3	21'2	+0'1	0	+1
Punjab, Southwest	0	0	0	11'1	7'8	+3'3	+42	+42
Kashmir	0	0'1	-0'1	4'8	8'2	-3'4	-41	-41
N.-W. Frontier Province	0'1	0	+0'1	3'8	5'7	-1'9	-33	-35
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0'5	1'1	-0'6	-55	-55
Sind	0'1	0	+0'1	11'5	4'8	+6'7	+140	+137
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	5'9	11'3	-5'4	-48	-48
Rajputana, East	0	0'1	-0'1	17'5	22'4	-4'9	-22	-22
Gujarat	0	0'1	-0'1	31'2	23'1	+8'1	+35	+36
Central India, West	0	0'3	-0'3	32'5	29'6	+2'9	+10	+11
Central India, East	0	0'6	-0'6	22'6	40'4	-17'8	-44	-43
Berar	0	0'5	-0'5	31'3	29'7	+1'6	+5	+7
Central Provinces, West	0	0'4	-0'4	36'3	44'1	-7'8	-18	-17
Central Provinces, East	0	0'6	-0'6	41'3	46'2	-4'9	-11	-9
Konkan	2'8	0'9	+1'9	81'5	93'1	-11'6	-12	-15
Bombay Deccan	0'5	1'0	-0'5	22'1	24'8	-2'7	-17	-9
Hyderabad, North	0	0'3	-0'3	29'9	31'0	-1'1	-4	-3
Hyderabad, South	0'5	0'5	0	20'2	27'1	-6'9	-25	-26
Mysore	1'9	1'8	+0'1	19'6	21'8	-2'2	-10	-11
Malabar	5'5	1'8	+3'7	78'9	85'1	-6'2	-7	-12
Madras, Southeast	3'0	1'2	+1'8	13'5	14'4	-0'9	-6	-20
Madras Deccan	3'0	1'1	+1'9	13'4	19'7	-6'3	-32	-44
Madras Coast, North	5'5	0'9	+4'6	24'6	23'8	+0'8	+3	-17

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 9th October 1913.

No. 8327-8339-134.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TELEGRAPHS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 7th October 1913.

READ—

Letter from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, No. 584^S-G., dated the 29th September 1913, embodying the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1912-13.

No. 584^S-G., dated Simla, the 29th September 1913.

From—The HON'BLE MR. W. MAXWELL, C.I.E., M V.O., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department for the official year 1912-13.

2. The administration of the department was in the hands of Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., up to the 17th February 1913 when he proceeded on leave. I held charge for the remainder of the year.

3. The number of persons on the establishment on the 31st March 1913 was 11,401 of whom 47 were women.

Magnitude
business.

During the year 15,764,265 telegrams were transmitted over the lines of the department representing a revenue of Rs. 1,10,02,277, giving, with receipts from other sources such as rent of railway and private lines, a total revenue of Rs. 1,52,79,958, as compared with working charges amounting to Rs. 1,28,21,644.

New radio offices were opened at Karachi and Butcher Island, Bombay, with a working range of 600 miles, for the exchange of public correspondence with ships at sea, and the temporary radio office at Bombay was closed. With these exceptions no departmental telegraph offices were opened or closed during the year, but three such offices were transferred to the agency of the Post Office and converted into combined post and telegraph offices, while 160 new combined post and telegraph offices were opened and 16 were closed, making at the close of the year a total number of 10,118 telegraph offices of all kinds in India and Burma of which 7,854 were open for public business. Of these 255 were departmental offices, 2,860 were combined offices, 4,732 were railway telegraph offices and 7 were canal telegraph offices. Fifty-two of the Government telegraph offices were also meteorological observation offices. There were also at the close of the year 4,650 post offices which are receiving offices for telegrams.

The telegraph system was extended during the year by the erection of 2,284 miles of line and 11,691 miles of wire and cable, and at the close of the year consisted of 78,862 miles of line and 311,034 miles of wire and cable, of which 96,587 miles of wire and cable were used by railways, 9,361 for canals, 19,249 for telephone exchanges and private lines and 185,837 miles for departmental purposes.

The number of instruments of all kinds rented from the department at the close of the year was 23,854, of which 7,172 were on railway, 1,125 on canal and 15,557 on private lines.

The total number of signalling operations entailed in the transmission of all telegrams from the office of origin to the office of destination increased from 75,451,192 to 78,200,879, giving an average number of operations per sent telegram of 4.96 as compared with 5.06 at the close of the year 1911-12. The statistics of 85 principal offices show that 53.07 per cent of the total traffic was in course of transmission within 10 minutes, and 73.08 per cent within 20 minutes of receipt of the messages in the offices of origin, and that 79.55 per cent of the total traffic was sent out for delivery within ten minutes of receipt in the offices of destination.

Principal events
during the year.

4. In their resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 830-833, dated the 24th January 1912, referred to in the conclusion of paragraph 4 of the report for 1911-12, the Government of India announced their decision to bring the administration of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department under one head with the intention that the officer appointed to hold charge of both departments should, after he had gained some experience of the working of both departments, report whether a complete fusion of the postal and telegraph services was feasible and advisable; and, if so, that he should prepare a scheme for their gradual amalgamation.

Accordingly, on the 1st April 1912, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., assumed charge of the Telegraph Department, in addition to his duties as Director-General of the Post Office, and I was placed on special duty from the same date to assist him in administering the two departments and in preparing at the same time a workable scheme of amalgamation. The Government of India had announced that the general interests involved were of such importance that they considered it desirable that the public should be given a full opportunity of expressing their views on the question of amalgamation, and that the adoption of any experiments that might be made would afford a convenient means of forming an opinion. Proposals were accordingly placed before the Government of India towards the end of May 1912 for the experimental amalgamation of the postal and telegraph services in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this experimental scheme, which followed closely the systems in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries, were the separation of the traffic from the engineering work of the Telegraph Department and the transfer of the telegraph traffic work to the Postmasters-General of these circles while the engineering work of both circles was entrusted to the charge of one officer, styled the Superintending Engineer, Telegraphs. It was considered essential that the circles chosen for the purpose of the experiment should adjoin each other and the Bombay and Central Circles were selected, partly because they represented different types of country in relation to both telegraph and postal work, and partly because the Postmaster-General of the former circle was a postal officer, while the officiating Postmaster-General of the latter was a telegraph officer, who had then been officiating as Postmaster-General for some time and had become acquainted with the system of Post Office administration. The experiment was approved by Government and introduced in July 1912. Its progress was most carefully watched departmentally, and was freely discussed with all the senior and many of the junior officers and subordinates of both the Post Office and the Telegraph Department. Full details of the experimental arrangements were communicated to the commercial bodies in the two circles, and the general public were also invited by means of a press communique and notices exhibited at all telegraph and postal offices to express their views regarding their suitability. The general opinion expressed at the end of October was decidedly in favour of the experiment. By that time Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson had come to the conclusion that the advantages of separating the traffic from the engineering work of the Telegraph Department were unquestionable, and that the separation could best be effected by the application to the whole of India as a permanent measure of the arrangements that had been in force in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July. There had ceased to be, so far as could be ascertained, any feeling on the part of the officers or the subordinate staff of either the Telegraph Department or the Post Office against the permanent amalgamation of the two departments, provided that the interests and prospects of officers of all grades already

serving in the departments were adequately protected, and it was ascertained that the leading commercial bodies and the public in India and Burma had no objection to amalgamation carried out on this basis. A complete scheme was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Government of India in November 1912. This scheme follows generally the lines of the experimental arrangements adopted in the case of the Bombay and Central Circles, and provides in detail for the transfer of traffic work to the control of Postmasters-General, the recruitment of engineers for engineering work only, and the abolition of dual control.

Under the scheme greater telegraph and telephone facilities will be afforded to the public, and the telegraph service generally will be improved in consequence of the closer control which it will be possible to exercise over the traffic arrangements, especially in the larger towns where all the telegraph offices will be placed under the control of the officer in charge of the central office.

The scheme was under consideration by the Government of India at the close of the year under review, and its details cannot therefore be furnished in this report, but the experimental arrangements were still in force in the Bombay and Central Circles and continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year. Towards the end of the year the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, reported that the traffic arrangements of the circle were without doubt better than they were in July 1912, and he attributes this to the excellent work of his traffic officers and to the fact that his traffic staff at the head-quarters of the circle had their attention concentrated on purely traffic work. Equally satisfactory results are reported by the Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, and there can be no doubt that the provision of a separate traffic staff has done much to improve the working of these two circles and has facilitated the training of the staff both in departmental and combined offices. Superintendents of post offices are gradually being instructed in telegraph traffic matters so that they can supervise the working of combined offices properly, and they now take much greater interest in telegraph questions than before the experimental amalgamation, while their inspections of combined offices with the assistance of a specially designed form of inspection report have had a marked effect on the working of these offices. The newly organised traffic branch of the Central Circle was put to a severe test during the autumn tour of His Excellency the Viceroy in Central India from the 6th November to 20th December 1912. Twenty-one telegraph and seven booking offices had to be opened and, in addition to these, ten camp offices were opened for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The organisation for the disposal of traffic was most efficient, and the heavy volume of additional traffic was handled without delay or difficulty.

Reports submitted by the officers responsible for the telegraph engineering in these two circles show that, owing to the separation of this branch from traffic, it is now possible for the engineers to spend far more time than formerly on tours of inspection and to exercise closer supervision over the line staff, with the result that this branch of the work is performed efficiently. The arrangement under which officers are employed solely on one class of duties promises to be as successful in the case of the engineering as of the traffic branch.

The Kashmir Division was abolished with effect from the 15th June 1912, and from that date a Superintendent was attached to the traffic branch of my office.

The head-quarters of the Ambala Division was transferred to Delhi with effect from the 1st December 1912 and that division was designated "Delhi Division".

Many measures of decentralisation of work were carried into effect and the procedure of the department was greatly simplified, with the result that it was found possible to dispense with the services of 34 temporary clerks employed in circle and divisional offices.

At the beginning of the official year the arrangements for the storage and issue of standard forms were found to be defective and stocks of such forms were generally far in excess of requirements. The whole position was carefully examined, with the result that the indents on the printing contractors during the

latter part of the year for fresh supplies of standard forms were very small and a considerable saving was effected under the head "Stationery and Printing".

The construction by the department of the three large wireless stations at Karachi, Nagpur and Lahore was successfully completed during the year, and the new station on Butcher Island, Bombay, was almost finished. The delay in regard to this station was due to the breakage of some accumulator plates, which had to be replaced from England. Arrangements have been made to erect four more wireless stations at Madras, Secunderabad, Peshawar and Quetta during the current year.

The system of calculating guarantees for combined offices, which are unlikely to pay their way, has been thoroughly revised with the object of keeping guarantees as low as possible. Guarantors will also benefit greatly by the arrangements which have been made recently to use light and cheap material for combined office lines.

The old Delhi telegraph office was closed in November 1912, and a new Central Telegraph Office was opened near the Imperial Secretariat with every facility for dealing expeditiously with the increased traffic due to the presence of the head-quarters of the Government of India at Delhi during the cold weather. Local offices were opened at Kashmir Gate, Timarpur and Kingsway to deal with the traffic of certain local areas and reduce the pressure on the central office, and the Chandni Chowk office was made a delivery office for the city area.

The attempt on the lives of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on the 23rd December 1912 caused an abnormal pressure of traffic in the Delhi office for some time, but the staff of the office proved equal to the occasion and disposed of all the messages without undue delay.

The Unattached List of the Telegraph Department consisting of twenty warrant and non-commissioned officers has been placed on a time-scale of promotion, by which sergeants attain the rank of sub-conductor after 9 years departmental service, and sub-conductors the rank of conductor after 16 years departmental service. Appointments to this list have, however, been discontinued since the 1st April 1913 and it will be abolished when the present incumbents complete their service. In its place it has been arranged to appoint annually to the establishment of civil telegraphists six qualified time-expired military telegraphists. The selected men are transferred to the civil establishment as General Service telegraphists from the date of their transfer to the Army Reserve or discharge from the Army, and their pay under the time-scale of pay sanctioned for civil telegraphists is fixed by the period for which they have rendered continuous service in the Telegraph Department as military telegraphists. This period will also count as service towards leave and pension under civil rules.

With effect from the 1st September 1912 the rate for telegrams exchanged between India and Burma on the one side and Ceylon on the other was reduced in the case of private telegrams from three annas a word to the rate for Indian inland express telegrams, *vis.*, one rupee for the first twelve words and two annas for each additional word, with a proportionate reduction in the charges for press telegrams and telegraphic money orders. It is too soon to form an accurate estimate of the effect of these reductions, but from the beginning of September 1912 to the end of March 1913 the number of telegrams exchanged over the Madras-Colombo circuits was 189,043 as compared with 163,683 during the corresponding period in 1911-12, or an increase of 15.5 per cent. The increase in traffic during the same period in 1911-12 over the traffic of 1910-11 was 14,240 messages or 9.5 per cent. It may therefore be concluded that the reduction in rates will lead to an appreciable increase in telegraphic correspondence to and from Ceylon.

From the 1st October 1912 the charge for press telegrams exchanged *via* the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables between India and Burma on the one side and the United Kingdom on the other was reduced from nine to four annas a word. A corresponding reduction was made at the same time in the rate for other countries in Europe by this route, and the reduction was applied with effect from the 1st February 1913 to press telegrams exchanged with Aden, Perim and Egypt.

The system of requiring security deposits from members of the signalling establishment, native inspecting telegraphists and signal office clerks was abolished except in the case of a few appointments, the holders of which are responsible for large sums of money.

The staff of the central telegraph office at Calcutta decided to start a Co-operative Credit Society so that members would be able to obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interest. The movement was well supported from the first, and the Society started on the 1st July 1912 with 144 members holding 764 shares of Rs. 10 each. Five months later the membership had grown to 213 with a subscribed capital of Rs. 11,140 in 1,114 shares, and 78 loans had been granted aggregating Rs. 10,480. The annual report just published for the year ending 30th June 1913 shows that the authorised capital of Rs. 20,000 has been subscribed and that during the year 260 loans were granted aggregating Rs. 32,729. The success of the Society is now assured and it has already done much to relieve the telegraph staff from debts contracted at high rates of interest. It is probable that the example of the Calcutta office will be followed by other offices and that before long similar societies will be started in other large centres. The thanks of the Department are due to Mr. G. W. Talbot, who was at the time Superintendent in charge of the Calcutta Central Telegraph Office, for the great trouble he took in founding the Society at Calcutta.

SECTION I.—INLAND TELEGRAPHS.

5. The following table shows the numbers and value of inland telegrams of each class with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Statistics of inland telegrams.

Class of telegram.		NUMBER.			RECEIPTS.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase + or Decrease—	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase + or Decrease—
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State	Express ...	118,869	104,646	—14,223	3,34,364	2,65,250	—69,114
	Ordinary ...	1,039,962	1,026,075	—13,887	7,57,055	7,20,950	—36,105
	Total	1,158,831	1,130,721	—28,110	10,91,419	9,86,200	—1,05,219
Private	Express ...	1,007,444	1,127,210	+ 119,775	13,60,341	15,71,965	+ 1,81,624
	Ordinary ...	10,807,165	11,398,503	+ 591,398	50,02,258	53,10,197	+ 3,07,939
	Total	11,814,609	12,525,782	+ 711,173	63,62,599	68,82,162	+ 4,89,563
Press	Express ...	58,263	55,417	—2,846	35,061	43,167	+ 8,106
	Ordinary	104,682	131,002	+ 26,320	1,27,736	1,39,844	+ 12,108
	Total	162,945	186,419	+ 23,474	1,62,797	1,83,011	+ 20,214
GRAND TOTAL		13,136,385	13,842,922	+ 706,537	76,46,815*	80,51,373†	+ 4,04,558

* Exclusive of Rs. 88,701 on account of abbreviated addresses and of Rs. 45,366 on account of debit adjustments.

† Exclusive of Rs. 98,920 on account of abbreviated addresses and of Rs. 43,584 on account of debit adjustments.

The average value of a state telegram was Rs. 0.872 as against Rs. 0.941 in 1911-12, while the average value of a private telegram was Rs. 0.549 as against Rs. 0.541 and that of a press telegram Rs. 0.981 as against Rs. 0.999.

The year's working shows a decrease of 2.42 per cent in number and 9.64 per cent in value under state telegrams, attributable mainly to the fact that the totals under this head were abnormally large during 1911-12 owing to the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India. The percentages of increase were 6.01 in number and 7.65 in value under private, and 14.40 in number and 12.41 in value under press. The large increase under press is due to increased activity on the part of news agencies and the growing demand for early information on passing events in India.

Below are shown the percentages of inland sent traffic under the various classes during the last two years:—

Class.						1911-12.		1912-13.	
						No.	Value.	No.	Value.
							Rs.		Rs.
State	{	Ordinary	...	...	...	89.74	69.37	90.74	73.10
		Express	...	...	...	10.26	30.63	9.26	26.90
		Total	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Private	{	Ordinary	...	...	...	91.47	78.25	91.00	77.16
		Express	...	...	...	8.53	21.75	9.00	22.84
		Total	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Press	{	Ordinary	...	...	...	64.25	78.47	70.27	76.41
		Express	...	...	...	35.75	21.53	29.73	23.59
		Total	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

There is a slight increase in the percentage of private telegrams in the express class, but under state and press there is a decrease as was to be expected after the abnormal rise in the number of these telegrams sent during 1911-12 in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

Statistics of inland
telegraphic money
orders.

6. The number of inland telegraphic money orders dealt with during the year was 506,436 and the telegraph charges on these amounted to Rs. 2,42,174 as compared with 435,697 and Rs. 2,06,337 during the previous year, the increase amounting to 16.23 per cent and 17.36 per cent respectively. The number under each class and the telegraph charges realised during the past two years are shown below:—

Class.							1911-12.		1912-13.		
							No.	Telegraph charges.	No.	Telegraph charges.	
								Rs.		Rs.	
Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,913	42,572	40,851	46,847
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	398,784	1,63,765	465,585	1,95,327
Total							...	435,697	2,06,337	506,436	2,42,174

7. In consequence of the large number of complaints regarding the insecurity of envelopes closed with gum it has been decided, in deference to the opinion expressed by the various Chambers of Commerce, to revert to the practice in force prior to the submission of the administration report for 1908-09, of closing envelopes by means of eyeletting. The principal reason for substituting gummed envelopes for envelopes closed with eyelets was the comparative slowness of the latter process, but it was found that this objection could be removed to a great extent by the introduction of improved eyeletting machines. These machines have been manufactured in the Telegraph workshops at Alipore but have not yet been issued to telegraph offices as, owing to the non-arrival of some machinery, the contractors have not yet been able to supply envelopes of the new pattern. For the present, therefore, telegrams are still being delivered in gummed envelopes.

Principal cause affecting inland telegrams. Fastening of envelopes.

With effect from July 1913 telegrams re-directed to a second address, without orders for transmission to the new destination by telegraph, are posted as unregistered letters free of charge, and a remark to this effect is added to the notice of non-delivery sent to the senders of the telegrams.

Re-direction telegrams.

8. The Baudot system of working has been further extended. An additional set has been fitted at Calcutta and Bombay to meet the increasing demands of traffic. A new terminal set has also been fitted at Madras for communication with Colombo.

Introduction improved apparatus.

Among the improvements and new apparatus tried the following may be mentioned:—

The standard connections for terminal Duplex Simplex sets were modified and greatly simplified during the year.

A stopping device for Wheatstone Automatic working was tried with such satisfactory results that its use is being extended. This device enables a receiving station to stop the sending station in the middle of a message, when signals are not being properly recorded, without the use of a second wire and thus considerable delay to traffic is often obviated.

A keyboard perforator and automatic transmitter for Baudot working were also tried but these did not prove successful.

SECTION II.—FOREIGN TELEGRAPHS.

9. The following table shows the number and value of foreign telegrams of each class with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Statistics foreign telegrams.

Class of telegrams.	No. of telegrams.			No. of words.			Indian share of value		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase+ or decrease—	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase+ or decrease—	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase+ or decrease—
							Rs.	Rs.	
State ...	19,541	13,144	—6,397	536,045	380,470	—155,575	68,039	76,757	+7,
Private ...	1,498,560	1,571,722	+73,162	12,837,101	13,435,267	+598,166	25,59,726	25,30,649	—29,
Press ...	17,333	21,283	+3,950	1,495,501	2,085,402	+589,901	45,936	37,777	—8,
Total ...	1,535,434	1,606,149	+70,715	14,868,647	15,901,139	+1,032,492	26,74,601	26,45,183	—29,

These figures show a decrease under state of 32·73 per cent in the number of telegrams and 29·02 in the number of words, with an increase of 11·34 per cent in value, due largely to a revised method of accounting for foreign concessional telegrams. Under private there is an increase of 4·88 per cent in number

and 4.65 in words, with a decrease of 1.13 per cent in value, and this difference in percentages is due mainly to the introduction of deferred foreign telegrams and the reduction in the rates for telegrams to and from Ceylon. The increase under press is 22.78 per cent in number and 39.44 in words with a decrease of 17.76 in value owing to the reduction of the rates for press telegrams exchanged with Europe.

Statistics of
foreign telegraphic
money orders.

10. There were 24,673 telegraphic money order advices exchanged between India and Ceylon during the year as compared with 21,684 in the preceding year, the increase being 13.78 per cent. The telegraph charge for these advices was reduced, from the 1st September 1912, to one rupee for the first twelve words and two annas for each additional word.

Interruptions to
communication with
foreign administra-
tions.

11. Communication with Europe *via* Suez by the Eastern Telegraph Company's route was maintained without interruption throughout the year. Two of the Company's cables were, however, taken for repairs, one from the 22nd July 1912 to the 16th September 1912 and the other from the 22nd July 1912 to the 4th October 1912, and all continental traffic had to be sent by the third cable and the Indo route during this period. The Teheran or Indo route was interrupted for 224 as against 342 hours in the previous year. The Turkish route was interrupted for 616 as compared with 1,519 hours in the preceding year.

Communication between India and Siam over the Moulmein-Bangkok line *via* Kanburi was interrupted beyond the Indian frontier for 225 hours, as against 262 in the previous year. Within the Indian frontier the line was interrupted for 132 as against 85 hours in the previous year. The line *via* Raheng was interrupted for 489 hours beyond, and 15 hours within, the Indian frontier as compared with 631 and 117 hours, respectively, during 1911-12.

Communication with Australia and China by the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's cables was maintained uninterruptedly throughout the year. The cables from Madras to Penang were interrupted from the 16th to 24th December 1912, but during this period the traffic was forwarded *via* Bombay and Cocos.

Communication with China *via* Bhamo was interrupted for 2,673 hours beyond the Indian frontier, as compared with 3,251 hours in 1911-12. Within the Indian limits the route was interrupted for 48 hours only, as against 295 hours in the previous year.

Deferred Foreign
Telegrams.

The system of deferred foreign telegrams in plain language at half the usual rates for private telegrams, referred to in paragraph 4 of the last Annual Report on the Indian Telegraph Department, was extended to practically all European administrations besides a number of administrations in the extra-European regime. The number of deferred telegrams exchanged during the year rose to 28,666 with a total value of Rs. 30,166 as compared with 3,720 of a total value of Rs. 3,798 for January, February and March 1912. The system meets a long-felt want, and is certain to be largely used when its existence becomes more widely known.

Mixed postal and
telegraph services
between India and
the United Kingdom.

12. The use of the mixed postal and telegraph service between India and the United Kingdom, referred to in paragraph 12 of the report for 1911-12, continues to be neglected. The number of telegrams dealt with since the service was introduced is :—

					From India to United Kingdom.	From United Kingdom to India.
1909-10 (9 months)	...	...	...	...	359	22
1910-11	...	...	...	...	275	58
1911-12	...	...	...	...	303	63
1912-13	...	...	...	...	278	65

The introduction of the reduced cable rates for deferred telegrams will probably cause a further decrease in the number of these telegrams and, if a proposal now under consideration to extend to India the system of week end cablegrams is adopted, it is possible that the combined postal and telegraph service will gradually fall into disuse.

SECTION III.—COMBINED OFFICES.

13. The following statement shows the number of combined offices open at the end of each of the last five years, and the number and value of telegrams sent from them as well as the total number of signalling operations during these years:—

Year.	Number of combined offices.	Number of paid telegrams.	Value of paid telegrams.	Total number of signalling operations.
			Rs.	
1908-09 ...	2,378	5,754,069	32,19,634	13,024,988
1909-10 ...	2,488	5,783,614	32,06,255	12,049,124
1910-11 ...	2,577	6,454,270	35,24,830	13,354,418
1911-12 ..	2,713	7,677,075	42,09,547	15,831,097
1912-13 ...	2,860	8,415,817	46,23,789	17,283,499

SECTION IV.—WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

14. Besides the erection by the department of the four large Marconi Stations at Karachi, Nagpur, Lahore and Bombay already alluded to, the principal event of interest in India under this head has been the large increase which has taken place in the number of ships fitted for wireless telegraphy. This result is largely due to the Titanic disaster, and most of the passenger steamers plying regularly in Indian waters are now fitted with wireless apparatus.

Progress in establishment of wireless stations.

The increased demands made by ships on the coast stations have been met by opening a new station at Karachi, and by arranging that Calcutta, Diamond Island, Mergui and Victoria Point should operate by night as well as by day.

There are now around the Indian coast six wireless stations which keep open permanently to receive distress and other signals from ships. These stations have working ranges sufficient to cover a large portion of the Bay of Bengal and the North-Eastern portion of the Arabian Sea and, as soon as the Madras station is opened, practically the whole of the Bay of Bengal will be within range of a coast wireless station.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Meteorological Department furnishes the coast wireless telegraph stations with a short telegram daily regarding the weather conditions likely to be met with in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and this telegram is supplied by the wireless station to any ship requiring it. No weather telegram for the Bay of Bengal is, however, ordinarily published between the 14th January and the 1st April as experience has shown that during this period the Bay of Bengal is not liable to storms.

Storm telegram

15. The total number of wireless stations has risen from nine to fifteen during the year, and of these five are situated inland. The latter have in a small degree assisted in the disposal of the ordinary traffic of the department, but it is as yet impossible to afford them regular work so that the

Statistics of wireless telegrams.

actual number of messages dealt with by them affords no idea of their capacity. Special trials have, however, shewn that Calcutta is capable of exchanging with Simla about 1,600 words during each watch of eight hours, including repetitions at Allahabad and Delhi. Two stations working direct with each other can, however, deal with a heavier volume of traffic.

The number of messages of all kinds disposed of by the ten coast stations during the last three years is as follows :—

				1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Port Blair	...	...	...	9,727	11,583	9,341
Bassein	...	...	...	14,238	16,055	16,082
Diamond Island	...	...	...	3,531	3,849	4,851
Table Island	...	...	...	2,756	3,225	3,039
Victoria Point	...	...	...	4,745	5,878	8,038
Mergui	...	...	...	4,745	6,376	8,038
Bombay	...	...	...	1,398	2,308	2,345
Sandheads	...	...	...	6,485	8,040	8,039
Calcutta	...	...	...	6,498	8,054	8,316
Karachi (opened October 1912)	...	...	...	0	0	640
Total	...	...	...	54,123	65,368	68,729

Statistics of wireless telegrams exchanged with ships.

16. The number of messages exchanged with ships during the period was :—

				1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Diamond Island	...	...	...	4	0	229
Table Island	...	...	...	76	172	208
Victoria Point	...	...	...	27	0	15
Bombay	...	...	...	1,398	2,308	2,345
Sandheads	...	...	...	0	6	71
Calcutta	...	...	...	13	20	348
Karachi (opened October 1912)	...	...	...	0	0	640
Bassein } Mergui }	...	...	...	33	0	1
Total	...	...	...	1,551	2,506	3,857

State of communication.

17. The stations worked well throughout the year except during the months of April, May and June when the atmospheric disturbances were exceptionally troublesome. There have been no serious breakdowns of apparatus during the year.

18. During the past winter the newly-opened Karachi station was frequently able at night to read the signals of a station in Northern Europe. On occasions press messages which were being despatched to foreign warships in European waters were taken down by that office. Extent of communications.

19. The total staff employed on the 15 stations was 7 mechanists, 32 telegraphists and 31 engine drivers. All the stations, except Bombay, are technically under the control of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief and are periodically visited by his officers. During the year the entire control of the Bombay station was transferred from the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief to the Superintending Engineer, Telegraphs, Bombay and Central Circles, and the Burma stations were transferred to the Burma Circle, except as regards technical matters. Staff employed on wireless telegraph stations.

SECTION V.—TELEPHONES.

20. On the 31st December 1912 the number of telephone exchanges established by the department was 183, the total number of connections being 4,313, as against 179 exchanges and 3,485 connections on the corresponding date last year. In addition, there were 663 non-exchange circuits with 1,248 offices, the figures for the preceding year being 629 and 1,144, respectively, and 129 operators were employed in the exchanges worked by the department. The subscriptions for telephone and similar services increased markedly during the calendar year 1912. Statistics of telephones in use.

21. The telephone lines both at Delhi and Simla were placed underground. The old Kotwali exchange at Delhi with a system of 60 connections was closed and a departmental exchange was opened in the new central telegraph office building on 1st October 1912 with 90 connections, which had risen to over 300 by the end of March. The connections to the Simla exchange increased during the year from 325 to 425 and arrangements have been made to instal an automatic switchboard there next winter. In Lahore a 300-lines central battery switchboard was installed and the lines were thoroughly overhauled. New exchanges were also opened at Maymyo, Bangalore and Narayangunj. Progress in provision of telephonic communication.

Great care is being taken to afford the public an efficient telephone service, and it is evident from the expansion which is taking place in the system that the public appreciate the efforts of the department in this direction. Statistics of telephone exchanges established by Companies.

22. At the close of the year the number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 13 with 7,899 connections, compared with 14 exchanges and 6,876 connections at the close of the preceding year, and the royalties paid to the Telegraph Department by the Companies during the year amounted to Rs. 72,540, as compared with Rs. 63,570.

SECTION VI.—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

23. The following were the principal departmental works carried out during the year :— Progress of construction and renewals.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

				Miles of Line.	Miles of wire.
Chanda Sironcha	...	...	...	120	130
Kalyan-Bhusawal	...	...	...	243	490
Bhiwandi-Mokhada	...	...	...	54	54
Gosainhat-Kasiani and Kotwalipara via Gopalganj				106	115

EXTRA WIRE.

Bangalore-Arsekere	105
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The total reconstruction amounted to 505 miles of line and 1,906 miles of wire.

Interruptions on
Indian Telegraph
Department lines.

24. Interruptions to communication which occurred during the year are classified below according to the causes to which they are attributed:—

	Number.	Duration.
PREVENTABLE CAUSES.		
Faults on lines and cables	378	4,888
UNPREVENTABLE CAUSES.		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	602	10,867
Floods	71	1,729
Lightning	93	1,810
Fires	45	637
Trees falling other than by cyclones	543	6,182
Birds and animals	860	9,197
Malice	164	2,847
Other unpreventable causes	911	11,898
	3,667	50,455
Faults in offices	486	6,131
Unknown causes	839	8,504
Total for 1912-13	4,992	65,090
Total for 1911-12	4,752	61,879

The number of faults per mile of line and wire was almost exactly the same as in the previous year.

First fitting and
refitting of offices.

25. Several important works were carried out by the Technical Branch during the year. Electric light and fan installations were completed in the Lahore and Mandalay signal offices, in the office of the Director, Madras Circle, and in the training class at Ahmedabad. The electric light and fan installations of the Agra and Madras central telegraph offices were renewed and brought up to date. An accumulator plant was installed at the Cawnpore office. New signal offices were fitted up at Cawnpore and Delhi and the Lahore office was completely re-fitted, the latest pattern of tables apparatus and wiring being used. The Belgaum, Manickganj, Rajbari and Silchar offices were also re-fitted.

SECTION VII.—STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

Work of Store
Depôts during the
year.

26. *Stores.*—The value of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 48,96,000 and stores to the value of Rs. 32,81,000 were received during the year, of which Rs. 12,49,000 represented the value of stores imported from England ready for issue, Rs. 9,13,000 the value of stores transferred from the Workshops, and Rs. 1,93,000 the cost of stores purchased in India. The issues during the year amounted to Rs. 33,77,000, of which Rs. 1,52,000 worth was transferred to other Government departments, or sold to the public. The value of the stock in hand on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 48,00,000.

The total number of indents disposed of was 18,013 as compared with 16,263 in 1910-11 and 17,046 in 1911-12. The Calcutta depôt dealt with 66 per cent of these indents as against 67 per cent in 1911-12 and 73 per cent in 1910-11.

All indents for instruments continue to be dealt with at Calcutta, the number during the past year being 3,072, as compared with 2,306 and 2,239, respectively, in 1910-1911 and 1911-12.

The following permanent establishment was employed in the Stores Branch at the end of the year:—

Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	2
Deputy Superintendents	...	...	...	...	6
Telegraphist	...	...	...	...	1
Store-keepers and clerks	...	...	...	...	86
Menial staff	...	...	...	...	62

In addition a daily wage staff of about 360 carpenters, packers, store-lascars, etc., is employed.

27. *Workshops.*—The year's outturn from the Workshops rose from Rs. 9,32,000 to Rs. 10,25,000. The value of the instruments made and repaired was practically the same as during the previous year but the value of line construction stores manufactured was greater by Rs. 97,700. Work done by the Telegraph Department Workshops.

95,780 galvanised tubes for telegraph poles were made as against 32,600 last year.

1,700 tons of castings, consisting principally of parts of telegraph poles, were manufactured at an average cost of Rs. 5'56 per cwt.

51 steel masts ranging in height from 70 ft. to 200 ft. were turned out for wireless stations and for supporting telegraph wires over rivers.

Excluding small articles, 5,890 instruments were manufactured and 16,488 were repaired during the year. 125 motors and dynamos other than those of the Workshops were repaired.

A nickel plating plant from which a very substantial saving is expected was installed in February. Gas for heating purposes was laid on to the instrument shops during the year.

The value of stores consumed was Rs. 7,85,000, of which the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 represents approximately the value of pig iron coke coal and other stores purchased locally. Of English stores 1,523 tons of steel sheets and 276 tons of zinc spelter were used in making and galvanising telegraph poles.

The staff working under the control of the Superintendent of Workshops consisted of a Works Manager, six foremen, an instrument tester, three draughtsmen and a clerical staff of 34. 859 workmen were employed, of whom 441 were piece workers.

SECTION VIII.—STAFF.

28. At the close of the year the total actual establishment of the department stood as follows:— Staff of the department.

Superior officers	...	...	...	...	91
Deputy Superintendents	...	...	...	...	130
Workshop foremen	...	...	...	...	7
Civil Telegraph Masters and telegraphists	...	...	...	...	2,892
Military telegraphists (including Unattached List)	...	...	...	...	609
Clerical establishment (including telephone operators)	...	...	...	...	1,102
Line and office maintenance establishment	...	...	...	...	2,968
Menial establishment	...	...	...	...	3,602
Total					11,401

The casualties during the year were:—

Deaths	...	...	...	...	81
Retirements	...	...	...	...	75
Resignations	...	...	...	...	57
Dismissals	...	...	...	...	44
Desertions	...	...	...	...	4
Transferred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	10
Total					271

The number of volunteers on the rolls of the department during the year was 1,062 as compared with 953. Of this number, 534 were extra efficient, 434 efficient and 94 non-efficient. By way of encouragement, prizes aggregating Rs. 1,305 were granted for proficiency in drill and shooting.

Certificates of proficiency in telegraphy were granted to 306 soldiers and 286 Post Office clerks as against 210 and 379, respectively, in 1911-12.

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Receipts and charges.

29. The total receipts and revenue charges of the year, as shown in the Telegraph Department accounts and given in Appendix D annexed to this report, are as under :—

RECEIPTS.		REVENUE CHARGES.	
1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,42,74,275	1,52,79,958	1,23,24,356	1,28,21,644

According to these figures the charges for 1912-13 exceeded the charges for 1911-12 by Rs. 4,97,288, the receipts for 1912-13 exceeded the receipts for 1911-12 by Rs. 10,05,683 and the receipts for 1912-13 exceeded the charges for the same year by Rs. 24,58,314. The expenditure during the year debitable to the capital account amounted to Rs. 33,82,001, bringing the total capital expenditure up to the end of the year under review to Rs. 11,79,73,619.

30. The amount shewn above under revenue charges includes gratuities, leave allowances paid out of India and the average capitalised value of pensions paid to Telegraph department employes; and the amount shown under receipts includes the *pro forma* value of the news free and concessional traffic shown in Appendix B. The percentage of net revenue on capital expended, which amounts to 2.08 cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory so long as it falls short of 3.5 per cent per annum, the average rate of interest which should be charged on capital expenditure, and the additional amount required for this purpose would be Rs. 16,11,927. This figure does not, however, take into account the services rendered by the Department in the care and maintenance of large quantities of mobilisation telegraph stores which are kept at the disposal of the military authorities at various centres, nor does it take into account the loss, which there is every reason to believe, results from the arrangement by which railways are permitted to retain the whole of the receipts on account of public messages booked at their offices, irrespective of the fact that such telegrams are transferred to the departmental lines at the nearest transfer office and that the traffic received from the railway telegraph systems is generally greater than the traffic transferred to these systems. Of recent years too the department has had to incur very heavy expenditure, both initial and recurring, in connection with the erection and upkeep of wireless telegraph stations, for which there is little or no monetary return.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MAXWELL,

Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the total number of sent telegrams, the total number of signalling operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination, with the necessary repetition at intermediate offices, and the average number of signalling operations per sent telegram, for the past five years :—

Year.	Total number of sent telegrams paid, service* and free.	Total number of signalling operations.	Average number of signalling operations per sent telegram.
1908-09	14,327,396	66,280,389	4.62
1909-10	12,281,569	61,302,432	4.99
1910-11	13,335,058	67,031,378	5.02
1911-12	14,899,875	75,451,192	5.06
1912-13	15,764,265	78,200,879	4.96

* Service telegrams have been excluded since 1909-10.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of News-free and concessional message traffic during the year.

	No.	Pro forma value.
		Rs.
Mail Steamer reports	28,340	28,340
Reuter's Government and Press	258,790	1,41,845
*Concessional telegrams <i>viâ</i> Meshed and Robat	25	190
French Government Service	905	3,622
Portuguese Government Service	2,955	10,372
Kalat State... ..	83	47
Kashmir State	9,583	10,289
British, Indian and Colonial Governments	†6,301	†33,960
O. H. M. S. (Free State Messages)	8,212	21,717
Total	315,194	2,50,383
Total of previous year	263,110	2,61,447

* Telegrams from Consul-General at Meshed, Kain and Seistan and from Imperial Bank of Persia during interruption on Teheran line.

† Represents half the total number and value of British, Indian and Colonial Government telegrams.

APPENDIX C.

Classification of telegraph lines according to purposes for which maintained during the year 1912-13.

	MILES OF LINE.			MILES OF WIRE.			MILES OF CABLE.			MILES OF CABLE CONDUCTORS.		
	To end of previous year.	Increase or Decrease in the year.	To end of 1912-13.	To end of previous year.	Increase or Decrease in the year.	To end of 1912-13.	To end of previous year.	Increase or Decrease in the year.	To end of 1912-13.	To end of previous year.	Increase or Decrease in the year.	To end of 1912-13.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH.												
Departmental property in joint use ...	27,922'46	162'07	28,084'53	534'13	-412'35	121'78	11'71	5'19	16'90	9'26	-9'26	...
in Departmental use only ...	26,319'88	-957'66	25,362'22	1,74,803'88	-6,553'42	1,68,250'46	271'95	-86	271'09	1,452'66	556'16	2,068'82
in use by guaranteed and subsidised lines...	3,931'43	1,655'20	5,586'63	4,822'77	9,246'35	14,069'12	13'31	'21	13'52	13'31	'21	13'52
Property of Native States worked by the Department.	262'13	433'17	695'30	474'23	608'52	1,082'75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departmental property rented to Railways	9,122'86	656'91	9,779'77	93,398'44	3,086'23	96,484'67	3'84	-1'29	2'55	38'03	64'05	102'08
Railway property maintained by the Department.	75'00	...	75'00	231'25	...	231'25	5'73	9'92	15'65	29'53	9'71	39'34
Departmental property rented to canals ...	5,862'59	284'21	6,146'80	8,688'65	670'58	9,359'23	...	...	...	1'34	...	1'34
Canal property maintained by the Department.	291'58	-51'72	239'86	80'28	-80'28	...	'50	-50	...	14'00	-14'00	...
Private lines ...	2,358'68	86'32	2,445'00	12,054'87	1,025'43	13,090'30	117'34	-4'71	112'63	2,647'69	3,281'52	5,929'21
Railway property rented to Telegraph Department.	6'75	-18	6'57	38'87	-19'16	19'71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departmental property rented to Army Department.	...	8'46	8'46	...	222'85	222'85	...	...	...	...	7'34	7'34
Total ...	76,153'36	2,276'78	78,430'14	2,95,137'37	7,194'75	3,02,932'12	424'38	7'96	432'34	4,205'92	3,895'73	8,101'65

Revenue charges for five years.

YEAR.	MESSAGE REVENUE.					Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Guaranteed Native States and assisted Railways and Canals.	Rent of local and private lines and claims from guarantors.	Sale of books, forms and maps.	Telegraph Gazettes.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	PAID MESSAGES.		Free messages.	Total.								
	State.	Private.										
					Rs.								Rs.
1908-09	10,52,285	8,87,530	2,31,125	99,70,030	21,71,570	5,53,410	5,25,019	7,202	12,461	1,12,309	1,31,53,051	
1909-10	8,26,155	78,01,404	1,81,798	88,09,357	20,97,307	5,54,835	5,20,853	11,105	14,194	1,09,518	1,21,19,219	
1910-11	9,42,204	83,11,591	2,61,447	95,15,242	20,60,576	5,69,448	5,79,949	7,431	14,951	1,21,610	1,28,69,207	
1911-12	11,79,569	91,85,182	2,53,082	1,06,16,833	20,84,024	5,87,647	8,32,405	8,643	14,831	1,20,599	1,42,74,275	
1912-13	10,93,682	96,58,812	2,51,708	1,10,02,602	28,80,824	4,61,414	7,79,734	7,540	14,862	1,32,952	1,52,79,958	

Revenue charges for five years.

LINE MAINTENANCE.

SIGNALLING.

YEAR.	Repairs to lines and buildings.	Establishment.	Office stores.	CHECK OFFICE. (a)		Establishment.	Office stores.	Repairs to buildings.	SHARE OF DIRECTION, ACCOUNTS AND SUPERINTENDENCE.		Share of manufacture of postage stamps.	Saleable books, forms and maps.	Total.
				Establishment.	Office stores.				Establishment.	Office stores.			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	11,09,757	8,11,143	38,811	20,15,838	1,35,777	3,246	4,19,035	9,8145	7,98,862	1,87,265	...	744	87,99,492
1909-10	10,80,361	8,39,733	18,388	29,80,765	1,33,148	2,056	4,63,727	95,580	8,95,307	1,53,070	14,602	246	91,32,019
1910-11	8,95,957	11,21,593	—4,659	31,18,935	...	...	2,68,010	1,29,931	9,49,456	1,45,385	8,685	349	87,59,465
1911-12	8,11,938	10,70,040	—11,289	30,08,265	...	...	3,64,215	1,07,109	9,75,517	1,02,040	11,886	80	97,10,090
1912-13	9,55,066	10,87,819	—4,439	31,71,759	...	...	4,78,546	97,834	10,59,230	83,084	9,895	...	96,49,885

(a) The Check office figures are included in General Charges under Line Maintenance and Signalling since 1910-11.

Result of operations for five years.

YEAR.	Capital expenditure to end of year.	Receipts.	REVENUE.		Percentage of net revenue on Capital Expended.	Miles of line including cable.	Miles of wire, including cable.	Number of signal offices.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			VALUE OF MESSAGES.		
			Charges.	Net revenue.					Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	10,64,50,790	1,33,53,051	1,17,45,370	16,07,721	1.51	70,064.73	280,594.81	2,658	11,838,131	1,168,647	13,006,778	76,99,911	20,39,894	97,39,805
1909-10	10,89,70,113	1,21,19,219	1,21,12,784	6,435	.005	72,746.52	287,266.38	2,702	10,797,576	1,286,721	12,084,297	64,12,553	22,15,006	86,27,559
1910-11	11,11,83,432	1,28,69,207	1,18,77,501	9,91,706	.821	74,828.58	292,001.14	2,856	11,673,134	1,417,094	13,090,228	67,52,194	25,01,600	92,53,794
1911-12	11,45,91,618	1,42,74,275	1,23,24,356	19,49,919	1.701	76,577.74	299,343.29	2,958	13,136,385	1,535,434	14,671,819	76,99,150	26,74,601	1,03,73,751
1912-13	11,79,73,619	1,52,79,958	1,28,21,644	24,58,314	2.084	78,862.48	311,033.77	3,115	13,842,928	1,606,149	15,449,071	81,06,710	26,45,184	1,07,51,894

* Revised figures.

Proportion of international traffic to and from India, exclusive of transit traffic over the several routes to Europe for the year 1912-13.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS AND THE NUMBER OF WORDS BY EACH ROUTE.						PERCENTAGES.					
	FROM INDIA.		TO INDIA.		TOTAL.		FROM INDIA.		TO INDIA.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Words.	No.	Words.	No.	Words.	No.	Words.	No.	Words.	No.	Words.
INDO-EUROPEAN ...	203,124	1,693,824	102,827	1,045,890	305,951	2,739,714	53'38	50'61	28'90	31'10	41'55	40'83
	2,535	21,232	4,072	35,881	6,607	57,113	'66	'64	1'15	1'07	'91	'85
	6,573	72,737	3,595	96,369	10,168	169,106	1'73	2'17	1'01	2'86	1'38	2'52
RED SEA ...	168,304	1,558,869	245,285	2,184,845	413,589	3,743,714	44'23	46'58	68'94	64'97	56'17	55'80
TOTAL ...	380,536	3,346,662	355,779	3,362,985	736,315	6,709,647	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

APPEN

Abstract of the foreign traffic

WEST.											
Class of telegrams.			Via TEHERAN.		Via TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		Via SUEZ.		
			Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.	
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Sent	{	State	...	802	86	524	125	29,648	6,706	100,797	19,479
		Private	...	1,693,022	2,76,774	20,708	5,359	43,089	10,185	1,458,072	2,35,584
Received	{	State	...	19,259	3,165	2,746	573	78,547	17,248	58,420	8,909
		Private	...	1,026,631	1,67,308	33,135	6,889	17,822	3,937	2,126,425	3,10,636
Total			...	2,739,714	4,47,333	57,113	12,946	169,106	38,076	3,743,714	5,74,608
TRANSIT.											
From East to West—											
Received	{	Via Madras	...	5,111	1,073	1,807	380	...	...	1,649,777	3,28,089
		From Ceylon	...	146,829	24,567	39	8	5,919	1,337	123,177	20,531
		Via Rangoon	...	1,359	612	431	194	...	...	60,365	27,100
		Via Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3
From West to East—											
Sent	{	Via Madras	...	68,683	13,508	14,011	2,942	570	118	1,571,959	2,90,675
		To Ceylon	...	49,695	7,965	1,445	243	7,301	1,532	221,746	32,906
		Via Rangoon	...	2,559	1,137	3,821	1,712	...	...	54,360	24,669
		Via Bhamo	...	...	...	217	46	...	...	...	...
From West to West—											
Received via Bombay			...	5,752	1,208	521	109	...	...	...	...
Sent via Bombay			...	1,555	237	*1,187	249	5,376	1,062	...	...
From East to East—											
Received	{	Via Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		From Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Via Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	281,543	50,307	23,479	5,883	19,166	4,049	3,681,398	7,23,973

DIX F.

for the year 1912-13.

EAST.										RADIO TELEGRAMS.		TOTAL.	
Vid AMUR.		Vid MADRAS.		CEYLON.		Vid RANGOON.		Vid BHAMO.		Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.
Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.	Words.	Indian value.				
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	15,660	7,583	10,754	1,198	363	149	2,896	327	...	...	161,444	35,653
4	1	807,221	2,31,824	2,334,769	96,511	58,805	23,954	31,254	5,346	15,771	3,982	6,462,715	8,89,520
...	...	16,140	6,113	35,182	3,629	782	333	7,950	1,134	...	...	219,026	41,104
...	...	522,060	1,94,631	1,091,881	97,761	15,315	22,549	10,298	1,058	25,250	8,653	4,903,817	8,13,422
4	1	1,361,081	4,40,151	3,472,586	1,99,099	110,265	46,985	52,398	7,805	41,021	12,635	11,747,002	17,79,699
...	1,656,695	3,29,542
...	275,964	46,443
...	62,155	27,906
...	14	3
...	1,655,223	3,07,243
...	280,187	42,646
...	60,740	27,518
...	217	46
...	6,273	1,317
...	8,118	1,548
...	71,297	22,793	898	293	...	...	...	...	72,195	23,086
...	...	68,091	25,704	...	...	1,499	802	1,432	388	...	...	71,022	26,894
...	...	548	247	4,447	2,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,995	2,448
...	...	40	8	299	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	77
...	...	68,679	25,959	76,043	25,063	2,397	1,095	1,432	388	...	...	4,154,137	8,36,717
TOTAL										...	...	15,901,139	26,16,416
Adjustments										...	...	...	+28,767

APPEN

Showing the growth of the Telegraph Department and

NOTE.—The figures for each year from 1850-51 to 1904-05

Year.	MILES OF.		NUMBER OF OFFICERS.			NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS.									Total number of paid telegrams.
						FOREIGN.			INLAND.			TOTAL.			
	Line, including cable.	Wire, including cable.	Departmental.	Postal combined.	Total.	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.	
1850-60	10,589	10,944	131	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864-65	13,558	14,137	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	13,791	21,378	190	...	190	...	43,791	...	39,403	37,974	...	39,403	475,215	...	454,618
1874-75	16,155	33,347	216	...	216	1,365	100,358	...	77,226	638,522	...	78,531	751,654	4,206	827,391
1879-80	20,520	52,914	262	...	262	3,772	251,287	...	290,622	1,037,330	...	293,894	1,251,267	7,330	1,562,511
1884-85	25,387	75,115	251	267	511	6,188	259,352	877	280,956	1,351,818	12,956	293,654	1,711,700	15,873	2,018,607
1889-90	35,272	106,169	248	632	880	5,977	428,313	3,221	497,442	2,166,856	24,759	499,389	2,665,162	28,013	3,132,571
1894-95	44,618	138,326	251	1,109	1,360	6,804	561,202	3,004	585,571	3,205,351	25,207	592,275	3,797,555	29,299	4,391,226
1899-1900	52,909	171,049	239	1,612	1,851	11,669	816,300	6,524	702,455	4,655,547	45,226	713,724	5,471,227	51,750	6,237,301
1900-01	55,035	182,171	245	1,691	1,936	17,423	876,476	6,673	855,216	4,711,458	42,721	822,609	5,577,924	48,209	6,449,372
1901-02	55,827	190,527	241	1,765	2,006	16,154	868,534	5,606	802,958	4,747,170	36,787	819,142	5,614,010	42,393	6,475,545
1902-03	56,530	200,523	245	1,806	2,051	16,544	878,722	6,179	854,864	4,909,127	42,607	875,408	5,787,549	48,837	6,742,094
1903-04	59,692	212,330	268	1,859	2,127	16,798	890,440	6,661	812,490	5,342,205	39,089	828,786	6,432,648	45,653	7,307,687
1904-05	61,682	227,740	272	1,917	2,189	16,942	900,177	8,022	801,170	7,241,710	40,024	818,112	8,232,187	48,046	9,080,245
1905-06	64,730	243,820	280	2,020	2,300	15,900	1,082,937	7,634	857,600	8,455,806	43,871	873,060	9,535,740	51,805	10,461,117
1906-07	67,587	250,248	280	2,158	2,438	15,800	1,162,660	7,160	891,145	9,245,492	59,550	907,004	10,411,152	67,010	11,385,166
1907-08	68,940	271,044	279	2,205	2,514	16,301	1,219,777	7,468	908,118	10,477,913	64,056	984,779	11,693,680	71,464	12,749,923
1908-09	70,075	280,525	280	2,278	2,658	15,820	1,144,512	8,315	976,208	10,990,440	162,483	992,028	11,844,352	170,768	13,006,778
1909-10	72,746	297,260	279	2,483	2,762	15,174	1,259,750	11,907	814,435	11,802,124	161,417	809,609	12,661,774	173,314	13,084,697
1910-11	74,822	312,001	279	2,577	2,856	16,960	1,385,163	14,745	689,459	10,541,418	142,257	1,006,445	11,926,781	157,002	13,060,128
1911-12	76,578	329,343	243	2,715	2,958	19,741	1,498,160	17,321	1,207,810	11,814,609	162,945*	1,227,351	12,313,169	180,278*	14,671,819
1912-13	78,802	311,034	255	2,860	3,115	13,144	1,571,722	21,283	1,130,721	12,525,782	186,410	1,143,865	14,097,304	207,708	15,449,071

* Inclusive of 48,979 State press telegrams value Rs. 19,211.

DIX G.

its operations from 1850-51 to 1912-13.

are given in the Administration Report for 1904-05.

Number of News free, etc., telegrams.	VALUE OF PAID TELEGRAMS.										Pro forma value of News-free, etc., telegrams.	Year.
	FOREIGN.			INLAND.			TOTAL.			Total value of paid telegrams.		
	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	1,15,080	4,10,210	...	1,15,980	4,10,110	...	5,26,190	...	1859-60.
...	...	...	...	1,13,818	2,92,558	...	1,13,818	2,92,558	...	9,06,376	10,048	1864-65.
3,595	...	2,55,253	...	1,36,760	7,38,067	...	1,36,760	9,94,220	...	11,30,680	35,400	1867-70.
7,345	11,053	5,74,675	...	57,111	10,73,405	...	2,68,358	16,30,620	17,820	19,16,978	1,58,670	1874-75.
3,850	49,432	9,79,810	...	11,86,336	15,32,853	...	12,25,859	24,61,161	51,418	37,46,530	1,13,973	1879-80.
1,683	52,491	12,73,315	3,028	6,36,613	14,85,470	49,317	7,16,141	27,28,000	55,281	34,80,000	29,149	1884-85.
2,454	45,414	17,33,447	1,175	9,41,358	21,92,187	20,213	9,91,030	3,37,114	57,581	50,26,302	45,300	1889-90.
6,546	56,993	19,67,315	12,678	14,52,351	31,13,170	1,02,804	12,03,515	51,10,515	1,21,484	64,41,872	1,11,025	1894-95.
9,262	80,922	21,14,702	32,216	16,61,162	42,59,722	1,57,532	17,43,681	63,74,511	1,80,788	83,68,132	1,36,777	1899-1900.
12,906	1,10,076	23,81,701	31,379	22,90,771	42,41,148	1,46,917	24,31,853	66,40,744	1,78,206	92,07,891	1,92,226	1900-01.
12,460	1,21,545	21,17,491	26,801	20,54,410	40,54,907	1,16,000	21,75,753	63,42,391	1,73,550	86,01,591	1,50,122	1901-02.
12,105	1,10,218	19,59,806	30,095	21,51,612	41,95,641	1,74,452	22,61,830	61,55,475	2,05,459	86,14,758	1,82,716	1902-03.
11,303	1,15,610	19,04,314	28,481	18,14,051	44,11,551	1,41,732	19,30,554	63,76,405	1,72,189	81,79,145	1,03,076	1903-04.
10,960	1,18,193	20,22,831	42,003	15,87,724	40,46,560	93,440	17,05,731	60,00,400	1,35,452	18,10,608	1,18,791	1904-05.
18,689	73,426	20,00,803	41,503	16,01,974	52,11,797	1,16,700	16,75,180	74,12,100	1,58,122	92,46,352	1,47,957	1905-06.
23,030	54,210	21,51,852	38,191	16,66,110	55,02,400	1,64,086	16,66,319	76,54,348	2,07,177	95,17,904	1,60,688	1906-07.
26,759	60,078	21,95,455	41,000	16,64,118	58,02,808	1,77,007	17,24,676	80,69,313	2,19,286	1,00,33,305	2,20,009	1907-08.
*27,319	51,400	19,11,777	46,605	16,00,795	50,11,110	1,77,777	16,52,285	78,53,219	2,24,302	97,39,805	2,31,125	1908-09.
27,096	54,599	21,21,235	39,173	7,71,556	54,72,613	1,68,763	8,20,155	75,03,868	2,07,536	86,17,509	1,81,708	1909-10.
27,494	63,519	24,02,204	55,968	8,73,675	57,10,951	1,53,565	9,42,204	81,22,651	1,88,033	92,53,795	2,61,447	1910-11.
263,110	63,930	23,99,726	45,036	11,10,730	64,75,031	*1,02,797	11,70,569	80,95,000	*2,08,733	1,03,64,751	2,52,082	1911-12.
315,194	76,758	25,30,640	37,777	9,86,200	69,77,402	*1,18,511	10,62,958	94,68,148	2,20,788	1,07,51,804	2,50,183	1912-13.

* Increase due to new method of numbering multiple press telegrams, vide paragraph 20 of the Report for 1908-09.

APPENDIX H.

Showing the working expenses per telegram under signalling and line maintenance and the average value of a paid telegram from 1896-97 to 1912-13.

Year.	TOTAL IN LAKHS.				WORKING EXPENSES PER TELEGRAM.			Average value of a paid tele-gram.
	Working expenses.				Line maintenance.	Signalling.	Total.	
	Number of paid telegrams.	Line maintenance.	Signalling.	Total.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	50'77	15'07	52'86	67'93	'296	1'041	1'337	1'385
1897-98	57'13	14'72	55'39	70'11	'259	'969	1'227	1'587
1898-99	54'49	14'98	56'70	71'68	'275	1'040	1'315	1'296
1899-1900	62'37	16'56	57'97	74'53	'265	'929	1'194	1'332
1900-01	64'49	16'30	61'83	78'13	'253	'958	1'211	1'437
1901-02	64'75	17'69	64'15	81'84	'273	'990	1'263	1'342
1902-03	67'42	17'50	68'12	85'62	'259	1'010	1'269	1'280
1903-04	73'07	17'60	70'50	88'10	'241	'964	1'205	1'160
1904-05	90'98	17'28	71'75	89'03	'190	'788	'978	'968
1905-06	104'61	17'13	79'67	96'98	'165	'761	'927	'884
1906-07	113'85	18'40	86'91	105'31	'161	'763	'924	'836
1907-08	127'50	23'19	98'13	121'32	'182	'769	'951	'786
1908-09	130'07	22'45	102'12	124'57	'172	'785	'957	'748
1909-10	120'84	21'76	102'44	124'20	'180	'847	1'027	'713
1910-11	130'90	22'68	99'73	122'41	'173	'762	'935	'707
1911-12	146'72	21'16	103'90	125'06	'144	'708	'852	'706
1912-13	154'49	25'67	104'66	130'33	'139	'671	'816	'696

N.B.—Charges not properly debitable to signalling are excluded and "Interest charges," are taken into account in calculating the working expenses connected with the handling of message traffic.

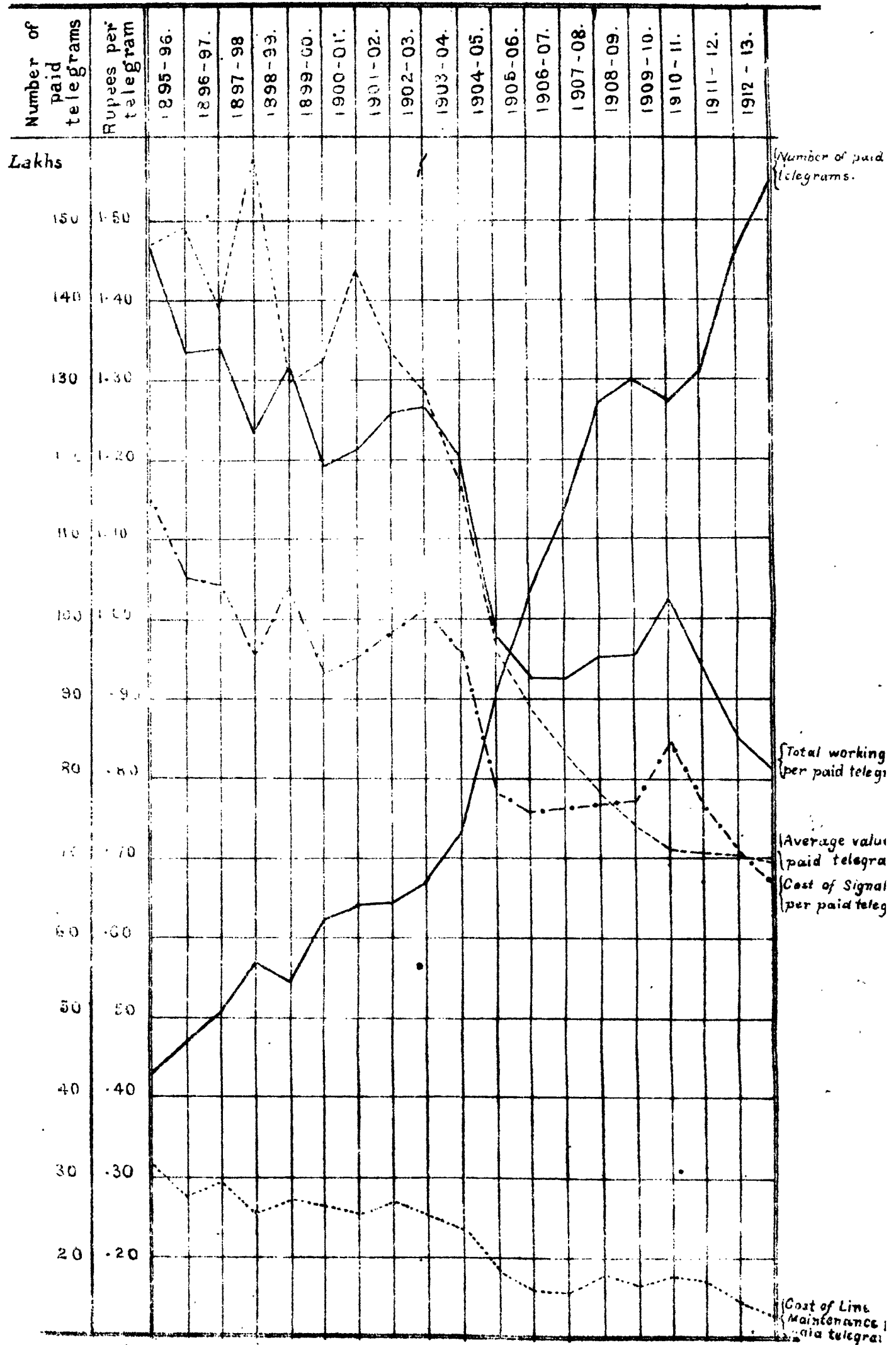
ORDERED that copies of the letter be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Finance Department, the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, all Local Governments and Administrations (except the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan), and the Government of Ceylon for information.

Ordered, also, that the letter be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. GRUNING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SHewing

FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1895-96 TO 1912-1913, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS, THE WORKING EXPENSES AND THE AVERAGE VALUE OF A TELEGRAM.



No. 8492-8514-4.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Simla, the 10th October 1913.

RESOLUTION.

The question of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole of India has been under the consideration of Government from time to time since the passing of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871 (XXXI of 1871), by section 8 of which the Governor General in Council is empowered to introduce a system of weights and measures of capacity consistent with the statutory unit prescribed by section 3. Although the Act has been on the statute book for more than 41 years no notifications have yet been issued under it, as it was hoped that weights and measures based on the statutory unit would be gradually and generally adopted without further intervention on the part of Government. This hope has not, however, been realised. The Indian Railways and the Government Departments have it is true, adopted as standards the tola of 180 grains, the seer of 80 tolas and the maund of 40 seers; but no general tendency has manifested itself on the part of Indian Commercial Circles to follow the lead given them by Government.

2. The whole question was examined very carefully between the years 1890 and 1894 by the Government of India in consultation with Local Governments and Administrations, and the policy since followed has been to prescribe, as necessity arose, standard weights and measures for particular districts or groups of districts similar to those adopted by the Indian Railways and the Government Departments. Some of the Local Governments have taken action in this direction, but the general state of affairs is at present far from satisfactory, for the systems of weights and measures in use vary considerably, not only in different Provinces, but also in different areas of the same Province. The Government of India are fully alive to the difficulties which beset attempts to impose a uniform system of weights and measures for adoption throughout British India. At the same time they are satisfied that the existing lack of uniformity is seriously prejudicial to trade, and they have reason to believe that the development of railway communications and commerce in this country, the formation of Chambers of Commerce and the advance of municipal and trade organizations have gone far to remove objections formerly felt to the introduction of a single uniform system.

3. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to re-open the question of the feasibility of securing the use of uniform weights and measures in India, and to appoint a Committee to enquire into the whole subject. The Committee will assemble at Bombay on the 10th of November 1913, and will proceed to such places as it may consider desirable to visit in order to obtain the opinion of the Chambers of Commerce and leading merchants and others. The Government of India trust that Local Governments and Administrations will afford the Committee all the assistance which it may require, and will comply with any request for information and advice which may be addressed to them by it. The Committee will submit its report in six months and the report will then be referred to Local Governments and Administrations for consideration before action is taken upon it.

The Committee will consist of :—

PRESIDENT :

The Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Central Division, Poona.

MEMBERS :

Mr. C. A. Silberrad, I.C.S.,
Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces.

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Acting President, Corporation of Madras.

Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, U.C.S.,
Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Home, Finance and Education Departments and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and to the President and Members of the Committee.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. GRUNING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1913.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th March 1913.

On and after the 5th April till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—29, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

II A

ENGLAND.				INDIA.			
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JULY.	
Preliminary Accounts, 1912-1913.	Budget, 1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Expenditure.							
Direct Demands on the Revenues.	98,300	27,500	39,800	12,80,81,000	4,64,62,000	1,23,000	...
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works).	2,326,500	1,398,400	983,600	6,21,61,000	2,03,64,000	16,18,000	...
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.	244,900	60,000	70,900	4,29,52,000	1,36,79,000	4,61,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.	436,000	143,000	144,500	28,41,61,000	7,89,34,000	48,91,000	...
Miscellaneous Civil Charges.	2,612,500	981,100	981,500	3,65,92,000	1,24,73,000	8,94,000	...
Famine Relief and Insurance.	31,300	2,300	1,900	1,05,35,000	23,88,000	...	83,000
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure).	8,979,900	4,268,200	4,201,300	29,40,20,000	9,61,95,000	76,97,000	...
Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure).	126,600	60,500	63,700	2,93,11,000	89,82,000	1,67,000	...
Other Public Works.	5,372,400	85,400	20,500	9,74,86,000	2,33,79,000	...	7,45,000
Military Services.	20,275,900	1,467,000	1,689,200	23,34,76,000	7,39,43,000	21,86,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	...	6,550,000	8,167,900	1,15,94,73,000	37,89,92,000	1,72,12,000	...
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	20,275,900	5,350,000	8,167,900	1,15,94,73,000	37,89,92,000	1,72,12,000	...
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.							
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works.	2,470,900	481,800	1,063,800	11,83,56,000	3,53,15,000	1,19,90,000	...
Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities.	481,600	144,200	...	19,18,000	1,26,000	1,26,000	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments).	6,800	5,000	3,700	16,04,000	14,20,000	18,93,000	...
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi.	2,959,300	626,000	1,067,500	12,18,78,000	3,68,61,000	1,95,09,000	...
TOTAL.	...	...	441,500	...	...	...	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances.							
Permanent Debt (net discharged).	4,500,000	8,000,000	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary do. (do.).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfunded do. (do.).	195,400	...	55,109	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. by Provincial Governments.	9,499,600	2,503,800	332,600	26,47,000	1,87,78,000	55,65,000	42,000
Remittances (net).	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,29,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid.	...	...	...	38,81,56,000	9,03,47,000	...	39,76,000
Do. do. exchange.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drafts on London (net).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	14,195,000	5,505,800	357,700	41,53,14,000	11,87,98,000	...	31,20,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.	37,438,200	14,451,800	9,623,100	1,09,65,65,000	53,15,81,000	2,76,01,000	...
Closing Balance.	9,769,900	14,205,700	8,492,400	28,94,44,000	32,20,70,000	7,03,09,000	...
GRAND TOTAL.	47,228,100	28,657,500	18,115,900	1,38,60,09,000	85,36,51,000	10,39,10,000	...

Delhi, the 3rd October 1913.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller General.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th October 1913.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

September 30th.

- 1209. G. N. Barooah. *Improvements in and relating to tongueless buckles or the like.*
- 1210. W. C. Pitter. *Improvements in and connected with multi-blade propellers, fans and the like.*
- 1211. Minerals Separation Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.*
- 1212. Briscoe & Dock Engineering Co. *Improvements in rotary engines.*
- 1213. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. *Improvements in the manufacture and production of soluble condensation products of formaldehyde.*
- 1214. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. *Improvements in tanning.*
- 1215. J. H. Moore. *Improvements in earth-closets of the squal or non-contact type.*
- 1216. Blakoe Wheel Co. Ltd. *Improvements in and connected with the wheels of cycles, motor cars, and other vehicles.*
- 1217. Tyler & Co. Ltd. *Improvements in railway electric token apparatus.*
- 1218. H. Symes. *An automatic, recording, fire alarm.*

October 1st.

- 1219. Abdul Aziz & Mola Buksh. *A lock.*

October 2nd.

- 1220. J. S. Lanier. *Improvements in the art of quill cleaning.*
- 1221. F. S. Dorton. *An aerated water bottle.*

October 3rd.

- 1222. C. F. E. Meares. *Automatic safety letter box pillar form.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

- 393. R. C. Sayer. *Improvements in collectors for electric traction.*
- 451. R. C. Sayer. *Improvements in devices for carrying and actuating the propellers of vehicles.*
- 955. The Remington Typewriter Co. Ltd. *A new or improved method of arranging the Gurmukhi alphabetical characters and signs and adapting same to a type-writing machine for the purpose of correctly typewriting the Gurmukhi language.*
- 1095. E. Buchholtz. *Improvements in furnaces for roasting, smelting or otherwise treating ores.*
- 1097. C. De Sedneff. *Improvements in electrical accumulators.*
- 1101. R. S. York. *Improvements in and relating to mechanical lubrication.*
- 1102. F. E. Jagenberg. *Improvements in the process of spinning yarn from strips of dry paper.*
- 1103. S. Crosbie. *Improvements in or connected with apparatus for vaporising oil.*
- 1109. A. A. Price. *Improvements in and relating to dynamos, motors and like electrical machines.*
- 1114. Vickers Ltd. *Improvements in and relating to the injection of liquid fuel in internal combustion engines.*
- 1115. Vickers Ltd. *Improvements in and relating to the injection of liquid fuel in internal combustion engines.*
- 1117. A. Fernbach & E. H. Strange. *Improvements connected with fermentation processes for the production of acetone and higher alcohols from starch, sugars and other carbohydrate materials.*

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

- 260 of 1903. Palmer. (To 1 August 1914.)
240 of 1905. The New Inverted Incandescent Gas Lamp Co. (To 19 December 1914.)
241 of 1905. Irani. (To 20 October 1914.)
163 of 1908. Societe des Telegraphes Multiplex & Co. (To 18 November 1914.)
519 of 1908. National Wire-Bound Box Co. (To 30 August 1914.)
436 of 1909. Forbes. (To 7 October 1914.)
546 of 1909. Wagner. (To 9 December 1914.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1904.

222, (Ceipek).

1907.

27, (Herbert).

1908.

536, (Perman).

1909.

4, (Webb). 25, (Webb). 93, (Gimson & Co.). 240, (Palmer). 248, (Gimson & Co.).
254, (Leslie).

NOTICES.**THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.**

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price, 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Chief Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	College of Engineering.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CANPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSEURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price	
	R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each 0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0	1
Annual subscription with postage	3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904).	2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911	each 1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each 0	8
(h) Patent Office Journal, 1912	1	0
(i) Specifications of Inventions	each 0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication in about six months' time; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books may be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* The following collections are available for sale :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | " " 1903-04, | " | " 3 | " |
| (3) | " " 1904-05, | " | " 3 | " |
| (4) | " " 1908-09, | " | " 3 | " |
| (5) | " " 1909-10, | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (6) | " " 1910-11, | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (7) | " " 1911-12, | " | " 2-8 | " |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; and No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs 3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price Rs 2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Ranzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price Rs 2-8.

"Akhlaiq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language, who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :

ALLAHABAD.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | M. Jawala Prasad, I. | . | . | . | . | Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad. |
| 2. | M. S. C. Bagchi | . | . | . | . | Government Observatory, Allahabad. |

AMBALA.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | M. Mohd. Miyan Khan | . | . | . | . | Sudder Bazar, Ambala. |
| 2. | M. Mohd. Akbar Khan | . | . | . | . | The Oriental Lodge, Ambala. |
| 3. | M. Jawala Prasad, II. | . | . | . | . | B. I. Bazar, Ambala. |

AMRITSAR.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | M. Mohd. Ishaq | . | . | . | . | Khazana Gate, Amritsar. |
|----|----------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|

AZAMGARH.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1. | M. Ram Charan Lal | . | . | . | . | Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh. |
|----|-------------------|---|---|---|---|--|

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulavi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 28/1, Kimber Street (Karaya), Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o Late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDER.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullunder Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Baksh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saibgal 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ullah St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin B. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fasal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazi-i Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1. M. Gulzar Lal South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Arif 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulavi Syed Abu Zafar 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z Zaman 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat 89, Jhowtollah Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, Capt.,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Sulphate of Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. These drugs are for sale for *cash* only. On no account drugs are sent *per V. P. Post*. These drugs may be obtained from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 15th November 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 11 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 10 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 "

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 "

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ½ lb., ¼ lb. and 1 lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is sold in ½ lb., ¼ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I.—Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned supplies as under will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, IV (Quetta) Division.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120, 2121 and 2122) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the office of the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, Quetta, or Officer in charge Supplies, Karachi, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a ^{Presidency Bank}_{Treasury} Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal debentures, or port trust bonds, as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a ^{minimum}_{maximum} of Rs. as under, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest money.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with G. O. C. IV (Quetta) Division, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

* VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 15th October 1913. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

* X.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of meat and fodder" and addressed to the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and not to any officer by name.

XI.—Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Supplies or services required.	Where required.	Approximate re- quirements.	REMARKS.	
I.—FODDER FOR KARACHI FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1914.		lbs.	Earnest money deposits.	
Hay or kirby, dry for feeding	Karachi	48,00,000	} Rs. 2,000.	
Dry grass for bedding	Do.	3,00,000		
II.—MEAT, FRESH, COMBINED DIVISIONAL CONTRACT FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 31ST MARCH 1915.				
Beef	Quetta, Karachi and Hyderabad.	17,25,000(a)	} Rs. 4,000.	
Mutton	Do.	3,15,000(b)		
OR FOR THREE YEARS FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 31ST MARCH 1917.				
Beef	Quetta, Karachi and Hyderabad.	51,75,000(c)	} Rs. 7,500	
Mutton	Do.	9,45,000(d)		
Details.	{ Quetta lbs. 11,25,000(a)	2,00,000(b)	83,75,000(c)	6,00,000(d)
	{ Karachi " 4,00,000	75,000	12,00,000	2,25,000
	{ Hyderabad " 2,00,000	40,000	6,00,000	1,20,000

* Not applicable to an auction contract.

Quetta,
27th August 1913.

H. F. E. MACMAHON, Captain,
Dy. Asstt. Director of Supplies, IV (Quetta) Division.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund during the year 1912-13.

Income.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Balance on the 1st April 1912	2,55,153	8 11	Expenses of Management— Establishment	2,632	15 0
Subscription	56,520	15 1	Pension contribution	420	0 0
Deposits	172	4 5(a)	Medical Examination Fees	276	0 0
Interest for the year 1911-12	9,480	12 4	Money Order Commission	3	8 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ share recovered from the Government	1,225	5 4	Postage and Telegraph	50	0 0
State subvention recovered from the Government	2,093	5 2	Stamps on Entrance Certificate	7	8 0
Fee for 2nd Medical Examination	16	0 0	Miscellaneous	3	3 0
Fines	69	0 8	Refunds of deposits	120	6 0
Additional contribution	329	11 1	„ subscriptions	622	2 7
Miscellaneous	55	2 8	Additional Contribution (Government portion)	245	11 9
			Pensions	6,856	7 9
			TOTAL	11,237	14 1
			Balance on the 31st March 1913	3,13,533	10 6
TOTAL	3,24,771	8 7	TOTAL	3,24,771	8 7

(a) Represents amount transferred to subscription and miscellaneous.

R. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund on the 31st March 1913.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Amount.		Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance on the 31st March 1913	3,13,533 10 6	Annuities payable (outstanding)	613 13 11
Stamped Entrance Certificate	0 12 0	Deposits	51 8 0
		Establishment	253 0 0
		Medical Fees	80 0 0
		Money Order Commission	1 0 0
		Consulting Physician's fees	10 0 0
		Postage stamps (outstanding)	6 13 3
		Balance of Assets	3,12,518 3 1
TOTAL	3,13,534 6 6	TOTAL	3,13,534 6 6

R. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller, India Treasuries.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 129 OF 1913.

Rangoon, the 1st day of October 1913.

In the matter of Maung Boh, Clerk, residing at No. 64, Crisp Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Boh, Clerk, residing at No. 64, Crisp Street Rangoon, on the 29th day of September 1913, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Boh.

CASE No. 130 OF 1913.

Rangoon, the 1st day of October 1913.

In the matter of Maung Tun Aung, son of U Shwe Saing, residing at No. 29, William Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tun Aung, son of U Shwe Saing, residing at No. 29, William Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of September 1913, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tun Aung.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF BABU MIHAN SINGH BEDI, JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT, DELHI.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 44 of 1913.

Dated 2nd October 1913.

In the matter of insolvency of R. B. SRI KISHAN DAS, Gurwala, of Delhi, Debtor.

To

The Creditors.

Know all creditors by this notice that Messrs. Khan, Khan & Co. of Delhi have applied to this Court that the abovenamed debtor be declared an Insolvent. This notice is issued that the Court has fixed 17th day of October 1913 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition. If any creditor desires to be represented in the matter he should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader, otherwise proceedings will commence *ex parte*.

MIHAN SINGH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September 1913.

No. 148.—No. 885, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gulab-din, I.S.M.D., is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st October 1913, or date he avails himself of the same.

No. 149.—The services of No. 1051, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kartar Singh, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, for employment with the Imperial Service Transport Corps, Jaipur, with effect from the 25th August 1913.

No. 150.—The services of No. 1126, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Parmanand Sharma are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 16th August 1913.

No. 151.—The services of No. 1097, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Barkat Ram, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, for employment with the Imperial Service Cavalry, Alwar, with effect from the 13th August 1913.

The 2nd October 1913.

No. 152.—The services of No. 1042, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Arjun Singh, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, for employment with the Imperial Service Infantry, Alwar, with effect from the 21st August 1913.

The 3rd October 1913.

No. 153.—No. 1386, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon C. Lourdesami, I.S.M.D., is granted under the terms of para. 269, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, sixty days leave on full pay combined with leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 15th June 1913.

This office notification No. 131, dated the 14th August 1913, is hereby cancelled.

The 6th October 1913.

No. 906-3228.—Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, B.Sc., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, has been granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th September 1913.

A. M. CROFTS, Surgeon-General,
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the 31st August 1913 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	546,438	...
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	6,548,853	1,051,147
	<hr/> 7,095,286	<hr/> 1,051,147
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	£ 8,146,438	

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Comptroller-General.

DELHI ;
Dated the 3rd October 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**Land Acquisition Branch.**

Memorandum of Agreement made this 15th day of July 1913 between Messrs. Kilburn and Company, Managing Agents, India General Navigation and Railway Company Limited a Joint Stock Company incorporated under the English Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Orient House, New Broad Street in the City of London E. C. and its principal office at No. 4 Fairlie Place in the town of Calcutta and Messrs. Macneill and Company, Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited incorporated under the English Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London and its principal office at No. 2 Clive Ghat Street in the town of Calcutta, Merchants (hereinafter called the Companies) of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of a steamer station the Companies have applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 of the piece or parcel of land containing four bighas six cottahs 13 chittacks or thereabout situate in the village of Gopinathpur in the District of Tipperah and more particularly described in the Schedule hereto and delineated in the plan hereunto annexed.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal being satisfied by an enquiry held under Section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public has consented to acquire on behalf of the Companies the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Companies under the provisions of Section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the Agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. On demand the Companies shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred, and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Companies under the last preceding Clause not being thereby limited the Companies shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding Clause.

3. On payment by the Companies of all demands under the foregoing 1st Clause, or in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal (on deposit by the Companies of all estimated amounts as provided in the 2nd Clause) but not before possession shall have been taken

under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Companies and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Companies.

4. The said land shall be held by the Companies for the purposes of such a Steamer Station as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said Steamer Station shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within two years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Companies.

6. Should the said Steamer Station not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) including a Rest House being protection from wind and weather for the convenience of passengers within the period stated in the last preceding Clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal, or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of *twenty-four consecutive months*, to be held and used, or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth Clause then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land, and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land, the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Companies. Should the said Government, on taking possession, decide not to sell the land it shall repay to the Companies all sums received from the Companies in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first Clause (less the Statutory allowance of 15 per cent) but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The Station shall be open to the reasonable use of all the *bona fide* passengers, their servants, friends and relatives for such time before and after the Scheduled and advertised time for arrivals and departures of the steamers as the varying conditions of Navigation and individual cases of passengers may require and at all hours to those who have business to transact with the Companies as regards shipping and taking delivery of goods and cargo and also to those making enquiries relating thereto.

Provided that the Company may make rules fixing and regulating their hours of business a copy of which shall be affixed to a conspicuous place on the premises but any rules framed by the Companies in restriction, of the general right of admission, shall be inoperative against the public unless assented to in writing by the Secretary of State or his accredited agents the Government of Bengal.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the public the right to make use of the premises for individual profit or gain by opening shops or stalls thereon or otherwise except with the permission of the Companies first had and obtained.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this Agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal, and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness whereof (the said Companies have caused their common seals to be affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal) the day and year first above written.

The common seals of the above named Companies have hereto affixed in the presence of

J. ERNEST WARD,
4 Fairlie Place.

Witness.

Witness.

GUS. OHLSON,
2 Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

KILBURN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
India General Navigation and Rail-
way Co., Ltd.

MACNEILL & CO.,
Agents,
Rivers Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Offg. Revenue Secy. to the Govt. of
Bengal for the Secy. of State for
India.

Witness.—Signed sealed and delivered by
Herbert Frederick Samman on
behalf of the Secy. of State in
Council in the presence of

T. K. GHOSH,
Confidential Asstt. to Rev. Secy., Govt.
of Bengal.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th September 1913.

No. 3565-B.—On the termination of his temporary appointment as Additional Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Mr. J. W. N. Cumming, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, reverted to the regular line, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th September 1913.

No. 3566-B.—Mr. J. W. N. Cumming, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th September 1913.

No. 3567-B.—Consequent on the reversion of Mr. J. W. N. Cumming to his substantive appointment, and the grant to him of two months' privilege leave, Mr. H. G. R. Adie, Superintendent of the Office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and substantive *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, reverts to officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 10th September 1913.

The 4th October 1913.

No. 2807.—Captain R. J. MacBrayne, 15th Sikhs, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate Loralai, in addition to his regimental duties, with effect from the 18th September 1913, *vice* Major R. J. Carden.

By order,

T. W. HAIG, Lt.-Col.,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

**ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 17th September 1913.

No. 1322.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 31st October 1913.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in conditions 1 and 3 of license Form F appended to the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

Condition 1.—Add the following words at the beginning of the condition :—

“When not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor-vehicle.”

Condition 3.—Delete the words “not forming part of a motor-vehicle.”

Abu, the 1st October 1913.

No. 1430.—In supersession of his Notification No. 1040-C of the 13th August 1912, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, under proviso (b) to Section 18 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, to appoint Mr. R. G. Robson, M.A., M.D., C.M., to be Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, with effect from the 10th October 1913, *vice* Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O., resigned.

No. 1435.—Consequent on the appointment of Rai Sahib Munshi Gopinath, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, as Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of duties connected with the Co-operative Credit system in Ajmer-Merwara, the following sub. *pro tem* appointments are made with effect from the 1st October 1913 or from the date of assuming charge:—

- (1) Munshi Mithanlal sub. *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner II, Ajmer, to be General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer-Merwara.
- (2) Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, Railway Magistrate, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner II, Ajmer.

The 3rd October 1913.

No. 1476.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gopinath, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer-Merwara, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of duties connected with the Co-operative Credit system in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st October 1913.

No. 1477.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of duties connected with the Co-operative Credit system in Ajmer-Merwara, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 1478.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 138(1) Act V of 1908 (Code of Civil Procedure) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and which are tried by Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of duties connected with the Co-operative Credit system and Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class, Ajmer-Merwara, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer with his own hand in the English language only.

No. 1479.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2, clause (c) (3) of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of duties connected with the Co-operative Credit system in Ajmer-Merwara, to do anything required by Part II and by section 106 of the said Regulation to be done by a Revenue Officer.

The 4th October 1913.

No. 1492.—Maulvi Abid Hussain, Head Maulvi of the Government High School, Ajmer, is appointed Professor of Persian, on probation for one year, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Ghani, resigned.

By order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, Lieut.-Colonel,

First Assistant to the Honourable the
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th September 1913.

No. 7436-C. & C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify his intention to amend conditions 1 and 3 of form F of the Punjab Petroleum Rules published with Punjab Government notification No. 90, dated the 15th February 1909, in the manner indicated below:—

Condition 1.—Add the following words at the beginning of the condition:—

“when not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor vehicle.”

Condition 3.—Delete the words—

“not forming part of a motor-vehicle.”

Any objection to the above proposal received in writing within one month from the date of publication of this notification, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

The 1st October 1913.

No. 7490-A. Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V. of 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the First Class in the Delhi District, to be an Additional District Magistrate for a period of six months from the date of this notification.

Mr. S. M. Jacob is hereby invested with all the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate specified in Part V of Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, except those entered as (12), (15), (16), and (17) in the same part and schedule.

The 4th October 1913.

No. 7545-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as amended, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Sayad Muhammad Baqar, B.A., the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, under Act IX of 1887, for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 50; such powers to be exercised within the limits of the Delhi Province excluding the area within Municipal limits with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 7548-Home.—Under the provisions of Section 28, Sub-section (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, Sheikh Abdul Aziz, B.A., Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Sheikh Abdul Aziz, B.A., shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsif.

No. 7556-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending Saturday, the 27th September 1913, is published for information.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi . . .	230,471	110	123	233	58	81	139	...	...	...	101	4	20	...	14	7	18	14	32	54.4	29.4
	Notified Area.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . .	...	111	123	234	58	81	139	...	...	...	101	4	20	...	14	7	18	14	32	...	...

The 8th October 1913.

No. 7612-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending Saturday, the 4th October 1913, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi . . .	230,471	131	110	241	76	74	150	...	...	...	105	4	23	...	18	6	21	25	46	59.8	30.6
	Notified Area	...	5	...	5	1	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Total . . .	...	136	110	246	77	78	155	...	...	...	110	4	23	...	18	6	22	25	47	...	...

By order,

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT,
DELHI PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th September 1913.

No. 406-E.—Mr. C. E. Evans, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Provincial Division, 1st Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 19th September 1913, to the V Project Division, which he joined at the same time.

TRANSFER.

No. 409-E.—Mr. H. J. Bell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the V Project Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 19th September 1913, to the Provincial Division, 1st Circle, which he joined at the same time.

H. T. KEELING,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, Delhi.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 30th September 1913.

No. 35.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, i.e., 26th September 1913 :—

Engineer E. S. Borner, R. I. M. 12 months.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1913.

No. 28.—Mr. A. D. Green, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, one week's furlough in extension of the combined leave previously granted to him.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,

Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October 1913.

No. 1591s-4p.—Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, M.V.O., Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, officiating in the Rs. 1,200—1,400 grade, is granted privilege leave for 12 days with effect from the 16th October 1913, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 1st TO 7th OCTOBER 1913.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.																		
NAME OF MINT.	RECEIPTS.				COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.										
	Pur- chased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and un- current coins.	TOTAL.	COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.			SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
													Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bul- lion.	Receipt of Bullion for sub- sidary coinage.	Sub- sidary coin coined and paid over	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	23	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	...	1	2	...	56	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th October 1913. }

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
498—1913	Sudhaji Gopal Polekar .	Hindu .	Khetwadi 6th Lane .	Toddy-drawer	16th	September .	1913	16th	September .	1913
499—1913	Gowaldas Khimji Thacker .	" .	Nos. 266-68, Bora Bazar Street.	Lately Mucadum and now unemployed .	"	"	"	"	"	"
500—1913	Govind Pandoo Jadhav .	" .	Crawford Market .	Yard fitter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and also Military Pensioner.	"	"	"	"	"	"
501—1913	Kanoo Rama Chandorekar .	" .	Stone Bunder, Fort .	Lately Crane-driver in Price Mills and Company and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
502—1913	Mahomed Inoos Valad Kumroodin Mitkar.	Mahomedan .	Colaba Molla .	Servant in the employ of Aba Juma.	"	"	"	"	"	"
503—1913	Kalidas Dhunji Sha .	Hindu .	Sootar Chawl .	Speculator in Jotta	"	"	"	17th	"	"
504—1913	Abdullahsein Abdulali Dawoodi Vora.	Mahomedan .	Nagdevi Street (Senore House).	Lately trading as General Merchant in the name of Abdulali Tyeballi, and now unemployed.	17th	"	"	"	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
506—1913	Gajanan Parashram Purandare and Govind Parashram Purandare.	Hindu	Puranika Chawl, Dadar	Clerks in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Alliance Bank of Simla, respectively.	17th	September	1913	17th	September	1913
507—1913	Purbhoo Khushal Rasanis, <i>alias</i> Sikligar.	"	Fanaswadi	Gilder in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company (Brass shop).	18th	"	"	18th	"	"
508—1913	Babaji Raoji Chawan	"	Fanaswadi	Medical Practitioner.	"	"	"	"	"	"
509—1913	Ramji Suba <i>alias</i> Ramji-Pemji Sutar.	"	No. 51C, Mazagon, near Suraj Kund.	Carpenter in the B. L. S. N. Company Limited.	19th	"	"	19th	"	"
510—1913	Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum Memon.	Mahomedan	No. 186, Nagdevi Street	Formerly hawker in hosiery and thereafter servant in the employ of Abdula Fakira Arkali and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
511—1913	Manekji Dadabhai Pagdiwala	Parsee	No. 23, Dhobi Talao	Clerk in the Bombay Port Trust	22nd	"	"	22nd	"	"
512—1913	Hasam Mahomed Memon	Mahomedan	Memon Molla	Servant in the employ of Ebrahim Mahomed	"	"	"	"	"	"
513—1913	Haji Ahmed Haji Ally Memon	"	Nos. 35 and 37, Nakhoda Street.	Carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Haji Ally Ahmed as Haberdasher.	24th	"	"	24th	"	"
514—1913	Dewji Govind <i>alias</i> Govan Surti	Hindu	No. 96, Delisle Road	Chipper in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	25th	"	"	25th	"	"

515—1913	Shah Esmal Shah Ebrahim Souda	Mahomedan	Temkar Molla	Lately boilermaker in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Crudas and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"
516—1913	Rai Bahadur Shrikisondas Narandas.	Hindu	Delhi	Carrying on business in Bombay, Delhi, Cawnpore, Farakhabad and other places.	26th	"	"	"	"
517—1913	Morohwar Luxumon Patkar and Sakaram Anaji Desai.	"	Dambergully	Lately carrying on business in partnership as dealers in iron works under the name of Sakaram Anaji Desai and now moulders in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	27th	"	"	"	"
518—1913	Payaji Sakharan Otaokar	"	No. 1221, Parel, New Road	Jobber in the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	28th	"	"	"	"
519—1913	Haji Cassum Soomar Memon	Mahomedan	Nakhoda Molla	Hawker in silk cloth	"	"	"	"	"
520—1913	Yeshwantrao Balkrishna Sahane	Hindu	Nos. 11 and 13, Damer Lane, Gamdevi.	Lately draftsman in the employ of Messrs. Narisinh and Company, Engineers, and now unemployed.	30th	"	"	"	"
521—1913	Kalyandas Jaikisondas Jaoheri	"	Sobhag Mahal, Walkeshwar Road.	Lately Jewellery Broker and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"
522—1913	Damji Hirji, Shamji Ramji, Velji Meghji and Shivji Nenay.	"	.....	Till lately doing business in partnership in the name, firm and style of Damji Hirji and Company at Colaba, outside the Fort, as Mucadams, Merchants and Commission Agents.	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

H D

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY,
Dated this 1st day of October 1913.

R. B. PATIL,
Chief Clerk.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son).*
	{ Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Haw- kins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. L. O. DOWD,

for Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,

SECUNDERABAD DIVISION, BOLARUM;

1st OCTOBER 1913.

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Forms referred to in the State Railway Open Line Codes, Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, First Edition, 1912, Part I, Central Office, Pay Department and Provident Fund Institution Forms. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 5d. (6s.)

Forms referred to in the State Railway Open Line Codes, Account of open Lines of State Railways, First Edition, 1912, Part II, General, Engineering, Locomotive and Stores Forms. Foolscap Board. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. 5d. (6s.)

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways corrected up to 30th June 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4s.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments, corrected to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (4s.)

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Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation, and the Alienation of Land Act in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 1-15 or 2s. 7d. (2s.)

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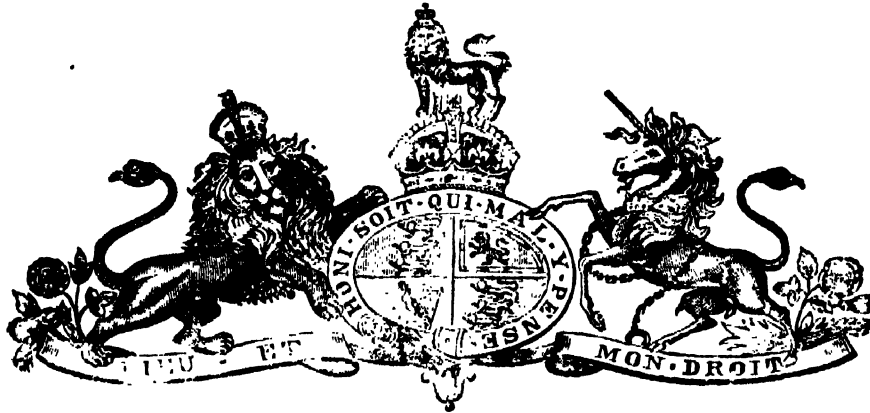
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 Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VI. By G. C.
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 T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., and Rai Bahadur Hem Raj. Quarto. Paper
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1913.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The upper half of a Government Promissory-note No. 101017 of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the names of Revds. J. S. Chandler, Y. S. Taylor, and V. Santiago, any one of them or more of them, and lastly endorsed in favour of Rev. W. W. Wallace, Treasurer of the Madura Home Missionary Society, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

W. W. WALLACE,
American Mission, Madura.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 138937 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees (500) five hundred, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Dutta and last endorsed to Unmadini Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser :—UNMADINI DASI,
Residence :—C/o Kylash Chunder Shaha,

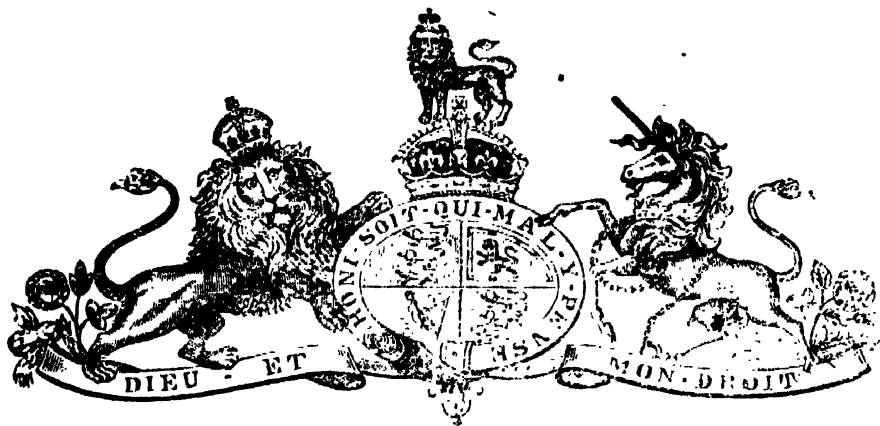
LOST OR DESTROYED.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 245818 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees 5,000 (five thousand) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Azamgarh, U. P., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

J. C. SMITH, I.C.S.,

Dated the 30th September 1913.

Chairman, Municipal Board, Azamgarh, U. P.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.

64th Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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929—950	Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 11th October 1913
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1838—1839
1885—1911	Resolution regarding the Rules and Regulations for carrying out the Plant Quarantine Act
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	1859—1895
	Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways
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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th October, 1913.

No. 52.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 28th day of July, 1891, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the tracts known as Angul and the Khondmals in Orissa ;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th day of October, 1913;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India and will be published in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette.

REGULATION No. III OF 1913.

THE ANGUL LAWS REGULATION, 1913.

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THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS DECLARED IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT OF ANGUL OR PART THEREOF.

A regulation to provide for the peace and good government of the Angul District.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law providing for the peace and good government of the Angul District in the Orissa Division; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Short title and commencement. Angul Laws Regulation, 1913; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, direct.

2. In this Regulation and in every enactment in force in the district, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "accountant" means any person charged with the duty of keeping the accounts of any demand due to the Government and accruing within the district;
- (b) "Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate" includes any Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub Deputy Magistrate who is specially empowered by the Commissioner to discharge the functions of a Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate;
- (c) "Deputy Commissioner" means the officer in chief executive charge of the district, by whatever other title he may be designated;
- (d) "district" means the district comprising Angul and the area known as the Khondmals;
- (e) "District Court" and "District Judge" means the Court of the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, respectively;
- (f) "High Court" means, with reference to criminal proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and, in any other case, the Court of the Commissioner;
- (g) "Sub-divisional Officer" means the Officer in charge of a Sub-division of the district; and
- (h) "Superintendent of Police" means the chief officer in charge of the Angul District Police, by whatever other title he may be designated.

Angul Laws.

(Chapter II.—Law applicable in the District.—Sections 3-8. Chapter III.—Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts.—Sections 9-13.)

CHAPTER II.

LAW APPLICABLE IN THE DISTRICT.

3. (1) So much of each of the enactments Enactments in force specified in the Schedule as is at the commencement of this Regulation in force in the territories to which the enactment generally applies shall, in the form in which it is for the time being so in force, be deemed to be in force in the district, or in such part thereof as is mentioned in the 3rd column of the said Schedule, subject to any modifications made by this Regulation.

(2) An enactment not comprised in the Schedule shall not be deemed to be in force in any part of the district, unless it is expressed by special mention of the district of Angul or any part of that district to extend thereto or is, after the commencement of this Regulation, declared in force therein or extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of this Regulation or by any other enactment for the time being in force in the district.

Explanation.—Enactments not comprised in the Schedule, and not declared in force or extended as aforesaid, shall not be deemed to be in force in the district or any part thereof merely on the ground that they are referred to in some enactment which is so in force.

4. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council the Local Government may, by notification in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, declare that any enactment which is comprised in the Schedule shall no longer be in force in the district; and, on the publication of such notification, such enactment shall be repealed in the said district.

5. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, declare that any enactment not comprised in the Schedule shall be in force in the district or any part thereof, and on the publication of such notification, such enactment shall be deemed to be comprised in the Schedule.

6. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in the district, any Court may construe such enactment with such alterations, not affecting the substance thereof, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

7. Notwithstanding anything in this Regulation or in the enactments comprised in the Schedule, no finding, sentence, judgment, decree or order of any Court shall be reversed, set aside or modified on appeal, revision or other-

wise, by reason of any irregularity in procedure, unless such irregularity has, in the opinion of the Court, caused a failure of justice.

8. Any person liable to be imprisoned in any Execution, outside prison in the district or to the district, of sentences be transported, under any passed therein. order or sentence passed by any officer or Court duly empowered under this Regulation, may be confined in any prison in British India, or may be transported to any place which the Local Government may select.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTION AND JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

9. The district shall be divided, for Civil, Criminal and Revenue purposes, into the Sadr or Angul sub-division and the Khondmals sub-division.

10. There shall be the following Courts in Ordinary Courts. or for the district, and they shall be subject to the general superintendence and control of the Local Government:—

- (1) the Court of the Honorary Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates;
- (2) the Court of the Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Deputy Magistrate;
- (3) the Court of the Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate;
- (4) the Courts of the Sub-divisional officers of Angul and of the Khondmals;
- (5) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner; and
- (6) the Court of the Commissioner.

11. The Local Government may establish any Establishment of other other Court and may invest it with such powers as it may prescribe to be exercised in the district.

12. (1) The immediate control and supervision Control over Courts. of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner and of any other Court of equal or similar powers that may hereafter be established in accordance with the provisions of section 11 shall be vested in, and every such Court shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Commissioner.

(2) The immediate control and supervision of the Courts mentioned in clauses (1) to (4) of section 10 and of any other similar Court that may hereafter be established under section 11, shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

13. The Local Government may, by notification Local jurisdiction and in the Bihar and Orissa powers of Courts and Gazette, define the local limits of the jurisdiction and the powers of any Court constituted under this Regulation, or of any officer of the Government employed in the district.

*Angul Laws.**(Chapter III.—Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts.—Section 14.)*

14. (1) The Courts mentioned in section 10 shall ordinarily have the powers specified in the following table :—

Name of Court.	Revenue powers.	Criminal powers.	Civil powers.
1	2	3	4
I.—The Court of the Honorary Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates. V of 1898.	...	The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	.....
II.—The Court of the Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Deputy Magistrate. V of 1898.	Powers corresponding to those of a Deputy Collector under any law for the time being in force in the district.	The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	.....
III.—The Court of the Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate. V of 1898.	Powers corresponding to those of a Deputy Collector under any law for the time being in force in the district.	The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Powers corresponding to those of a Civil Court, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to try original civil suits of which the value does not exceed one hundred rupees.
IV.—The Courts of the Sub-divisional Officers of Angul and of the Khondmals. V of 1898.	Idem.	The Ordinary powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the first class, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Powers corresponding to those of a Civil Court, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to try original civil suits of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees. Powers of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887; the limit of powers in each case to be fixed by the Local Government.
V.—The Court of the Deputy Commissioner. V of 1898.	Powers corresponding to those of a Collector under any law for the time being in force in the district.	The ordinary powers of a District Magistrate and of a Sessions Judge, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Powers corresponding to those of a District Judge, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to try original civil suits and appeals without limit as respects the value.
VI.—The Court of the Commissioner. V of 1898.	Powers corresponding to those of a Commissioner and of the Board of Revenue under any law for the time being in force in the district.	The ordinary powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, except in regard to criminal proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.	Powers corresponding to those of a High Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1903.

V of 1908.

IX of 1887.

V of 1908.

V of 1908.

*Angul Laws.**(Chapter IV.—Administration of Criminal Justice.—Sections 15-28.)*

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette,—

(a) confer upon any Court mentioned in column 1 of the foregoing table any further powers in addition to those specified in respect of such Court in that table, or

(b) authorize the Board of Revenue to exercise supervision and control over any such Court in all or any matters relating to revenue.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

15. The district shall be a sessions division, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall be the Court of Session, and the Deputy Commissioner shall be the Judge of that Court.

16. As Sessions Judge the Deputy Commissioner may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him for trial by a Magistrate, and, when so taking cognizance of an offence, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

17. A trial before a Court of Session may be Sessions trials without a jury or the aid of out jury or assessors. assessors.

18. (1) The police-officer of highest rank present at a police-station shall be deemed to be the officer in charge of such police-station.

(2) Any police-officer may exercise the powers conferred, by section 55 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on an officer in charge of a police-station.

19. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 57 or section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an officer in charge of a police-station may detain a person arrested without warrant for such time as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable.

(2) When such officer of his own authority detains any such person in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the nearest Magistrate's Court, he shall, in the report prescribed by section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, state his reasons for prolonging the detention of such person, and, where the detention extends beyond three days, shall submit further reports of the reasons therefor at such intervals as the Magistrate to whom the report under section 62 was submitted may, by general or special order, direct.

20. Nothing in the first paragraph of sub-section (1) of section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be construed to apply to a statement made to a police-officer who is also a Magistrate.

21. Notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force, a prosecution for an offence against the State, or for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of a statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon, may be entertained upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Deputy Commissioner.

22. Any Magistrate tendering a pardon to an accomplice under section 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, may, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, try the case himself.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, the period of limitation for an appeal from any sentence or order in any criminal case shall be thirty days from the date of such sentence or order.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no appeal shall lie in any case in which the Deputy Commissioner, exercising the powers of a District Magistrate or of a Court of Session, passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or of fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or of whipping only.

25. Where an offence referred to in section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is committed before the presiding officer of a Criminal Court, or in contempt of his authority, or is brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, he may himself try for such offence the person accused thereof.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 495 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any Court may allow any police-officer to conduct a prosecution.

27. Any Court may, for reasons stated in writing, refuse to exercise, in the manner mentioned in sub-section (8) of section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the power of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 of that Code.

28. In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and examined by himself, or which has been reported for orders under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or which otherwise comes to his knowledge, the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner may, in his discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of appeal

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Angul Laws.

(Chapter IV.—Administration of Criminal Justice.—Section 29. Chapter V.—Administration of Civil Justice.—Sections 30-36.)

by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428 of that Code, and may, for sufficient reasons to be recorded, enhance the sentence :

Provided that—

- (1) no order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard in his defence ;
- (2) nothing in this section shall apply to an entry made under section 273 of that Code, or shall be deemed to authorize the conversion of a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

29. Nothing in this Chapter with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom, or the period of limitation for such appeals or to the enhancement or execution of sentences, shall be construed to affect the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, in its application to European British subjects or to persons jointly charged with such subjects.

V of 1898.
IX of 1908.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

30. (1) When in any civil proceeding it is necessary to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, caste, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relationship, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions or any other religious or social usage or institution,

the Buddhist law, in cases where the parties are Buddhists, the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law, in cases where the parties are Hindus, shall form the rule of decision,

except in so far as such law has, by any enactment in force in the district, been amended or abolished, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in the district.

(2) In cases not provided for by sub-section (1), or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

31. In any suit instituted after the commencement of this Regulation,—

- (a) interest on any debt or liability for a period exceeding one year shall not be decreed at a higher rate than two per cent per mensem, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, and no compound interest arising from any adjustment of account which is not final, or from any claim by bond, decree or otherwise, which has been increased on renewal without the passing of fresh consideration, shall be decreed ; and,

- (b) the total interest decreed on any loan or debt shall not exceed one-fourth of the principal sum, if the period be not more than one year, and shall not in any other case exceed the principal of the original loan or debt.

32. The Court may at any time, of its own motion, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refer any matter arising in any suit to the arbitration of any village Panchayat which has been vested by the Deputy Commissioner with powers in this behalf.

Reference by Court to arbitration.

33. Where any suit involves—

- (a) the examination or adjustment of accounts, or
- (b) questions of pedigree or local caste, or of local or family custom, or
- (c) any other question of family law,

the Court may, of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, and after recording its reasons in writing, refer to arbitration any matter of difference between the parties.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in Schedule II of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908—

- (a) no matter in which any settlement proceeding or any interest of the Government is involved shall be referred to arbitration ;
- (b) no award which is contrary to any of the provisions of this Regulation, shall have any effect.

35. (1) Whenever any matter is referred to arbitration, under section 33 or under the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, three arbitrators shall be appointed ; namely, one by the plaintiff, one by the defendant, and one by the Court.

(2) The Court shall consider any objection that may be made by the plaintiff or the defendant to any appointment within seven days from the date of such appointment, and may, if it thinks fit, direct that a fresh appointment be made.

36. Subject to the modifications contained in sections 32 to 35, the provisions of the Second Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall, so far as may be, apply to all references to arbitration made in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

*Angul Laws.**(Chapter V.—Administration of Civil Justice.—Sections 37-39. Chapter VI.—Recovery of Public Demands.—Sections 40-45.)*

37. The Crown shall be presumed, until the Use and control of contrary is proved, to be rivers, etc. entitled to the exclusive use and control of—

- (a) the water of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels,
- (b) all natural collections of water, and
- (c) all tanks and irrigation-embankments belonging to, or constructed wholly or in part by or at the expense of, the Government,

within the district.

38. (1) An original decree or order made by the Court of a Sub-divisional Officer in any civil or revenue suit, the value of which does not exceed fifty rupees, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(2) From every other decree or order made by the Court of a Sub-divisional Officer, and from every decree or order made in any civil or revenue suit by any other Court subordinate to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) An original decree or order made by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner in any civil or revenue suit, the value of which does not exceed five hundred rupees, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(4) From every other original decree or order made by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner in any civil or revenue suit, an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Commissioner.

(5) Save as provided by sub-section (6), and subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, every appellate decree or order of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner in any civil or revenue suit shall be final.

(6) An appeal from an appellate decree or order of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner in a civil or revenue suit, the value of which exceeds one thousand rupees, and in which the Deputy Commissioner has reversed or modified the orders of the Lower Court, shall lie to the Court of the Commissioner.

39. The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion or otherwise, call for the record of any civil or revenue case decided by any Court under his control and supervision, and may pass such order thereon as he may think fit.

CHAPTER VI.**RECOVERY OF PUBLIC DEMANDS.**

40. Whenever—
Certificate that public demand is in arrear.

- (a) any sum due to the Government, or

(b) any rent due to a sarbarakar who, under the terms of the settlement made with him, has previously paid the amount thereof to the Government, or

(c) any plough-contribution due to a sardar or mutha malik who has previously paid the amount thereof to the Government,

remains unpaid on the date next following that on which payment is due, the accountant shall certify in writing to the Sub-divisional Officer the fact of the arrear and the amount due.

41. (1) On receipt of any such certificate the Sub-divisional Officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, and if he be satisfied that the demand specified in the certificate or any part thereof is justly due, issue a notice to the defaulter ordering him within a given time,—

- (a) to pay the amount specified in the notice, or
- (b) to appear before him and state any objection he may have to paying such amount, or any part thereof.

(2) When any objection is made under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the Sub-divisional Officer shall, after making such inquiry as may be necessary, determine the same.

42. The Sub-divisional Officer may recover any amount ascertained to be due in accordance with the provisions of section 41, together with all cost of realizing the same by attachment and sale of any property belonging to the defaulter.

43. (1) The Sub-divisional Officer shall not proceed against any immovable property of a raiyat, unless and until he has satisfied himself that the raiyat has no moveable property by the sale of which the sum due from him can be realized.

(2) Before any immovable property of a raiyat is sold under the provisions of this Chapter, the case shall be reported for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. On receipt of such report, the Deputy Commissioner may,

- (a) order the sale of such property, or
- (b) attach such property and make such arrangements as he thinks fit to liquidate the debt.

44. All the proceedings of a Sub-divisional Officer under this Chapter shall be subject to revision by the Deputy Commissioner and by the Commissioner who may set aside or modify the orders of the said Sub-divisional Officer in any way he thinks fit; but there shall be no appeal, as a matter of right, to either of the said officers.

45. Every Sub-divisional Officer shall keep, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner, a register of his proceedings under this Chapter; and every payment made by any defaulter shall be duly entered in such register.

*Angul Laws.**(Chapter VII.—Police.—Sections 46-50.)*

CHAPTER VII.

POLICE.

46. Subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police may, after consulting the house-holders of any village, appoint any person to be a village-chaukidar, and may, for any misconduct or neglect of duty, dismiss any village-chaukidar.

Power to appoint and dismiss village chaukidars.

47. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time by written order,—

- (a) declare any local area or group of dwellings to be a village for the purposes of this Chapter, and
 - (b) direct each house-holder of the village to make a monthly or annual payment, in money or in grain, or in both, of such amount as may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, after consulting such house-holders, to defray the cost of the salary and uniform of the village-chaukidar.
- (2) The said payments shall be made to the headman, sarbarakar or other person appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the person so appointed to see that the said payments are punctually made, and duly to account for the same; and the Deputy Commissioner may impose a fine not exceeding ten rupees on any person who neglects to perform such duty.
- (4) All arrears of the said payments may be realized from the said house-holders, under the written order of the Deputy Commissioner in each case, by sale of the defaulter's moveable property.
- (5) The Deputy Commissioner may authorize the Sub-divisional Officer to exercise all or any of his powers under this section.

Penalty for village-chaukidar withdrawing from his duties, etc.

48. Every village-chaukidar who—

- (a) withdraws from the duties of his office without the express permission of the Superintendent of Police or of some officer duly authorized by him to grant such permission, or
 - (b) resigns his office without the permission of the Superintendent of Police, unless he has given at least two months' notice of his intention to resign, or
 - (c) is guilty of cowardice,
- shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees:

Provided that no prosecution shall be instituted against any village-chaukidar under this section without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

49. Any village-chaukidar who is guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office or neglect of his duty,

Power to fine village-chaukidars departmentally.

such misconduct or neglect not being an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, or XLV of 1860, of section 48, and not being of so grave a character as, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police, to require his dismissal from his office,

shall be liable, under the orders of such Superintendent, to a fine not exceeding three rupees.

50. Every village-chaukidar appointed under this Regulation shall perform the following duties, namely:—

- (i) he shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which the village of which he is a chaukidar is situated, of all the matters specified in section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, which may occur within such village or which may come to his notice otherwise;
- (ii) he shall keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray;
- (iii) he shall arrest—
 - all proclaimed offenders and escaped convicts,
 - all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any of the offences specified in section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and V of 1898,
 - any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any offence so specified, whether such offence has been or is being committed within or outside his village;
- (iv) he shall observe, and, from time to time, report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which such village is situated,—
 - the movements of all bad characters in such village,
 - the movements of any other person who may be lurking in such village without any ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself;
- (v) he shall report to the officer in charge of the said police-station the arrival of any suspicious characters or vagrants or wandering gangs in the neighbourhood;
- (vi) he shall present himself at the said police-station at such intervals as the Deputy Commissioner may direct;
- (vii) he shall supply any local information which the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of Police may require; and

*Angul Laws.**(Chapter VII.—Police.—Sections 51-54. Chapter VIII.—Registration of Documents.—Sections 55-58.)*

(viii) he shall obey the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and of the Superintendent of Police with respect to—

the place where he is to reside,

keeping watch in the village, and

other matters connected with his duties as village-chaukidar.

51. Whenever a village-chaukidar arrests any person, he shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police-station within the limits of which the village of which he is a chaukidar is situated :

Provided that, if the arrest is made at night, such person may be so taken as soon as convenient on the following morning.

52. An appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner from every order of the Superintendent of Police punishing a village-chaukidar with fine or dismissal ; and, subject to the general power of revision of the Commissioner, the order which the Deputy Commissioner may pass on such appeal shall be final.

31, 6 VII 53. The district shall be deemed to be a general police-district within the meaning of the Police Act, 1861, as modified by the Bengal Police Act, 1869 ; and, except in so far as the Local Government otherwise directs, the Commissioner shall exercise in it all powers and authorities conferred on an Inspector-General of Police.

54. (1) The Local Government may make rules—

(a) to regulate the appointment, and to prescribe additional duties, of village-chaukidars,

(b) to regulate the grant of rewards to village-chaukidars, village officers and panchayats,

(c) to prescribe the duties and powers of sarbarakars, sardars, mutha maliks and other village head-men, and members of panchayats, as officers of police,

(d) to prescribe the manner in which village-officers shall watch and inspect bad characters, and

(e) to prescribe penalties for the breach of rules made under clause (c) or clause (d) of this section.

(2) The penalties prescribed under clause (e) may be fine extending to fifty rupees or imprisonment extending to three months, or both.

CHAPTER VIII.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

55. (1) The Sub-divisional Officer of Angul and the Sub-divisional Officer of the Sub-Registrars. Khondmals shall be *ex officio* Sub-Registrars of their respective sub-divisions :

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may, with the approval of the Commissioner, direct any other gazetted officer to perform the duties of Sub-Registrar of either sub-division instead of the Sub-divisional Officer ; and any officer to whom such a direction is given, shall thereupon be a Sub-Registrar *ex officio*.

(2) The Local Government may appoint such other persons as it thinks proper to be Sub-Registrars for the sub-divisions of the district, or for any part of them.

(3) Every Sub-Registrar shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

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56. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall be *ex officio* Registrar of the district ; and all Sub-Registrars appointed by or under section 55 shall be subject to his general control and superintendence.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, delegate his powers as Registrar during his absence from head-quarters to any Sub-Registrar.

57. All documents may be registered at the option of the parties by or in whose favour such documents are executed ; but the Local Government may, by notification in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, declare, with respect to documents of any class described in such notification,—

(a) that documents of that class executed on or after a date to be prescribed by the said notification, and purporting or operating to create, declare, assign or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent to or in immoveable property situate in any part of the district specified in the notification, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, and

(b) that no such document shall affect any property comprised or referred to therein, or shall be received in evidence of any transaction affecting such property unless it has been so registered.

58. (1) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the registration of documents under this Regulation.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Local Government may make rules—

(a) to define the time, place and mode of presenting documents for registration ;

(b) to regulate the duties and powers of registering officers and of the Deputy Commissioner as *ex officio* Registrar, and to specify the cases in which those officers may enforce the appearance of executants and witnesses ; and

*Angul Laws.**(Chapter IX.—Landlord and Tenant.—Sections 59-67.)*

(c) to fix the fees payable for registration, searches and copies, and the time when fees shall be payable.

(3) All such rules shall be published in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette.

XVI of 1908. (4) The provisions of sections 81 and 82 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, regarding offences by registering officers and other persons, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to like offences when committed with respect to the registration of documents under this Regulation.

CHAPTER IX.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

59. In this Chapter, the word "raiyat," as used
Meaning of "raiyat." with reference to any land, includes a village sarbarakar as regards land possessed and cultivated by him.

60. No Court shall enforce or recognize any
Raising of rent of contract which affects the rent raiyati land. payable by a raiyat for his holding—

(a) where there has been a settlement, by enhancing the rent recorded at such settlement or by making such rent payable in a manner different from that recorded at the settlement, or

(b) where there has been no settlement, by enhancing the rent to an amount exceeding that which the Court considers fair and equitable,

unless the contract or agreement has been made with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

61. (1) No transfer or charge (whether permanent or temporary) by a
Restrictions on transfer of their rights by tenure-holder or raiyat of his right in his tenure or holding or any portion thereof, whether by mortgage, lease, sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, shall be valid unless it is made with the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) No transfer or charge in contravention of sub-section (1) shall be registered, or shall be in any way recognized as valid by any Court, in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction.

(3) If any tenure-holder or raiyat transfers his right in his tenure or holding or any portion thereof in contravention of sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, eject the person in possession of the land in respect of which such transfer was made, and may either—

(a) restore the land to the tenant who transferred it, or to any of his heirs, or

(b) re-settle the land with another tenant.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section a mortgage with possession shall be deemed to be a transfer.

(4) No suit shall be maintainable in any Court in respect of such ejectment; but an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner if presented within three months from the date of the order of ejectment, and his decision shall be final:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the validity of any transfer of a raiyat's right in his holding or any portion thereof made in the Khondmals sub-division, before the first day of January, 1897.

62. No decree or order shall be passed by any
Restrictions on sale of Court for the sale of the raiyat's rights under right of a raiyat in his holding, nor shall any such right be sold in execution of any decree or order: Provided that:—

(a) any holding may, subject to the restrictions imposed by section 43, be sold, in execution of a decree of a competent Court, to recover an arrear of rent which has accrued in respect of the holding;

(b) nothing in this section shall prevent the sale of a holding under Chapter VI, and

(c) in the Khondmals sub-division, nothing in this section shall affect the right to execute a decree for sale of a holding passed, or the terms or conditions of any contract registered, before the first day of January, 1905.

63. If a raiyat surrenders or abandons his
Procedure on surrender holding, the Deputy Commissioner or abandonment of missioner may, in his discretion, settle the holding with any heir or relation of such raiyat, or with any other raiyat.

64. A tenant shall not be ejected from his tenure
Ejectment. or holding without an order of the Deputy Commissioner.

65. With the previous sanction of the Commis-
Delegation of powers sioner, the Deputy Commissioner may delegate all or any of his powers under this Chapter to the Sub-divisional Officer.

66. All proceedings of the Deputy Commis-
Control by Commis- sioner or Sub-divisional sioner. Officer under this Chapter shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner.

Power to make rules. 67. The Local Government may make rules—

(a) to provide for the recording of changes occurring in tenancies in the Angul Sub-division, and the conduct of inquiries respecting such changes;

(b) to regulate the conduct of inquiries respecting changes in tenancies in the Khondmals Sub-division;

(c) to prescribe the duties of sardars, mutha maliks and heads of villages as to reporting changes in tenancies;

(d) to regulate the maintenance of survey and settlement records;

(e) to prescribe the duties of village sarbarakars, kanungos and revising officers;

*Angul Laws.**(Chapter X.—Sanitation.—Section 68. Chapter XI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 69-75.)*

- (f) to guide the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer in the exercise of any of his powers under this Chapter; and
- (g) to prescribe a penalty which may extend to a fine of one hundred rupees for the breach of any rule made under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

CHAPTER X.

SANITATION.

68. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, declare that any area specified in such notification shall be subject to Sanitary and Municipal control, and may make rules to provide for such control.

(2) Such rules may provide for—

- (i) preventing nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience;
- (ii) regulating the disposal of night-soil, the contents of privies, drains and cesspools, offensive matter, carcasses of animals and rubbish, and the management of privies, drains and cesspools;
- (iii) regulating cremations and burials and the disposal of corpses;
- (iv) regulating the use of, and preventing nuisances in regard to, public water-supply, bathing and washing places, rivers, streams, reservoirs, tanks and wells;
- (v) regulating traffic on roads, and preventing obstructions, encroachments and nuisances on or near roads;
- (vi) preventing damage to, or encroachment on, public lands or grounds;

and may provide that the breach of any such rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

69. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may require, or authorize any Sub-divisional Officer to require, any proprietor, farmer, rent collector, sarbarakar, sardar, mutha malik or occupier of land,

- (a) to furnish such information, accounts and documents as he may be capable of furnishing, and
- (b) to supply provisions and labour at market rates for the use of troops and officers of the Government marching in or through the district on the public service.

(2) Any such person failing to comply with any such requisition shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any order of the Deputy Commissioner under this section may appeal to the Commissioner, whose orders shall be final.

70. (1) Whenever any property is sold by public auction by or under the orders of a public servant competent to cause the sale of such property, the auction-purchaser of such property shall be bound to pay the amount for which such property is sold, at such time and at such place as may be notified at the time of sale, and shall be bound to conform to all the conditions under which the sale is made.

(2) If the auction-purchaser fails to pay the amount for which the property is sold, at such time or place as is notified at the time of sale, or fails to comply with any of the conditions under which the sale is made, the officer by or under whose orders the property is sold may direct the re-sale of such property.

(3) Such re-sale shall be made at the risk of the auction-purchaser at the first sale; and the difference between any bid made by him and the proceeds of the second sale rendered necessary in consequence of his default shall be recoverable from him, together with all costs incurred, as a sum due to the Government.

Explanation.—The expression “public servant,” as used in this section, has the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code.

71. The Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, make rules to regulate the writing of petitions and the conduct of cases in his Court and in the Courts subordinate to him.

72. The Local Government may make rules to prohibit, restrict or regulate the appearance of legal practitioners in cases arising in the district.

73. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Court-fees Act, 1870, the presiding officer of any Court may, in special cases, by an order in writing and for reasons to be recorded therein, exempt any document from the payment of such fees.

74. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, any form of oath or solemn affirmation which is common amongst, or is held binding by, the persons of the race or persuasion to which any witness in, or party to, any judicial proceeding (not being the accused in any criminal proceeding) belongs, and is not repugnant to justice or decency, and does not purport to affect any third person, may be administered to such witness or party.

75. The Angul District Regulation, 1894, and 1 of 1894. the Angul District (Amendment) Regulation, 1904, are hereby repealed.

XLV of 1880.

VII of 1870.

X of 1873.

IV of 1904.

*Angul Laws.**(The Schedule.)*

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

ENACTMENTS DECLARED IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT OF ANGUL OR PART THEREOF.

1	2	3
Number and year.	Short title.	Places in which in force.

PART I.—*Bengal Regulations.*

II of 1793 (section 7 and clause tenth of section 8).	The Bengal Land-revenue Regulation, 1793.	The whole district.
X of 1804 ...	The Bengal State-offences Regulation, 1804.	Ditto.
XI of 1806 ...	The Bengal Troops Transport and Travellers' Assistance Regulation, 1806.	Ditto.
XI of 1812 ...	The Bengal Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812.	Ditto.
III of 1818 ...	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.	Ditto.
XI of 1822 (section 38).	The Bengal Government Indemnity Regulation, 1822.	Ditto.
VI of 1825 ...	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation, 1825.	Ditto.
XVII of 1829	The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829.	Ditto.

PART II.—*Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.*

XVIII of 1850	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850.	The whole district.
XXXIV of 1850	The State Prisoners Act, 1850.	Ditto.
XII of 1855 ...	The Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855.	Ditto.
XIII of 1855...	The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	Ditto.
XV of 1856 ...	The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856.	Ditto.
XI of 1857 ...	The State Offences Act, 1857.	Ditto.
III of 1858 ...	The State Prisoners Act, 1858	Ditto.
XLV of 1860...	The Indian Penal Code ...	Ditto.
V of 1861 ...	The Police Act, 1861 ...	Ditto.
III of 1864 ...	The Foreigners Act, 1864 ...	Ditto.
IV of 1869 ...	The Indian Divorce Act	Ditto.
VII of 1870 ...	The Court-fees Act, 1870 ...	The Angul Sub-division.
I of 1871 ...	The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871	The whole district.
V of 1871 (section 15).	The Prisoners Act, 1871 ...	Ditto.

1	2	3
Number and year.	Short title.	Places in which in force.

PART II.—*Acts of the Governor General of India in Council—contd.*

I of 1872 ...	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	The whole district.
III of 1872 ...	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.	Ditto.
X of 1873 ...	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873	Ditto.
II of 1874 ...	The Administrator General's Act, 1874.	Ditto.
IX of 1874 ...	The European Vagrancy Act, 1874	Ditto.
XIV of 1874 ...	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.	Ditto.
I of 1878 ...	The Opium Act, 1878 ...	Ditto.
VI of 1878 ...	The Indian Treasure-trove Act, 1878.	Ditto.
VII of 1878 ...	The Indian Forest Act, 1878	Ditto.
VIII of 1878 (sections 141 to 154).	The Sea Customs Act, 1878	Ditto.
XI of 1878 (except section 15).	The Indian Arms Act, 1878	Ditto.
V of 1881 ...	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	Ditto.
XIX of 1883...	The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.	Ditto.
XIII of 1885...	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	Ditto.
XVIII of 1885	The Land Acquisition (Mineral) Act, 1885.	Ditto.
IX of 1887 ...	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.	Ditto.
VII of 1889 ...	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889.	Ditto.
I of 1890 ...	The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.	Ditto.
VIII of 1890...	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.	Ditto.
XI of 1890 (section 2, except subsection (2), section 5, so much of section 8 as relates to section 5, and sections 9 and 11.)	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.	Ditto.
XIII of 1890 (section 9).	The Excise (Malt Liquors) Act, 1890.	Ditto.
I of 1894 ...	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	Ditto.
IX of 1894 ...	The Prisons Act, 1894 ...	Ditto.
III of 1897 ...	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.	Ditto.

*Angul Laws.**(The Schedule.)*THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	1	2	3
Number and year.	Short title.	Places in which in force.	Number and year.	Short title.	Places in which in force.
PART II.— <i>Acts of the Governor General of India in Council—contd.</i>			PART II.— <i>Acts of the Governor General of India in Council—contd.</i>		
VIII of 1897...	The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.	The whole district.	VI of 1908 ...	The Explosives Substances Act, 1908.	Ditto.
X of 1897 ...	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	Ditto.	IX of 1908 ...	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.	The Angul Sub-division.
XIV of 1897 ...	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	Ditto.	XVI of 1908 (sections 81 and 82).	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.	The whole district.
V of 1898 ...	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Ditto.	IV of 1909 ...	The Whipping Act, 1909 ...	Ditto.
VI of 1898 ...	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.	Ditto.	II of 1910 ...	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.	Ditto.
II of 1899 ...	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899	The Angul Sub-division.	V of 1910 ...	The Dourine Act, 1910 ...	Ditto.
XIII of 1899...	The Wlanders and Farcy Act, 1899.	The whole district.	VIII of 1911...	The Indian Army Act, 1911	Ditto.
III of 1900 ...	The Prisoners Act, 1900 ...	Ditto.	IV of 1912 (except Chapter IV).	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912	Ditto.
I of 1903 ...	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1903.	Ditto.	PART III.— <i>Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.</i>		
VII of 1903 ...	The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.	Ditto.	IV of 1865 ...	The Bengal Prevention of Inoculation Act, 1865.	The Angul Sub-division.
XV of 1903 ...	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.	Ditto.	V of 1875 ...	The Bengal Survey Act, 1875	The whole district.
I of 1904 ...	The Poisons Act, 1904 ...	Ditto.	III of 1876 ...	The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876.	Ditto.
III of 1906 ..	The Indian Coinage Act, 1906	Ditto.	I of 1899 ...	The Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899.	Ditto.
V of 1908 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1905.	Ditto.	III of 1906 ...	The Bengal Disorderly Houses Act, 1906.	Ditto.
			V of 1909 ...	The Bengal Excise Act, 1909.	Ditto.

The 17th October, 1913.

No. 53.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 54.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict. c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. Kerr resigned.

No. 55.—Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee, Rai Bahadur, M.A., D.L., Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th October, 1913, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible]

No. 3381-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition shall be made in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to railway lands in certain Native States, namely :—

After the entries relating to the Dhasa Branch of the Bhavnagar Railway System the following shall be added, namely :—

<i>Botad-Jasdan Branch.</i>			
Botad-Vinchhia	...	Bhavnagar	...
		Jasdan	
		The Government of Bombay.	

The 15th October, 1913.

No. 2512-Est.-A.—Major J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from the 22nd September, 1913.

No. 2513-Est.-A.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chunni Lal Hira Lal, in charge of the Residency Hospital, Jodhpur, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd September, 1913, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1913.

No 1393-A.—Mr. R. J. Blaikie, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th August 1913.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th October, 1913.

No. 1320-F.E.—With effect from the 20th August 1913 :

Mr. S. C. Mitra, Chief Superintendent, Class II, is promoted to Class I.

Mr. H. R. Jones, Chief Superintendent, Class II, is appointed to officiate in Class I until further orders.

No. 1321-F.E.—Mr. E. Bartley, Chief Superintendent, Class II, is appointed to officiate in Class I with effect from the 1st September 1913 and during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Pringle.

No. 1322-F.E.—Mr. A. Krishna Rao Moodaliar, Officiating Chief Superintendent, Central Provinces, was granted privilege leave from 2nd to 26th September 1913, both days inclusive.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 16th October, 1913.

No. 1013-F. 226-6.—Consequent on the grant by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for fifteen months to Mr. R. M. Williamson, Officiating Conservator of Forests, III grade, in charge of the Western Circle, Assam, Mr. W. F. Perrée, Officiating Conservator of Forests, III grade, Eastern Circle, Assam, is appointed to hold charge of the Western Circle, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd October 1913, the date on which Mr. Williamson made over charge of his office.

From the same date Mr. Williamson reverts to his substantive appointment in the class of Deputy Conservators, Central Provinces.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th October 1913.

No. 8698-140 —Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster-General in the special first grade, in charge of the Madras Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th October 1913, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. F. GRUNING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 17th October 1913.

No. 1331.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 1066, dated the 5th September 1913, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, is granted an extension of privilege leave for thirteen days, with effect from the 4th October 1913.

No. 1332.—In consequence of the above extension of leave granted to Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the temporary promotions, notified in this Department's Notification Nos. 1067 and 1245, dated the 5th September and the 3rd October 1913, will continue.

No. 1334.—Mr. R. H. Blaker, Officiating Registrar, Department of Education, Government of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th October 1913, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1335.—In consequence of the grant of the above leave to Mr. R. H. Blaker, the following temporary promotions are notified, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. P. A. Collins, Superintendent, 2nd grade, will continue to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. T. M. Smith, Superintendent, 3rd grade, will continue to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. L. D. Harrington will continue to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th October 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 856.—On return from leave, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Vaughan Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 857.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Montagu Spears Elsmie, Commandant, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Dated the 22nd September 1913.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 858.—Sub-Conductor William Patrick Courtenay Kelly to be Conductor and Staff-Sergeant Herbert Harrison to be Sub-Conductor on the General List, *vice* George Pennington, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 26th August 1913.

Southern Army.

No. 859.—Conductor William Edward Green, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor William Stavelev to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Alfred Michael Hinkley to be Conductor and

Staff-Sergeant George Charles Hall to be Sub-Conductor on the General List,

vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Samuel Knight, deceased ; with effect from the 4th September 1913.

General List.

No. 860.—Staff-Sergeant Joseph Edward Jackson to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor George Robert Grayson of the Northern Army List, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 29th July 1913.

No. 861.—Staff-Sergeant Charles Russell Roper to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Harry Ward of the Northern Army List, appointed Assistant Overseer, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 30th August 1913.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 862.—The following promotions are made :—

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Muhammad Amin to be Ressaidar, *vice* Muhammad Akbar, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 11th September 1913.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

- . Ressaider Mahmud Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Kabul Singh to be Ressaider and Dafadar Jaising Rao Mahadik to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakshiman Rao Jadhv, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th September 1913.

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

- Ressaider Shiu Chand to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Arshad Khan to be Ressaider and Dafadar Mahmud Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Taj Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1913.

31st Punjabis.

- Jemadar Nika Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Kishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1913.

98th Infantry.

- Colour-Havildar Shiuambar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sri-pal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th September 1913.

- Colour-Havildar Ram Bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Har Bakhsh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th September 1913.

107th Pioneers.

- Jemadar Babaji Sivaji, on transfer from the 3rd Sappers and Miners, to be Subadar and Havildar Babu Rao Mohite to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganpat Balwant, deceased; with effect from the 7th August 1913.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

- Subadar Gulab Shah to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Zergun Shah to be Subadar, *vice* Yar Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1913.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

9th Mule Corps.

- No. 863.—Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad to be Ressaider, *vice* Inayat Khan, 33rd Mule Corps, retired; with effect from the 1st September 1913.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

- No. 864.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer:—

- No. 1844, Dafadar Sher Muhammad, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

- No. 865.—No. 946, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wazir Ali is permitted to resign the service; with effect from the 20th October 1913.

Madras Establishment.

- No. 866.—No. 1376, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vellore Srinivasa Mudali is permitted to resign the service; with effect from the 17th September 1913.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 867.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel George Warder Mitchell,—30th September 1913.

Colonel Turenne Jermyn

Colonel Percy Holland, C.B.

Colonel George Ranier Crawford, C.B.

Brevet Colonel Arthur Nicholls

}—22nd October 1913.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Charles MacKenzie Trower Hogg, 8th Cavalry,—20th October 1913.

Major George Henry Badcock, Army Remount Department,—16th October 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 868 —Major Walter Percy Spencer Milsted resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 28th August 1913.

Captain Percy Whereat Mabbett to be Major, *vice* W. P. S. Milsted, resigned. Dated the 29th August 1913.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell to be Captain, *vice* P. W. Mabbett, promoted. Dated the 29th August 1913.

Second Lieutenant William Henry John Lett to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. Campbell, promoted. Dated the 29th August 1913.

Guy Montgomery Routh to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1913.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 857.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

*United Provinces Horse.**2nd (Northern) Regiment.*

Captain William Wallace Johnstone.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 870.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Kasauli the provisions of sections 188 (1) (c) and 193 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (Punjab Act III of 1911), in the adapted form set forth below :—

1. The Cantonment Committee may, by bye-law, provide for the registration of all or any specified classes of dogs and in particular
Power to make bye-laws. and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing—

- (i) provide for the imposition of an annual fee for such registration,
- (ii) require that every registered dog shall wear a collar to which shall be attached a metal token to be issued by the Cantonment Committee,
- (iii) provide that any dog, not registered and wearing such token, may, if found in any public place, be detained at a place to be set apart for the purpose, and will be liable to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of after a period to be specified in the bye-law.

2. In making any bye-law under the foregoing rule, the Cantonment Committee may direct that a breach or an abetment of a breach of it, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th October 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 79.—The services of Engineer W. H. Waters, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to that Government; with effect from the 6th October 1913.

LEAVE.

No. 80.—Lieutenant E. H. Marsden, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave till the 15th October 1913, on private affairs.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1913.

No. 278.—Mr. W. H. Young, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 15th September 1913, during the absence of Mr. T. S. Scott, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 279.—Mr. A. Crosbie, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, of that establishment, with effect from the 10th September 1913 and until further orders.

No. 280.—Lieutenant L. Fraustadt, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is, on return from leave, transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 281.—The transfer of Mr. C. C. T. Brereton, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal Railway, notified in Railway Board's Notification No. 167, dated the 20th June 1913, is hereby cancelled.

The 16th October, 1913.

No. 282.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Upper Sind Light Railways, Jacobabad-Kashmore Feeder, Limited, of a line of railway, on the 2' 6" gauge, from Jacobabad, a station on the North Western Railway, to Kashmore, a length of 76.50 miles.

This line will be known as the Jacobabad-Kashmore Railway.

The 17th October, 1913.

No. 283.—Mr. J. Izat, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works, Sara-Serajunge Railway Construction, under the administrative control of the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 284.—Mr. P. Watkins, Officiating Assistant Engineer, Karachi Extension Railway Survey, is transferred to the Sara-Serajunge Railway.

No. 285.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company of a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Jind station on the Southern Punjab Railway to Panipat station on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, a distance of 43·61 miles.

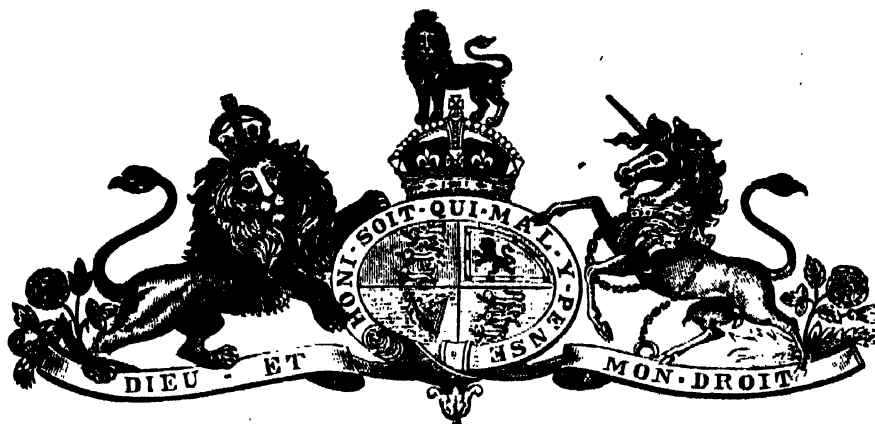
The project will be known as the Jind-Panipat Railway.

No. 286.—Mr. A. A. Richardson, Assistant Engineer and Officiating Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 287.—With reference to Notification No. 286, dated the 17th October 1913, Mr. J. H. Lovell, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, is appointed to officiate as Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

T. RYAN,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October 1913.

On and after the 29th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books may be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | " " 1903-04, | " | " 3 | " |
| (3) | " " 1904-05, | " | " 3 | " |
| (4) | " " 1905-06, | " | " 3 | " |
| (5) | " " 1906-07, | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (6) | " " 1907-08, | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (7) | " " 1908-09, | " | " 2-8 | " |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; and No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzat-u-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-8.

"Akhlāq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language, who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi Government Observatory, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. B. I. Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulavi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israii Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 28/1, Kimber Street (Karaya), Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o Late M. Chuni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDER.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullunder Cantonment.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Auand Sarup C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depot, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Shan Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din St. Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dakshini Gata, Peshawar.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1. M. Gulzar Lai South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :

CALCUTTA.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. M. Mohd. Arif | 12. Harinbari Lane, Calcutta. |
| 2. Maulavi Syed Abu Zafar | 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta. |
| 3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. | 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 4. M. Badru-z Zaman | 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta. |
| 5. M. Abdul Badi | 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab | Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta. |
| 7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat | 89, Jhowtollah Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal | 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter | 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan | 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, Capt.,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Sulphate of Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½-grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. These drugs are for sale for *cash* only. On *no account* drugs are sent *per V. P. Post*. These drugs *may be obtained* from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 15th November 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 11 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 10 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 "

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 "

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.*Claimants who have attained their majority.*

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son).*
	{ Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,

for Deputy Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
SECUNDERABAD DIVISION, BOLARUM;
1st OCTOBER 1913.

**OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF
THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-
EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.**

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication in about six months' time; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 129 of 1913.

Rangoon, the 1st day of October 1913.

In the matter of Maung Boh, Clerk, residing at No. 64, Crisp Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Boh, Clerk, residing at No. 64, Crisp Street Rangoon, on the 29th day of September 1913, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Boh.

CASE No. 130 of 1913.

Rangoon, the 1st day of October 1913.

In the matter of Maung Tun Aung, son of U Shwe Saing, residing at No. 29, William Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tun Aung, son of U Shwe Saing, residing at No. 29, William Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of September 1913, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tun Aung.

CASE No. 132 of 1913.

Rangoon, the 8th day of October 1913.

In the matter of Kader Buksh, Carpenter of No. 76, 106th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kader Buksh, Carpenter of No. 76, 106th Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of October 1913 an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kader Buksh.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

**IN THE COURT OF BABU MIHAN SINGH BEDI, JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.**

Suit No. 47 of 1913.

In the matter of Mohamad Zabir Uddin Khan, son of Rashid uddin of Delhi, Daryagunj, Debtor.

To

Mohamad Zabir uddin Khan, son of Rashid uddin of Delhi, Debtor.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by Babu Piare Lal, pleader of Delhi and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 1st day of November 1913 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 11th day of October 1913.

MIHAN SINGH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October 1913.

No. 154.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon G. J. Harvey, I.S.M.D., is appointed to the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 23rd September 1913.

No. 155.—The services of 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon A. M. F. Browne, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab, for temporary Railway employment, with effect from the 22nd August 1913.

A. M. CROFTS, Surgeon-General,
Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st October 1913.

No. 2734.—The next half yearly examination in the Brahui language by the prescribed tests will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday the 24th November 1913 at 10.30 A.M.

No. 2738.—The next half yearly examination in the Pushto language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday the 27th October 1913 and the following day commencing at 10.30 A.M. each day.

The 10th October 1913.

No. 3688-R.—Khan Sahib Rana Muhammad Ali Khan, a Tahsildar of the 1st Grade, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th Grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai, is granted privilege leave for two months and 29 days with effect from the 30th September 1913.

No. 3689-R.—Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan is appointed to officiate as an extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th Grade and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai, *vice* K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan with effect from the date of taking over charge.

2. While so employed Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan will receive pay at the rate of Rs300 per mensem.

By order,

T. W. HAIG, Lt.-Col.,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 4th October 1913.

No. 584-J.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Suits Valuation Act, 1887 (VII of 1887), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in his Notification No. 6070, dated the 13th November 1908 :—

In sub-rule (b) of rule 1 and the Explanation and the Illustrations thereto, for the words "thirty times" the words "sixty times" shall be substituted, and for the words and figures "Rupees 200" and "Rupees 60" the words and figures "Rupees 400" and "Rupees 120" shall be read, respectively.

By order,

T. W. HAIG, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th September 1913.

No. 7436-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify his intention to amend conditions 1 and 3 of form F of the Punjab Petroleum Rules published with Punjab Government notification No. 90, dated the 15th February 1909, in the manner indicated below :—

Condition 1.—Add the following words at the beginning of the condition :—

“ when not carried in a receptacle forming part of a motor vehicle.”

Condition 3.—Delete the words—

“ not forming part of a motor-vehicle.”

Any objection to the above proposal received in writing within one month from the date of publication of this notification, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION No. 7462.

The 30th September 1913.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province in the Education Department, No. 7462, dated the 30th September 1913.

READ—

Letter No. 1860, dated the 13th August 1913, from the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, forwarding the report of the Delhi Municipality for the year 1912-13.

Remarks.—1. Constitution and working.—The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has, in his letter of 13th August 1913, with which he forwards the report on the working of the Delhi Municipality for the year 1912-13, given an interesting account of the development of the Municipal Committee of Delhi from small beginnings into the organization which now controls municipal affairs at the Capital of India. The dignity which has fallen on Delhi City by the Royal desire of the King-Emperor has brought heavy responsibilities in its train, and municipal affairs have now to be administered not only to suit local standards but in accordance with ideals befitting the control of the Municipality of the Capital of India. The census results of 1911 show a growing local population with needs to be provided for; the lesson of the malaria epidemic of 1908, the high death rate which still obtains in the City, and the notable prevalence of tubercular disease make it clear that the Committee has before it an arduous but necessary programme of sanitary reform. This programme must rank prior to the provision of minor amenities; but when such amenities come to be considered it must be confessed that the roads, schools and lighting of Delhi fall short of the standard which a Capital City might be expected to exhibit. The Municipal Committee have thus a task of great magnitude before them. This task is not likely to be accomplished unless the trammels of petty local considerations and parochial ideas are cast aside and there is a whole-hearted concentration on progress and efficiency.

2. The municipal machine at first appeared unlikely to adapt itself readily to the great changes for which provision had to be made on the formation of the New Capital. Steps have, however, been taken to remedy this. The appointment of an Additional District Magistrate has given the Deputy Commissioner adequate time to devote to his duties as President of the Committee. The appointment of a wholetime City Magistrate has enabled a proper enforcement of the municipal law and of Section 34 of the Police Act, while it has, by setting free the Assistant Commissioner acting as Secretary of the Municipality from all case work, allowed him to spend his whole time on municipal administration. Government has sanctioned a whole time Health Officer for the City and given financial assistance to defray the expenditure consequent on the appointment. It has also sanctioned the constitution of a separate Notified Area for the portion of the Municipality in which the temporary offices of the Government of India and residences of officials are situated, thus relieving the Committee of an area which would have proved expensive to administer and have caused a considerable tax on the activities of the management.

3. The Chief Commissioner is glad to acknowledge the fact that the Committee have, on their side, made earnest and well directed efforts to improve the machinery of their administration. The year's record is one of real progress. The Sanitary, Engineering, Finance and Tax Departments have been reorganized, and a new executive Department has been created. In regard to the latter, the Chief Commissioner wishes to offer some remarks. The departure from the system by which the Ward Members were supposed to be in charge of the executive work in their Wards, has, in some places, formed the subject of comment as a retrograde measure tending to curtail the direct interest of the members in the furtherance of the work and interests of the Committee.

The objection appears to be based on a misconception of the proper position of the members of a Municipal Committee. In the first place, material considerations prevent their becoming really efficient executive officers. Most of them are professional or commercial men, with a busy daily life of their own; many are in addition prevented by family reasons, by age or by enforced absences from continued application to executive work. But the case goes further than this. The true function of the Municipal Member is to advise, direct and control the municipal organization, the actual work of which is best executed by an efficient executive staff serving under the Committee. To entrust him with petty functions in connection with the sweeping of streets or the removal of obstructions, is to involve a confusion of functions which cannot fail to impair his value as a representative of the public. The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of noting that an increase of the Executive Department would appear to be necessary in order to provide for the speedier disposal of applications under the building bye-laws, and requests that the matter may engage the attention of the Committee.

4. The Chief Commissioner is gratified by the returns of the attendance of members both at the meetings of the Committee and at the meetings of sub-committees. Delhi has been pro-

minent in recognition of the ability of the sub-committee system in the past and it is on the efficient working of this system that success in the task before the Municipality largely depends.

5. The Municipal Committee lost three members during the year—Mirza Suraya Jah, a Commissioner for twenty years, R. B. Jowahan Lal and Gopi Nath. There were six elections during the year; but in only two cases was there any contest. In the other cases the outgoing member was unopposed or the other candidates retired before the matter came to the hustings.

6. *Taxation.*—Octroi accounts for Rs. 5,81,787 of the total taxes amounting to Rs. 7,08,106. The actuals for 1911-12 were abnormal on account of the dabar; and the figures in the present report may be compared with the figures for 1910-11, which are Rs. 4,91,363 and Rs. 6,11,829 respectively. These are gross figures. Part of the increase may be put down to influx of population connected with the building operations of the temporary capital and the advent of the Government of India, and put to better assessment and collection. The octroi department is one of the municipal departments of which the reorganization has not been completed; it is not, however, predicted by the President that any large increase in receipts are to be anticipated. The octroi refunds now amount to 11 per cent of the gross income, and the steady growth of refunds, together with the complaint that the refund system is complicated and unequal in its working, make it necessary for the Committee to face at an early date the necessity for reconsidering the whole position regarding octroi. The objections originally formulated by the Government of India against a terminal tax have now been withdrawn, and the Committee should consider at an early date the arguments for and against the substitution of this tax.

7. The taxes on land, houses and buildings for the year amount only to Rs. 83,450 as compared with Rs. 86,683 in 1911-12 and Rs. 86,816 in 1910-11. The house-tax is the only direct tax paid by the inhabitants at large, and averages the low figure of only just over five annas per annum per head of population and Rs. 3-4 per annum per house. This tax only forms 11 per cent. of the total taxation. The low receipts appear wholly incompatible with the rise in price and renting value of house property in the Municipality. There is a small increase in the receipts from taxes on vehicles and animals and tolls. These two taxes only bring in about Rs. 45,000 and are obviously incapable of any material development. This subject is further dealt with in a succeeding paragraph (No. 8).

8. *Financial Position.*—Omitting Government grants, the financial position of the Municipal Committee in view of the work which has to be done is not very favourable. Taking the year 1912-13 as a normal year the receipts are :

	Lakhs.
1. Octroi after deducting refunds	5.12
2. Other taxes and special acts	1.31
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers other than taxation	3.27
4. Miscellaneous . . . . .	.31
5. Balance . . . . .	.56
TOTAL	10.57

It is somewhat difficult to extract from the accounts as now presented the figures of normal expenditure, since the annual figures include expenditure of a capital nature out of special grants and contributions. But if as stated in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, the normal expenditure on "the payment of establishment and upkeep of municipal properties" is 11½ lakhs, it is clear that in order to carry on ordinary municipal administration and repay loans, without any special expenditure on improvements or large works, a normal deficit of about three-quarters of a lakh has to be faced. There appears no possibility of curtailing the expenditure on maintenance. While the Municipality may normally anticipate some assistance from Government for large works of improvement and sanitary reform, they cannot look to general revenues to finance a recurring annual deficit. The amount involves an increase of taxation of five annas per head of population per annum. It is not at all certain that octroi will bring in an appreciable increase. The nazul properties cannot be counted on as giving an increased income for some years to come. Some of these properties will be resumed by Government for the need of the new Imperial City, resulting in an immediate loss of income to the Committee. The latter assessment and collection of rents on other plots may lead to a better income in special cases; but the Chief Commissioner thinks that much of this will be discounted for some time to come by immediate expenditure on providing such area with roads, water and drainage in order to convert them into really valuable property. The conclusion appears to be inevitable that the deficit must be made up by an increase in the house tax.

9. *General.*—The Chief Commissioner has read with interest the report of the various Departments which are enclosed with the municipal report. At present the Municipal Committee makes a profit of 33 per cent. on its expenditure on work done for private indi-

viduals in connection with water supply. Apparently this admits a possibility of favourable developments. The total receipts for the sale of water are given as Rs. 1,73,412 against an expenditure (excluding capital charges) of Rs. 1,19,484. The rates have lately been revised, but it is clearly necessary by careful administration to do all that is possible to make up for the heavy interest charges on the capital outlay on the water works. The drainage system is in the crucible and awaits the event of the wide investigation now being carried out. Mr. Salkield's remarks on the road problem have been read with great interest and his whole note on the engineering branch is an excellent summary of the activities in store for this branch of the Municipality.

Major Cook Young gives an interesting summary of the difficulties of sanitation in Delhi and the steps that are being taken to combat the prevalent insanitary condition. With the help received from the Government of India, it has been possible to make considerable headway with reforms.

10. The detailed reports, and the remarks of the President, make it clear that the Committee have considered the programme of immediate requirements and have in hand a number of sanitary and other works of the most pressing urgency. While recognizing this, the Chief Commissioner wishes to indicate to the Committee the following items which have, in his opinion, a paramount claim on their attention during the coming twelve months:—

- (1) The formulation of adequate building bye-laws; it may be said that at present Delhi has no building bye-laws at all.
- (2) The extension of public latrine accommodation of a revised type.
- (3) The regulation of the milk supply. Land will shortly be available for grazing grounds across the Jumna, and it will be necessary to transfer to these grounds a large number of the milch cattle now stabled in the city.
- (4) The improvement of arrangements for vaccination.
- (5) The improvement of the conditions in which meat is sold.

11. In regard to the remarks of the President with respect to the necessity for provision of room for the extension of Delhi city, the Chief Commissioner has given the whole question his earnest attention and comprehensive proposals will shortly be submitted to the Government of India dealing with the provision of areas for the extension of the city for many years to come.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department. Also that the remarks be published in the Government of India Gazette.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 23rd September 1913.

No. 17.—Mr. W. I. Cooke, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of two months' furlough on medical certificate in continuation of six months' extension notified in this office Notification No. 10 of 14th May 1913.

The 26th September 1913.

No. 18.—Messrs. R. E. Marriott and L. P. Misra, Assistant Engineers, passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraphs 167 to 169, on the 22nd September 1913.

W. D. WAGHORN, Major, R.E.,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 6th October 1913.

No. 58.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for widening a street.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	Boundaries.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Nallappa Maistry.	Vacant ground.	1,292 square feet.	Houses Nos. 27 and 28 of Subbanna Maistry.	Veerannah garden street.	Veerannah's garden C. street.	Munisamappa's vacant lands.	
	(1) Subbanna Maistry. (2) Pillamma, widow of Munisamappa. (3) Mortgage Maudy, Hanumanthappa.	Dwelling house Nos. 27 and 28.	3,627 square feet.	House No. 26 of Munisamappa.	Veerannah garden street.	Vacant ground of Nallappa Maistry.	Munisamappa's vacant ground and house.	
	Sugarmandy, Munisamappa and Venkatapathiyappa.	Dwelling house No. 26.	1,782 square feet.	House No. 25 of Pygasthi Muniyammah.	Veerannah garden street.	Houses Nos. 27 and 28.	Munisamappa's vacant ground.	

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Pygasthi Muniyamah.	Dwelling house No. 25.	1,528 square feet.	House No. 24 of Akkayammah.	Veeranna garden street.	House No. 26 of Munisamappa.	Muniramappah's vacant ground.	
	Akkayammah, widow of Kalpalli Venkata-ppah.	Dwelling house No. 24.	1,230 square feet.	Vacant ground of Muniramappah.	Veerannah garden street.	House No. 25.	Muniramappah's vacant grounds.	
	Muniramappa.	Vacant ground.	1,086 square feet.	Robertson Road.	Veerannah garden street.	House No. 24 of Akkayammah.	Muniramappah's vacant ground.	

P. B. Warburton,
First Assistant Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 2nd October 1913.

No. 156.—Mr. Sujan Singh, B.A., Probationary Assistant Superintendent of the Sambhar Lake Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 2nd September 1913, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. N. Haygarth, Assistant Superintendent, or until further orders.

No. 157.—Mr. Abdul Aziz Beg, B.A., Probationary Assistant Superintendent of the *Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division*, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, from the 2nd September 1913, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent, or until further orders.

No. 159.—Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Superintendent and Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for one month and 15 days from the afternoon of the 15th September 1913.

The 3rd October 1913.

No. 160.—Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner of the Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for 21 days from the 15th September 1913.

No. 161.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent, 1st grade, of the Monghyr Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800 from the 15th September 1913 during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, or until further orders.

No. 162.—The following temporary promotions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. R. N. Haygarth.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Officiating promotion.	2nd August 1913. In the leave vacancy of Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. N. Daly	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Officiating promotion.	5th August 1913. In the leave vacancy of Mr. D. M. Smith, Superintendent.

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, dated at Trimulgherry, this 8th day of October 1913.

Number, Rank and Name—8413, Private. Charles Richard Medicott.	Parish and County in which born—Dawley, Shropshire.
Age—24 years 7 months.	Date of desertion or absence—27th September 1913.
Height—5 feet 8½ inches.	Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Marks—Mole left hip.
Trade—General labourer.	On furlough.
Date of enlistment—22nd February 1907.	Under 7 years' service.
Place of enlistment—Shrewsbury.	

R. MASEFIELD, Major,

Commanding 2nd Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th October 1913.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th October 1913.

RESERVE.													REMARKS.
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			COIN AND BULLION.					SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).					
			In India.		In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.		
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	(a)	(b)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
4,50,60,785	22,09,56,645	26,00,17,380	1,67,57,720	1,63,94,543	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	26,46,52,209	(a) Nominal value— ₹10,30,81,500.
...	2,72,92,005	2,72,92,005	1,64,26,215	70,25,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,51,510	(b) Nominal value— ₹4,69,26,571.
...	4,38,68,590	4,38,68,590	1,44,67,318	1,76,05,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,20,72,323	
3,68,35,455	11,07,59,990	14,75,95,415	1,79,03,690	19,85,73,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,64,77,343	
...	1,34,06,325	1,34,06,325	32,38,110	15,94,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,32,250	
1,03,49,110	6,43,39,890	7,51,89,000	1,66,03,580	62,63,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,72,050	
...	4,43,80,800	4,43,80,800	3,72,93,856	61,21,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,84,15,791	
9,22,45,300	52,55,04,815	61,77,50,115	12,26,90,489	25,35,83,040	...	9,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,77,73,475	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another										5,70,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			TOTAL RESERVE R										60,72,03,475

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th October 1913.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1913.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th October 1913.

RESERVE.													
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			COIN AND BULLION.					SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).					
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	In India.		In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
											</		

(R1,000,000) R1,50,00,000 was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th October 1913.
The Silver held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th October 1913 to 4,50 lakhs in coined rupees.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1913.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1898-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.		
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.		Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.
Balance of 30th September 1913	34,21,400	1,16,11,100	6,27,93,600	1,69,30,000	86,74,200	16,90,400	10,16,94,300	6,933	5,000	..	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	2,000	2,000	10,51,73,333
Add— Amount of transferred to in London . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notifica- tion No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 27th September 1913 . .	..	..	25,000	..	..	7,000	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1913 . . . .	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	34,21,400	1,16,11,100	6,25,10,600	1,69,30,000	86,74,200	17,05,400	10,18,00,300	6,933	5,000	..	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	2,000	2,000	10,52,74,233
Balance on 15th October 1913 .	..	2,500	4,60,000	1,35,000	..	..	6,01,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,01,400
Balance on 15th October 1913 .	34,21,400	1,16,05,300	6,23,59,000	1,67,91,400	86,74,200	17,05,400	10,11,95,900	6,933	5,000	..	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	2,000	2,000	10,46,72,833

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 13th Aug. 1913. Enfaced from India 12,262 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,546 lakhs.
 " 13th Aug. 1913 " 31st " ditto 5
 " 1st Sept. " " 15th Sept. " ditto 2
 " 16th " " " 30th " ditto 8
 " 1st Oct. " " 15th Oct. " ditto 6

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th October 1913.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Sergeant F. G. Prince, an employee of the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.	Rangoon . . .	24th April 1913 .	Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, on 23rd July 1913.	The deceased died intestate, and steps are being taken by the Administrator-General to apply for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mrs. Harriet Reid .	Naini Tal . . .	26th	Commissioner, Kumaon Division, on 30th August 1913.	The deceased has left a Will, and the executors appointed by the Will have applied for Probate thereof to the High Court, North-Western Provinces.
Mr. Clement Wright, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate of Saharanpur	....	15th August . . .	District Judge, Saharanpur, on 2nd September 1913.	It is reported that so far as can be ascertained the deceased left no Will. It is reported by the District Judge that the widow will shortly apply for Letters of Administration
Mr. Ernest Hunter, late an Assistant in the Jakai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited, Tiphuk, in the district of Lakhimpur.	Tiphuk . . .	3rd	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts on 5th September 1913.	The deceased does not appear to have left any Will. Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., the Agents of the Tea Company in which the deceased was employed, are in communication with the deceased's family in England and instructions are awaited from the relatives.
Mr. S. H. Sharpe, Permanentway Inspector at Gaya.	Medical College Hospital.	14th	District Judge, Gaya, on 9th September 1913.	It appears that the brother of the deceased is in communication with his relatives in England regarding the deceased's Will left in England. It is not proposed to take any steps until instructions are received.
Mr. Thomas Henry Powell, late a guard, Kalka and Simla Railway.	Simla . . .	1st September .	District Judge, Simla, on 12th September 1913.	It is reported that the deceased died intestate, and that an application under section 246, Act X of 1865, will be filed by the widow of the deceased.
Mr. Duncan Richard Ricketts, of Doolha Estate, District Baati.	Munsoorie . . .	24th May . . .	District Judge, Gorakhpur, on 19th September 1913.	The deceased has left a Will, appointing his wife sole executrix, who has filed an application for Probate of the Will in the court of the District Judge of Gorakhpur.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Offg. Administrator-General of Bengal.

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 25th September 1913.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th October 1913.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	2,65,52,906	9	0
Reserve Fund	1,88,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	1,24,43,056	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,40,04,820	0	2	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,11,72,770	12	5
Public Deposits at Branches	2,29,75,421	13	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,52,07,504	5	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,06,73,470	15	3	Bills discounted and purchased	3,99,85,628	10	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .	7,34,428	12	8	Balances with other Banks	26,06,191	1	0
Sundries	20,78,815	8	11	Bullion . . . .	.....	...	...
RUPRES	24,92,66,987	2	0	Dead Stock	24,54,119	0	0
				Stamps	12,225	12	3
				Sundries	3,57,201	3	6
				Rs.	A.	P.	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	18,07,91,603	5	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,32,86,641	14	8
				RUPRES	24,92,66,987	2	0

* Includes Sovs. & $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovs. ; value Rs. 2,91,180 0 0

†	Do.	do.	do.	„	8,06,707	8	0
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Rs. 10,97,887 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 16th October 1913.

C. W. W. CARBERRY,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 32.53.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1913.

No. 689.—Mr. W. H. Strong, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 21 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 3rd November 1913 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 17th October 1913.

No. 690.—Lieutenant C. G. Lewis, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the leave granted him in this office Notification No. 664, dated the 9th April 1913.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th October 1913.

No. 51.—Mr. J. D. Green, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II Grade 5 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260, and 338, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th October 1913 or any subsequent date.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel, R.E.,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September 1913.

No. 1574s-4p.—Mr. Syed Azharul Haq, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days, with effect from the 24th September 1913.

The 5th October 1913.

No. 1646s-4p.—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kazim, Deputy Postmaster-General officiating in the 2nd grade and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, at present working as Deputy Postmaster-General, United Provinces, is granted privilege leave for one month and 9 days, with effect from the 10th October 1913, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1913.

No. 5637-T.—The following promotions in the Traffic Branch subordinate establishment are sanctioned for the periods noted:—

Name	RANK.		Nature of promotion.	PERIOD.	
	From	To		From	To
Mr. W. J. Blackwell	Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Officiating	5th August 1913.	26th August 1913.
Mr. M. M. Sarkie	Ditto	Ditto	Temporary	Ditto	16th August 1913.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of meat (Beef and Mutton best grass fed) at all the Cantonment stations in the 8th (Lucknow) Division from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915, will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division, up to 12 noon on the 15th November 1913.

2. Further particulars, forms of tenders and schedules can be obtained on application in writing to the above officer upto 4th November 1913 on payment of rupee one for each set of forms. No tenders will be received except on forms issued from this office.

H. M. M. BROOKE, Major,
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies,
8th (Lucknow) Division.

LUCKNOW
The 14th October 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 919, dated 6th October 1913.

READ the following paper:—

G. O. No. 585, dated 20th June 1913, from the Collector of Malabar—Reference on C. No. 738-M. P. 12, dated 18th September 1913.

ORDER.—The agreement having been duly executed by the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, will now be published in the Fort St. George Gazette, and a copy will be forwarded for publication in the *Gazette of India* under section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894.

Agreement made the fourth day of October 1913 between the Basel German Mission Educational Council of Calicut constituted under the provisions of section 23 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called "The Secretary of State") of the other part Whereas upon the application of the Basel German Mission Educational Council the Government of Madras by Order No. 585-Educational dated the twentieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and thirteen has agreed to acquire on behalf of the Basel German Mission Educational Council under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 the piece of land and hereditaments described and delineated respectively in the schedule and plan hereto annexed and situated at Calicut it having been shown to the satisfaction of the said Government that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work likely to prove useful to the public namely the enlargement and adaptation of the buildings on the said piece of land so as to make them suitable for the purposes of a College and hostel attached to the College and Whereas the said Government has called upon the Basel German Mission Educational Council under the provisions of section 41 of the said Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained Now these Presents Witness that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. The Basel German Mission Educational Council shall pay to the Government of Madras before the said land and hereditaments are transferred to the Basel German Mission Educational Council the cost of the said land and the buildings thereon and all costs of the acquisition inclusive of all payments and allowances in respect thereof payable under the said Act.

2. Upon such payment by the Basel German Mission Educational Council the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for effectually vesting the said land and hereditaments acquired in the Basel German Mission Educational Council and giving the Basel German Mission Educational Council an absolute title thereto.

3. The terms upon which the said land and hereditaments shall be held by the Basel German Mission Educational Council are that the Basel German Mission Educational Council shall enlarge and adapt the buildings and the said piece of land so as to make them suitable for the purpose of the College, *viz.*, for the accommodation for Intermediate science and mathematics classes, laboratories, library, etc., and for providing accommodation in two separate buildings for two European Professors both of them being Wardens of the two hostels attached to the College.

4. That the said buildings shall be enlarged and adapted or new buildings erected as aforesaid within three years from the date when the said land and hereditaments shall have been transferred to the Basel German Mission Educational Council and that the Basel German Mission Educational Council so long as it shall continue to conduct the College shall maintain and keep the said buildings in proper repair and condition.

5. That the students of the Basel German Mission College and other persons resorting thereto on business shall be entitled to such right of ingress egress and regress during College hours as may be necessary and proper for their business but otherwise the public shall not be entitled to the use of the said land or buildings.

In witness whereof Hans Knoblock the Manager of the Basel German Mission Educational Council hath hereunto set his hand and Walter Francis Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Educational Department for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

Registration district.	Registration sub-district.	Boundaries.	Area.
Malabar	Calicut	Survey No. 50-5 B of Kalathinkunnu—	Acres.
		North, 50-5 A ; east, 51-1 A ; south, 50-4 ; west, 52 . . .	57
		Survey No. 50-5 A—	
		North, 153-3 ; east, 153-2 and 51 A ; south, 50-5-B ; west, 52 . . .	45
		Survey No. 153-3 --	
		North, 154 ; east, 153-2 ; south, 50-5 A ; west, 52 . . .	1.06
		Total . . .	2.08

Signed by the said HANS KNOBLOCK
Manager Basel German Mission Educational in Council } (Sd.) HANS KNOBLOCK.
in the presence of WILHELM MULLER.

Signed by the said WALTER FRANCIS on behalf
of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the
presence of
C. Ramanuja Chari, Superintendent, Educa- } (Sd.) WALTER FRANCIS.
tional Department.
P. Ramuni Nair, Clerk, Educational Depart- }

W. FRANCIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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Street, W.
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The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature
Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
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Calcutta.
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Chauk Street, Delhi.
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Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative
Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John &
Co., Agra).
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.
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Depository, Mangalore.
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Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road,
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Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom
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Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the
particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savan-
nah Grasses as Material for Production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S.
Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (2s.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India
and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4s.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Seaborne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of
August 1913. No. 5 of 913-14. Royal. 8vo. Stitched. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board, Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (15s.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1913.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act 6 of 1912, in Urdu and Hindi. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
 Act 8 of 1912, in Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.)
 Act 13 of 1912, in Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.)
 Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
 Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders, List No. 2 or 1912. (Dated 31st December 1912.) Royal 8vo. Tacked. 6p. (1a.)
 Amending Extradition Act (Act I of 1913). In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.
 White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act (Act V of 1913). In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.
 Musalman Wakf Validating Act (Act VI of 1913). In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.
 Indian Criminal Law (Act VIII of 1913). In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.
 A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. V (S to Z), Edition 1913. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 8 or 12s. (12a.)
 A Collection of Statutes relating to India, Vol. I (up to end of 1887), Edition 1913. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 8 or 12s. (11a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)
 The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 23, corrected to 1st January 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. 11a. or 1s. (3a.)
 Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to September 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)
 Special Report of the Delhi Town Planning Committee on the Possibility of Building the Imperial Capital on the North Site. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 11d. (3a.)
 Report of the Committee appointed under the Orders of His Excellency the Viceroy to report upon the comparative healthiness of the proposed Northern and Southern Sites for the new Imperial City of Delhi. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14s. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)
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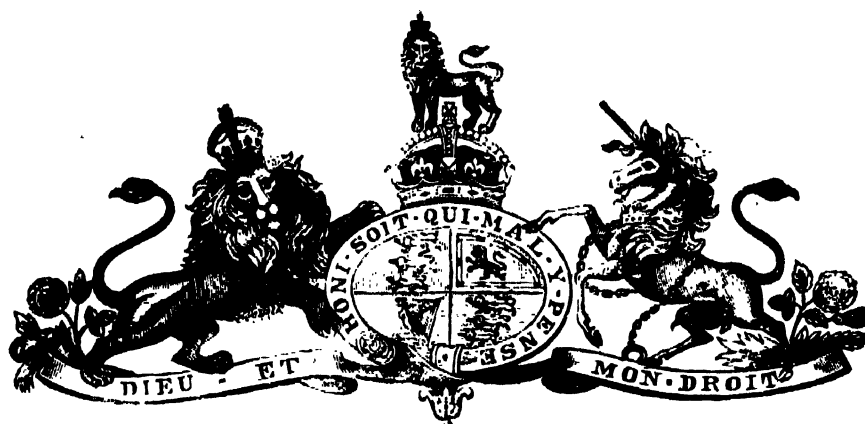
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 138937 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for rupees (500) five hundred, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Dutta and endorsed to Unmadini Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser :—UNMADINI DASI,

Residence :—C/o Kylash Chunder Shaha,

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LOST OR DESTROYED.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 245818 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees 5,000 (five thousand) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Azamgarh, U. P., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

J. C. SMITH, I.C.S.,

Dated the 30th September 1913.

Chairman, Municipal Board, Azamgarh, U. P.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. B040479 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 100 (one hundred only) originally standing in the name of Purbhudas Harukheband and last endorsed to Narhar Ganesh-Mogre the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—NARHAR GANESH MOGRE,

Residence—C/o LYON LORD & Co., Ltd.,

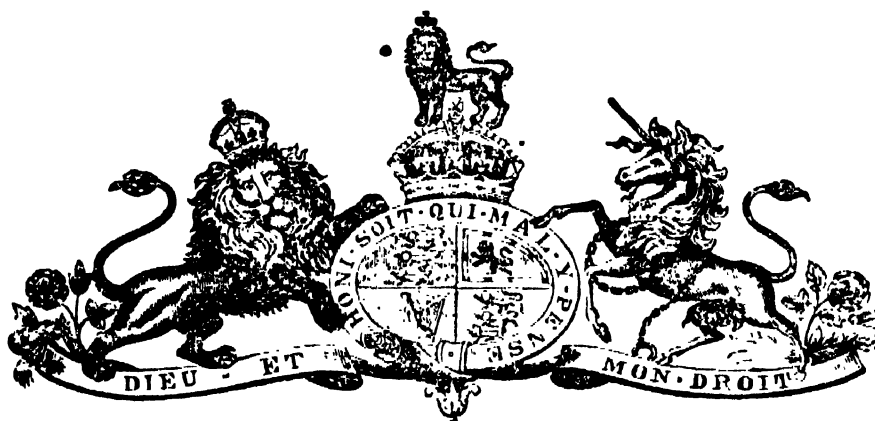
Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

STOLEN.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 016528 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1879 for ₹1,000 originally standing in the name of Kedar Nath Mukherjee the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KEDAR NATH MUKHERJEE.

Address—Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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		ending the 18th October 1913	1999—2006
		Rainfall Summary for the seven days	
		ending at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 23rd	
		October 1913, based on the Indian	
		Daily Weather Reports of the period	2007—2008
		Season and Crop Prospects for the week	
		ending Saturday, the 18th October	
		1913	2009—2010
		Resolution regarding the revision of	
		rules which govern vessels in British	
		India	2011—2012
		Statement of Approximate Gross	
		Earnings of Indian Railways	2013—2015
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Commerce and Industry, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, State Railways, Calcutta University, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	1913—1955		
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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1913.

No. 56.—Mr. G. R. Ridge, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st November, 1913.

No. 57.—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. G. R. Ridge, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st November, 1913, Mr. C. H. Pereira is appointed a Superintendent in his place.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1913.

No. 2242.—Rai Sahib Abinas Chandra Koar, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is placed on special duty with the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India with effect from the 22nd October 1913.

No. 2245.—The following acting arrangements in the grades of Superintendents in the Home Department are sanctioned with effect from the 22nd October 1913:—

Mr. H. C. Marsden to continue to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade;

Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, until the return of Mr. J. H. Frost from privilege leave;

Mr. Ramani Mohan Ganguli to continue to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade;

Mr. R. S. D'Arcy to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, until the return of Mr. J. H. Frost from privilege leave.

The 24th October, 1913.

No. 2284.—Mr. J. B. Wingate has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 3rd September 1913.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th October, 1913.

No. 1801.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, All India Banking and Insurance Company, Limited, *versus* Rajani Benode Chakrabatti, Jogesh Chandra Guha, and Mahendra Lal Guha, accused under sections 403, 420, 467 and 477 of the Indian Penal Code, from the Court of the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore in the Punjab to that of the District Magistrate of Chittagong in Bengal.

The 22nd October, 1913.

No. 1811.—In the Home Department Notification No. 982-C., dated the 7th February 1913, appointing Mr. Alexander Kinney to officiate as Administrator General, Bengal, after the words "from the 4th February 1913" add the words "or until further orders".

The 24th October, 1913.

No. 1832.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of City Deputy Collector, Karachi, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within that city.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd October, 1913.

No. 887.—The services of Colonel R. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 30th June 1913.

No. 892.—The services of Colonel R. W. S. Lyons M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st November 1913.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1913.

No. 2564 Est.-A.—Captain H. R. N. Pritchard of the Political Department is posted as Political Officer, Bundi, with effect from the 5th October, 1913.

No. 2571 Est.-A.—Lieutenant E. J. D. Colvin of the Political Department was posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India from the 20th September to the 7th October, 1913, inclusive.

No. 2572-Est.-1.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Nand Lal, I. S. O., Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, held charge of the current duties of the office of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India in addition to his own duties, from the 20th September to the 7th October, 1913, inclusive.

No. 2573-Est.-A.—Major A. B. Drummond of the Political Department is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 8th October, 1913.

No. 2576-Est.-A.—Mr. A. N. L. Cater of the Political Department is granted combined leave (privilege leave to the amount due, and the balance furlough) for eighteen months, with effect from the 26th September, 1913, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2579-Est.-A.—Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O., Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, is granted furlough for one year and one month, with effect from the 10th October, 1913, under Article 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2580-Est.-A.—Mr S. F. Madden, Assistant Master in the Mayo College, Ajmer is appointed to officiate as Principal of the College, with effect from the 10th October, 1913 and until further orders.

The 21st October, 1913.

No. 2593-Est.-A—Mr. S. E. Pears of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Political Agent, Khyber, with effect from the 7th October, 1913.

No. 2594-Est.-A.—Major W. J. Keen of the Political Department is posted as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 7th October 1913.

The 22nd October, 1913.

No. 2606-Est.-A.—Major T. S. B. Williams, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 1st September, 1913.

No. 2607-Est.-A.—Major J. Husband, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Wano Agency, with effect from the 12th September, 1913.

No. 2608-Est.-A.—Major de V. Condon, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, on return from leave is posted as Civil Surgeon, Hazara, with effect from the 26th September, 1913.

No. 1971-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 11, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), in the modified form in which the said Act is in force in British Baluchistan, and in supersession of all previous Notifications on the same subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the sub-joined rules relating to arms, ammunition and military stores :

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions or withdrawals made, all licenses or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced and all powers conferred by or under any Notification hereby superseded, and in force at the commencement of this Notification, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

The Rules.

Short-title.

1. These rules may be called the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, all words and expressions which are defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them thereby, and the Provisions of Sections 9, 10 and 13 to 19 of the said Act shall be deemed to apply as if these rules were an enactment made by the Governor General in Council after the commencement of the said Act.

Interpretation.

Application of the Act.

Exemption, exclusion and withdrawal.

3. (1) Under Section 27 :—

(a) the persons and classes of persons, and

(b) the arms, ammunition and military stores specified or described in the First and Second Schedules are respectively exempted to the extent there indicated from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act.

(2) The exemptions specified in the First Schedule are conferred subject to the condition that they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office.

4. For the purposes of the definition of "Military Stores" contained in Section 4, all sections of the Act are extended throughout British Baluchistan to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Extension.

Imports.

Restrictions upon import of cannon and certain other articles.

5. (1) A license for the import of :—

- (a) Cannon,
- (b) War-rockets,
- (c) Machinery for the Manufacture of arms and ammunition,

• Form I.

shall not be granted* save under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

- (2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with Sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district to which the articles are consigned.

Restriction upon import of certain rifles.

- 6 (1) A license shall not be granted for the import—

- (a) of rifles of '303 bore or of '450 bore, or parts of or fittings for rifles of such bores, or, save as provided by rule 23, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, or
- (b) save by special order, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, of any other bore.
- (c) of any arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office.

- (2) Nothing in Sub-rule (1), Clause (b), shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant a license for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

7. (1) Save as otherwise provided by Rules 5 and 6, a license for the import into British Baluchistan of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.

- (2) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State.

- (3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road, and consigned to a district other than a frontier district, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district into which they cross the frontier, and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

- (4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it to the Railway Authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

8. (1) The Railway Authorities to whom a copy of a license has been sent under Rule 7, Sub-rule (4), shall require the consignee to produce the original license and shall satisfy themselves :—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such license, and
 - (b) that such license is identical in substance with a copy sent to them.
- (2) Where in any case referred to in Sub-rule (1) —
- (a) the consignee fails to produce the original license, or
 - (b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such license, or
 - (c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the Railway Authorities, such authorities shall not deliver the consignment, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

Production and delivery of import licenses.

9. (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a license shall—

- (a) within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the import license to the Magistrate of the district, and
- (b) in any case in which the consignment crosses the frontier by road, produce the import license, within six days of such crossing, before the Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

- (2) Every officer before whom a license is produced, or to whom a license is delivered under Sub-rule (1), shall satisfy himself :—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license, and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for

Export.

10. (1) A license for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place beyond the frontier of British Baluchistan may be granted—
Export of arms, ammunition or military stores to certain Native States.

Form III.

- (a) under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or
- (b) by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India in this behalf.

(2) Where any arms, ammunition or stores exported under a license granted under this rule are exported to a Native State, a copy of such license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State, and a copy shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier, and such Magistrate may in his discretion require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it to the Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(4) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith send a copy to the Railway Authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched, and the Railway Authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or stores unless accompanied by the original license, and shall satisfy themselves :—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license, and
- (b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(5) Where in any case referred to in Sub-rule (4)—

- (a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original license, or
- (b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such license, or
- (c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them, such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

Delivery of export licenses.

11. (1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road :—

- (a) the consignee or
- (b) if the arms, ammunition or stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, such person, shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier, and before it so crosses, deliver the license to the Magistrate of such district or other officer empowered by him on this behalf.

(2) Every officer to whom a license is delivered under Sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license, and
- (b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Transport.

12. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British Baluchistan except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license.
Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under license.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Rule 22 nothing in Sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply to :—

- (a) arms, ammunition or stores which are covered by a license for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such license :—
 - (i) from the place of import to the place of destination in British Baluchistan, or
 - (ii) from the place of despatch in British Baluchistan to the place of export ;
- (b) arms, ammunition or stores transported :—
 - (i) by any person licensed to possess such articles, or exempted from the liability to obtain such a license, in reasonable quantities, for his own use, from the premises of a licensed dealer, or

(ii) by a licensed dealer in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in Clause (i) in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use ; or

(c) arms and ammunition transported in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.

Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles.

13 (1) A license for the transport of :—

Form 1.

(a) Cannon,

(b) War-rockets, or

(c) Machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition,

shall not be granted save under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

(2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with Sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district to which the articles are consigned.

14 (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 13, and subject to the provisions of Rule 22, Sub-rule (2), and Rule 25. Sub-rule (2), a license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which the place from

Form IV.

which they are consigned is situated.

(2) A copy of every license granted under Sub-rule (1) for transport to a place beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(3) A copy of every license granted under Sub-rule (1) by the Magistrate of a district for transport within the limits of such district shall be forthwith sent to the subordinate Magistrate if any, having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the license shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the Railway Authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station ; and the consignment shall not leave the Railway premises until the Railway Police have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license.

15. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported under a license shall deliver the license, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination :—

(a) where the license has been granted by the Magistrate of a district for transport within the local limits of such district, and there is a subordinate Magistrate having authority at such place, to such subordinate Magistrate, or

(b) in all other cases, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or such other Magistrate as he may appoint for the purpose.

(2) Any officer to whom a license is delivered under Sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself :—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a license is delivered under Clause (a) of Sub-rule (1) shall return it to the Magistrate of the district.

Manufacture and sale.

Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

16. (1) A license—

(1) Form V.

(2) Form VI.

(3) Form VII.

(4) Form VIII.

(b) to keep and sell

any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by Sub-rule (2), be granted by the Magistrate of the district.

(2) Save as provided by Sub-rule (4), a licence—

(a) to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, or

(b) to keep and sell

breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles, shall not be granted save by the Chief Commissioner.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may, by license granted by him under Sub-rule (2), authorise selected dealers to keep and sell a specified amount of ammunition for rifled fire-arms of '303 or '450 bore: Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

(a) a license to possess such ammunition, or

(b) a license for the export of balled ammunition to a Native State granted by a Political Officer under the third proviso to the second paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3001-I.A., dated the 27th June 1903.

(4) A license* for the sale of rifled firearms, or of balled ammunition for rifled firearms, which the vendor lawfully possesses for his own private use, may be granted by the

*Form IX.

Magistrate of the district.

(5) Every Magistrate and every Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, of Sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority :—

(a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores including sulphur, are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept and sold, and

(b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Possession.

Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.
Form I.

17. (1) A license for the possession of—

(a) Cannon,

(b) War rockets, or

(c) Machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition

shall not be granted save under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

(2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with Sub-rule (1), shall be forthwith sent to the District Magistrate of the place where the articles are to be kept.

Possession of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores
Form X.

18. Save as otherwise provided by Rule 17 and by Rule 22, a license for the possession only of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of the district.

Possession and going armed.

19. (1) Save as otherwise provided in Rule 17 and Rule 22, a license for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities, and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display, may, subject to the provisions of Sub-rules (3) and (4) of this rule,

Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.

Form XI.

be granted by the Magistrate of the district :

Provided that no license shall be granted for the possession of rifles of the '303 or '450 bore, or ammunition for the same, or for going armed with such rifles, unless such rifles and ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India.

(2) In places to which Section 15 applies, a license may be granted under Sub-rule (1) to the heir or successor of any person to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of the Government, in respect of such arms.

(3) A license may be granted under Sub-rule (1) for the possession of reasonable quantities of ball-d ammunition which can be fired from rifles of '303 bore or rifles of '450 bore to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of such bore.

(4) On every license of the nature referred to in Sub-rule (3) there shall be entered the amount of ball-d ammunition which the licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing.

(5) A license granted under Sub-rule (1) shall, on counter-signature by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, be valid for such divisions or districts within the Province as he may specify.

20. (1) Save as otherwise provided by Rule 22, Sub-rule (2), a license for going armed on a journey in British Baluchistan may be granted—

Form XII.

(a) by the Magistrate of the district, or

(b) in the case of a person residing in any Native State by the Political Agent for such State.

(2) Where a Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license of the nature referred to in Sub-rule (1) from any person who—

(a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or

(b) is not personally known to him, he shall before granting the license, ascertain—

(i) when the applicant resides in any Presidency town or Rangoon, from the Commissioner of Police,

(ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India or in British Baluchistan or the Baluchistan Agency Territories, from the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or

(iii) when the applicant resides in any Native State, from the Political Agent for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary.

Possession and import or transport.

21. (1) A licensed dealer authorised by the Chief Commissioner under Rule 16, Sub-rule (3), to keep and sell a specified amount of ball-d ammunition for rifles of '303 bore or rifles of '450 bore may be permitted by the Magistrate of the district to import or transport such ammunition up to such amount.

(2) Where application is made under Sub-rule (1) for permission to import or transport ball-d ammunition, the dealer shall produce his license, and, if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the license the quantity of ball-d ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

Application for and grant of licenses.

22. (1) A license, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted for the export or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(a) to any Native State without the consent of the Political Agent for such State provided that the consent of such Political Agent shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is a European subject of His Majesty and a Gazetted Civil or Commissioned Military Officer, and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee;

(b) to any Presidency town or Rangoon, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police; or

(c) to any other place in British India, or to any place in British Baluchistan, or in the Baluchistan Agency Territories, without the consent of the Magistrate of the district.

(2) A license shall not be granted under Rule 7, 14, 18, 19 or 20, in respect of any breech-loading rifle or ball rifle ammunition without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(3) The consent or previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

(a) by the applicant for the license, or

(b) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such license is made.

(4) Where the consent or previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the license is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed license to the authority whose consent or previous sanction is required; and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the license or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

23. (1) Every person who wishes to obtain a license under these rules shall apply in writing to the nearest authority empowered to grant such license, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such license to be granted.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of Sub-rule (1), every application for a license for the import, export or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify—

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

(iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(iv) the quantity, description, average price and purpose of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores.

(3) Where the grant of the license requires the consent or previous sanction of some other authority specified in Rule 22, the application shall state whether such consent or previous sanction has been obtained, and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

24. (1) Every license shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate form set forth in the Third Schedule, and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified, and the persons named in the license, shall alone be covered thereby.

(2) Every such license shall be written or printed—

(a) where it is granted in a district, and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English, and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

(b) where it is granted in a district, and is intended for use within the limits of such district, in English, or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

25. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every license under these Rules shall, unless previously forfeited, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations imposed by the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated on the license.

(3) Every license may, at its expiration, and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to consent or previous sanction, be renewed by the authority who granted it.

26. (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a license, or to give his consent or previous sanction to such grant or renewal, may in his discretion—

(a) refuse to grant or renew such license, or to give such consent or sanction, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Government to which he is subordinate.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred or imposed by these Rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

Obligation to produce licenses.

27. (1) Any person who—

(a) holds a license granted or renewed under these Rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such a license shall forthwith produce such license upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a Police station.

(2) Nothing in Sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a license, to grant or renew it upon any condition not inconsistent with the said Sub-rule with respect to the production of such license.

Fees.

28. (1) Every license granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated on the appropriate form set forth in the Third Schedule.

(2) The Government of India may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any license.

(3) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license of the nature hereinafter referred to may, by general or special order of the Chief Commissioner, be remitted or reduced—

(a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur, in reasonable quantities, proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition;

(b) for the export to a Native State of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work;

(c) to any person for the import under Rule 7 of any arms, ammunition or military stores, in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the license to be required in good faith for the protection of person or property.

(4) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of a license in Form III may be remitted by any Political Officer authorised to grant licenses in Form III, in the case of arms and ammunition exported for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I.

29. Where a license granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such license may grant a duplicate :—

Fees payable for duplicates.

(a) where the original license was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee;

(b) where such original license was granted on the payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee, on payment of a fee of the same amount; or

(c) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

30. (1) All fees payable under Rule 28 or under Rule 29 shall be collected by impressed stamps.

Collection and refund of fees.

(2) Ordinarily the applications for licences or renewal of licenses in respect of which a fee is payable shall be written upon an impressed stamp of a value equal to such fee, and in such case the license or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper, but when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps the application may be written on plain paper.

(3) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these Rules has been collected, and the application for the grant or renewal of a license or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded under the orders of the Magistrate of the district upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(RULE 3.)

Persons exempted.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the 1st column of the subjoined table are exempted in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the 2nd column when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the 4th column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the 3rd column.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(1) All persons who in British India are exempted from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878.</p> <p>All except—</p> <p>(a) Cannon.</p> <p>(b) War rockets.</p> <p>(c) Rifles of 303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same, and</p> <p>(d) Machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.</p> <p>(e) Appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.</p>	In respect of such arms and ammunition as are defined in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, Schedule I.	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as :—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) the Chief Commissioner with respect to British Baluchistan may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.</p>	Those contained in sections 13 to 16 as extended by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1960, dated the 6th April 1904 to the areas in British Baluchistan therein specified.
(2) The retainers of His Highness the Khan of Kalat.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
(3) The retainers of the Jam of Las Bela.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
(4) The Baluch, Brahui and Pathan Sardars, Khans, and Jagirdars of British Baluchistan and their retainers subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories and the number of weapons and retainers in each case.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
(5) Such Government servants, including Levies* and such other persons as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by general or special order direct.	Such arms as the Chief Commissioner may direct.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

* The Chief Commissioner has directed that levies should be provided with metal badges to facilitate identification by the Police and that a register of all badges so issued should be maintained (Chief Commissioner's No. 1972-73, dated the 7th March 1900).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

RULE 3.

Arms, ammunition and military stores excluded.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are exempted from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Areas.	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
British Baluchistan ...	(a) Spears of all kinds and hunting knives, ...	All.
	(b) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised Military or official patterns when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.	All.
	(c) Swords imported for presentation as Army or Volunteer prizes.	All.
	(d) Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.	All.
	(e) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having—	All.
	(1) a calibre of less than one inch,	
	(2) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and	
	(3) the interior of the bore unrifled.	
	(f) Gun wads and wire cartridges ...	Those contained in Section 6.
	(g) Lead required <i>bona fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) up to any quantity.	Ditto.
	(h) Leaden bullets and bird shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the Chief Commissioner may fix.	Ditto.
	(i) Saltpetre	Ditto.
	(j) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Chief Commissioner may fix.	Ditto.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM NO. 1.

[Rules 5, 12 and 17.]

License for the Import
transport of cannon, war-rockets or machinery for the manufacture
possession
 of arms and ammunition.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Description with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASES OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT.			Period for which the license is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
							From the _____ to the _____	

Dated the

Date on which, in cases

(Signature)

of _____ 9 .

of import or transport,

a copy is sent to the

Magistrate of the

(Seal)

_____ district.

Secretary to
 the Government
 of India, Foreign
 Department.

The _____ of _____ 19 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. In cases of import or transport—

(a) hulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and

(b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail each package shall be marked with the word "Cannon," or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the Railway Authorities.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. II.

[Rule 7.]

Fee—Five rupees in stamps.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
										From the ----- to the -----

(Signature)

Dated the _____

(Seal)

of _____ 19 .

Magistrate of the _____ District.

Date on which a copy is sent to

Political Agent for the _____ State [R 7 (2)]
 the Magistrate of the _____ District [R 7 (3)]
 Station Master at the _____ Station [R 7 (4)]

The _____ 19 .*Conditions.*

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7, and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon, and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the Railway Authorities.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. III.

[Rule 10]

Fee—Five rupees in stamps, unless remitted or reduced under rule 28.

License for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place beyond the frontier of British Baluchistan, or to any place in a Native State.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required	Place of destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number	Description.	Weight in seers or number					
										From the to the

(Signature)

(Seal)

Dated the Date on which the consent of
of 19 . the Political Agent for the State
Magistrate of the District
is obtained (R 24 (1)).

The Date on which a copy is sent to the
of 19 . Political Agent for the State [R 10 (2)]
the Magistrate of the District [R 10 (2)]
the Magistrate of the District [R 10 (3)]
the Station Master at the Station [R 10 (4)]

The 19 .

●

Conditions

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7, and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon, and where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the Railway Authorities.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM No. IV.

[Rule 14.]

Fee—Ten rupees in stamps.

License for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch route and mode of transit.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number				
										From the ----- to the— -----

(Signature)

(Seal)

Magistrate of the _____ District

The _____

of _____ 19 .

Date on which the consent of
the Commissioner of Police
Magistrate of the _____ District
is obtained [R 24 (1).]

The _____

of _____ 19 .

Date on which copy is sent to
the Commissioner of Police [R 14 (2) (a)]
Magistrate of the _____ District [R 14 (2) (b)]
Magistrate at _____ [R 14 (3)]

The _____ 19 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7, and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon, and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms", "Ammunition" or "Military Stores", as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the Railway Authorities.

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. V.

[Rule 16 (1) (a).]

Fee—Twenty rupees in stamps.

License to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep and sell, arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).

Serial No. of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Date on which the license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st December 19 .

(Signature)

The _____ 19 .

(Seal)

Magistrate of the _____ District.

Form for renewal of license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate of the District.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix, on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop, a signboard on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the District his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores" as the case may be.

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 either in English or in the Vernacular of the District.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form No. XI or XII—

(a) the name, description, and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold,

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell ammunition to any person licensed to possess or carry arms in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner for such person, and which is endorsed on his license.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a Native officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of the Indian Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores, or, unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arms" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government, and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

10. (1) He shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the District in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

(a) Any person who is exempted under any of the articles 1-5, 9, 13-14 or 18 (d) of the Table appended to the First Schedule of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16,

(b) any person licensed to possess or carry arms,

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the District for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. Save where the Chief Commissioner directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.—*contd.*

FORM NO. VI.

[Rule 16 (1) (b).]

Fee—Ten rupees in stamps.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).

Serial No. of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF		Date on which the license expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or Military stores.	
					The 31st December 19 .

(Signature)

(Seal)

The _____ 19 .

Magistrate of the _____ District.

Form for renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate, or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the District his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 in English or in the Vernacular of the District.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form No. XI or XII—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold,

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell ammunition to any person licensed to possess or carry arms in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner for such person and which is endorsed on his license.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a Native officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of the Indian Army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores, or unless he is specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arms" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

10. (1) He shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or for the use, of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the District in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

(a) Any person who is exempted under any of the articles 1-5, 9, 13-14 or 18 (d) of the Table appended to the First Schedule of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16.

(b) any person licensed to possess or carry arms,

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the District for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. Save where the Chief Commissioner directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. VII.

[Rule 16 (2) (a).]

Fee—Where the licensee holds a license in Form No. V.—Free of all charge.

In all other cases—Twenty rupees in stamps.

License to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep and sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles,

Serial No. of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms.		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which the license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st December 19 .

(Signature)

(Seal)

The _____ 19 .

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Form for renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. (XI of 1878) as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate, or any Police Officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop, a signboard, on which shall be painted, in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 either in English or in the Vernacular of the District.

5. He shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form No. XI or XII—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles, elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

7. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arms" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a Native officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of the Indian Army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the District in which such person resides.

10. Save where the Chief Commissioner directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. VIII.

[Rule 16 (2) (b).]

Fee—Where the licensee already holds a license in Form No. VI.—Free of all charge.

In all other cases—Ten rupees in stamps.

License to keep and sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial Number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF		Date on which the license expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.	
					The 31st December 19 .

(Signature)

(Seal)

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The _____ 19 .

Form for the renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878) as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules 1913.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition or military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate, or any Police Officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the District his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles".

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 in English or in the Vernacular of the District.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in any of the Form No. XI or XII—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

7. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arms" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a Native officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of the Indian Army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the District in which such person resides.

10. Save where the Chief Commissioner directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.

FORM NO. IX.

[Rule 16 (4).]

Free of all charge.

License to sell rifled fire-arms or ballad ammunition for rifled fire-arms which the vendor lawfully possesses for his own private use.

Serial No. of license.	Description of rifled fire-arms or ammunition.	Name, parentage and residence of person desiring to sell rifled fire-arms or ammunition.	Name, parentage and residence of person to whom sale is to be made.	Price agreed upon.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

(Seal)

The _____ 19 .

Magistrate of the _____ District.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. X.

[Rule 18.]

Free of all charge.

License for the possession of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agents, if any.	Number and description of fire-arms.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		

(Signature)

(Seal)

The _____ 19 .

Magistrate of the _____ District.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. It covers only the fire-arms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 2, 3 and 4 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorise the licensee—

(a) to go armed, or

(b) to keep Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arms" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. XI.

[Rule 19.]

Fee—When granted under sub-rule (3)—Free of all fee.

In any other case, four annas in stamps for each weapon. License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of ^{sport} _{protection} _{display}.

1	2	3		4					5	6
Serial No. of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent, if any.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		RETAINERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THIS LICENSE.					District or place within which the license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.
		Description.	Quantity.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that the retainer is entitled to possess.			
							Description.	Quantity.		

(Signature)

(Seal)

Magistrate of the _____ District.

The _____ 19 .

Form for renewal of the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of the Magistrate of the _____ District.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein, and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4.

3. Save where it is countersigned in the manner provided by rule 19, sub-rule (5), it extends only to the district or place specified therein.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of ^{sport} ~~protection,~~ and, _{display} save where he is specially authorised in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district, he shall not take any such arms into a railway carriage or to a fair, religious procession, or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased, and

(c) the date of purchase.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

7. Save where the Chief Commissioner directs the omission of this condition, he shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

8. He shall not possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arms" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government, and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

9. Where the license is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee, or any retainer acting under the license, shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

Specification of game-birds

and animals.

Close season,

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM NO. XII.

[Rule 20.]

Fees (a)—When granted under rule 20 (1) (a)—Four annas in stamps, for each weapon.

(2) When granted under rule 20 (1) (b)—Free of all charge.
License for going armed on a journey in or through any province.

1	2		3				4	5	6	
Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO CARRY.		RETAINERS IF ANY COVERED BY THE LICENSE.				Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy.	Period for which the license is valid.	
	Description.	Quantity.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT RETAINER IS ENTITLED TO CARRY.				
						Description.				Quantity.
									From the — to the —	

(Signature)

(Seal)

Magistrate of the _____ District.
Political Agent for the _____ State.

The _____ 19 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913.

2. It covers only the persons named and the arms and ammunition described therein, and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 3.

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the license, go armed in a railway carriage or to a fair, religious procession, or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased, and

(c) the date of purchase.

5. The licensee shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government, and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

No. 1972-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of all previous Notifications on the same subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to remit all fees payable under Schedule II to the said Act upon applications relating to licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913, other than licenses or duplicates, of the nature hereinafter referred to in sub-head (b); and
- (b) to reduce to one anna all fees, exceeding one anna, payable under the said schedule upon applications relating to licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the said rules in respect of which—
 - (i) no fee is payable under the said rules, or
 - (ii) the fee payable under the said rules has been collected in full.

The 23rd October, 1913.

No. 2620-Est.-A.—Mr. B. J. Gould of the Political Department is appointed to officiate as Political Officer in Sikkim, with effect from the 13th October, 1913, and until further orders.

No. 2625-Est.-B.—Captain F. H. Bridges, 2nd-5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, and Commandant, Gilgit Corps of Scouts, with effect from the 1st October, 1913.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

No. 1186-F.E.

Simla, the 6th October, 1913.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The Government of India have decided to substitute the following for the first sentence of Rule IX of the Rules for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department as promulgated by the Resolution in this Department No. 281-F.E., dated the 17th January 1911 :—

“The age of a candidate on the first day of the month in which the examination is held must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty-five years.”

The minimum age-limit thus laid down will not apply to the examination to be held in 1913.

Ordered that the Resolution be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations with the request that it may be communicated to Directors of Public Instruction and all heads of Colleges and Schools in their respective provinces; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th October, 1913.

No 1332-P.E.—The following promotions in the Indian Finance Department, *vice* the Honourable Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., are notified with effect from the 1st October 1913:—

- Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., is confirmed in Class I of Accountants General.
 Mr. S. K. Levett Yeats, C.I.E., to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class I of Accountants General.
 Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari (on deputation) and Mr. K. L. Datta are confirmed in Class II of Accountants General.
 Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., is confirmed in Class III of Accountants General and is promoted to Class II substantive *pro tempore*.
 Mr. C. D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class III of Accountants General.
 M. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., is confirmed in Class I of the General List.
 Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S., to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class I of the General List.
 Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., is confirmed in Class II of the General List.
 Mr. N. Walker, I.C.S., to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class II of the General List.

The 21st October, 1913.

No. 1338-F.E.—Mr. A. G. Hein, Chief Accountant, Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th October 1913.

Lala Gobind Ram, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from the same date and during the absence on leave of Mr. Hein.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 21st October, 1913.

No 2026-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the office of the Archdeacon of Lahore.

PENSIONS.

The 23rd October, 1913.

No. 1434-A.—Mr. T. Smith, Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st October 1913.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 24th October, 1913.

No. 1102-F.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information:—

I.—Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the Reserve on the 31st March 1913.

			Dr.		Cr.
			£		£
Opening balance	...	...	21,543,171	Loss resulting from the valuation of the securities held on 31st March 1913 at current market price	...
Net profit on coinage	...	...	920,994		5,007
Interest on investments including discount on Treasury Bills	...	...	147,502	Closing balance	...
					22,606,660
Total	...	...	22,611,667	Total	..
					22,611,667

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 31st March 1913 :—

1. As a book credit	...	...	...	...	...	£
2. Rupee in India equivalent to	...	...	...	...	...	35,327
3. Gold set aside in the Bank of England	...	...	...	...	...	4,000,000
4. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	...	...	...	...	...	1,620,000
5. Securities—						1,005,664

				Nominal value.	
				£	
British Government 2½ per cent Consolidated stock	...	...	...	4,665,770	
3 per cent Local Loans stock	...	...	...	200,000	
2½ per cent Guaranteed stock, Irish Land	...	...	...	438,720	
3 per cent Transvaal Government Guaranteed stock	...	...	...	1,092,023	
2½ per cent Exchequer Bonds (1913-15)	...	...	...	50,000	
3 per cent Exchequer Bonds (1915)	...	...	...	2,885,500	
3 per cent Exchequer Bonds (1916)	...	...	...	4,000,000	
Canada Government 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	161,000	
Corporation of London 3½ per cent Debentures	...	...	...	100,000	
Corporation of London 3½ per cent Debentures	...	...	...	45,000	
Union of South Africa Bills	...	...	...	600,000	
New Zealand 3½ per cent Debentures	...	...	...	246,400	
New South Wales 4 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	4,000	
New South Wales 3½ per cent Inscribed stock	...	...	...	113,000	
New South Wales Treasury Bills	...	...	...	250,000	
Queensland 4 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	95,000	
Queensland 4 per cent Inscribed stock	...	...	...	55,000	
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	100,000	
British Treasury Bills	...	...	...	2,400,000	
				Market	
				17,501,513 price	15,945,669*
				Total ...	22,606,660

* This represents the value of the securities at the minimum market price on the 1st April 1913.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1913.

No. 1019-F.-162-7.—Mr. R. E. Marsden, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, at present Forest Sylviculturist at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, is appointed Instructor at the Forest College with effect from the 1st September 1913, in addition to his own duties and until further orders.

The 23rd October, 1913.

No. 1025-F.-295-4.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for one month to Mr. H. H. Forteath, Conservator of Forests, sub. *pro tem.* III (acting II) grade, in charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces, Mr. S. L. Kenny, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Conservator of Forests, III grade, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th October 1913, the date on which he relieved Mr. Forteath.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 24th October, 1913.

No. 2664-124-7.—Mr. E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th October 1913 and is posted to Bombay for training.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1913.

No. 1653.—Captain J. Taylor, I.M.S., is appointed to hold charge of the office of Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Captain W. D. H. Stevenson, I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 1659.—Captain P. M. Rennie, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Health Officer and Civil Surgeon of the Notified Area, Delhi, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge and until the return from leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ogilvie, I.M.S.

No. 1663.—The services of Major A. C. MacGilchrist, I.M.S., are placed temporarily for special duty under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th October 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 871.—On return from leave, the services of Major F. S. Walker, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 872.—No. 998, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rameshwar-dayal, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, who was permitted by Army Department Notification No. 631, dated the 19th July 1907, to resign the service, is re-admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department; with effect from the 29th August 1913.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 873.—Major W. M. Fenning, Indian Army, is granted combined leave out of India for one year, the first two months and fourteen days being privilege leave, and the remainder leave on private affairs; with effect from the 10th February 1914, or date of availing.

No. 874.—Captain J. V. M. Biscoe, Indian Army, is granted combined leave out of India for one year, two months and thirteen days being privilege leave, and the remainder furlough under the military leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army ; with effect from the 16th October 1913, or subsequent date of availing.

(Pension service—14th year commenced 24th July 1913).

No. 875.—Major R. J. T. Stewart, Indian Army, is granted combined leave out of India for one year, the first month and nine days being privilege leave, and the remainder furlough under the military leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army ; with effect from the 18th October 1913, or subsequent date of availing.

(Pension service—23rd year commenced 17th June 1913).

FIELD OPERATIONS.

ABOR.

No. 876.—In the despatch of Major-General H. Bower, C.B., published in Army Department Notification No. 480, dated the 23rd May 1912, the following correction should be made in paragraph 43, mentioning the names of officers and others of the 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, whose good work in the operations against the Abors was noticeable.

The name of Subadar Tekbahadur Gurung should have been mentioned after that of Subadar-Major Dalman Ale, I.O.M., and that of No. 3184, Rifleman (Lance-Naick) Sarabjit Gurung after that of No. 2912, Havildar Siri Lal Thapa.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 877.—Alfred Ernest Joyce to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 24th October 1913.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 878.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ernest Berkeley Charles Boddam, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force),—19th October 1913.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Guy Francis Seymour Allen, 32nd Lancers,—7th March 1912.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 879.—Sub-Conductor Charles Wilman Leedam to be Conductor and Staff-Sergeant Thomas Morris, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice Benjamin Thomas Harding, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 10th October 1913.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 880.—The following promotions are made :—

27th Light Cavalry.

Ressaidar Niyaz Ali Beg to be Risaldar and Jemadar Yakub Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 30th August 1913.

40th Pathans.

Jemadar Gul Zaman to be Subadar and Havildar Mal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarbuland, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st June 1913.

89th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Jasmal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiu-Jatan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1913.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Havildar-Major Shaikh Bandu to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Kadir, deceased ; with effect from the 2nd October 1913.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Muhammad Hasan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Akbar, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 12th April 1913.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Havildar Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaim Din, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 21st June 1913.

Naick Muhammad Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Ali, promoted ; with effect from the 1st September 1913.

Havildar Imandar to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy ; with effect from the 1st October 1913.

REWARDS.

No. 881.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer, in recognition of the good services rendered by him while serving with the Abor Expeditionary Force, 1911-12:—

The promotion will be supernumerary and will have effect from the 15th November 1912.

To be Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Conductor William Davies, Indian Telegraph Department.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 882.—4th Class Assistant Surgeon Charles Edward Clarke is discharged from the service under the provision of paragraph 1, Appendix II, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI ; with effect from the 1st November 1913.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 883.—The undermentioned warrant officer of the Supply and Transport Corps, (late) Bombay List, has been transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 10th October 1913:—

Conductor Benjamin Thomas Harding.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 884.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the dates specified:—

Brevet Colonel George Augustus Williams,—10th September 1913.

Brevet Colonel Arthur Philip Desborough Harris,—22nd October 1913.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Montague Jackson, 88th Carnatic Infantry,—26th October 1913.

Major Alexander Edward McBarnet, M.V.O., D.S.O., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force),—11th October 1913.

No. 885.—Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard John Mathias is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 22nd October 1913.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 886.—Charles Eustace Berry to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th September 1913.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 887.—Sir Louis William Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 1st June 1913.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be Honorary Colonel of the Corps, *vice* Sir Louis William Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I., resigned. Dated the 1st June 1913.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 888.—John Walter Hose, C.S.I., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* P. M. Ball, V.D., deceased. Dated the 20th October 1913.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 889.—Lieutenant Cyril Walter Lloyd—Jones resigns his commission. Dated the 25th September 1913.

Second Lieutenant Harold Russell Macpherson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1913.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 890.—Second Lieutenant Norman Leopold Inkson to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. J. Brewin, promoted. Dated the 1st August 1913.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th October 1913.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 21st October 1913.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Patrick McCarroll*	Sub-Conductor.	Indian Telegraph Department.	20th May 1913.	Intestate.	Rs. A. P. 327 3 9	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bombay.

* *Widow.*—Mrs. Annie McCarroll.

Address.—Bruce Road, Quetta.

Children --(1) Francis Frederick Augustine McCarroll. (Aged 10 years).

(2) Bernard Leo McCarroll. (Aged 7 years).

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th October 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 81.—Khan Sahib B. S. Wadia, Officiating Assistant Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. W. C. King, retired; with effect from the 19th February 1913.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 82.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th October 1913:—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer Walter Will.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 83.—Khan Sahib B. S. Wadia, Assistant Constructor, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service; with effect from the 27th September 1913.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1913.

No. 283.—Mr. A. M. Freeman, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 11th September 1913 and until further orders.

No. 239.—Mr. C. Pratt, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, is granted furlough for two months under Article 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th September 1913.

No. 290.—With reference to Notification No. 289, dated 21st October 1913, Mr. J. H. Heap, Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, is appointed to hold charge as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th September 1913 and until further orders.

No. 291.—Mr. G. E. Lillie, Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave due and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period) under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th October 1913 or subsequent date of relief.

The 22nd October, 1913.

No. 292.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, temporarily employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway, is permanently transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 293.—Mr. E. L. Manley, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Sara-Serajunga Railway (Construction).

No. 294.—Captain G. F. F. Osborne, R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

No. 295.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 294, dated the 22nd October 1913, Major A. Gardiner, R.E., Deputy Agent, is, on relief of his duties by Captain Osborne, temporarily transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway in the capacity of Senior Deputy Agent.

No. 296.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 225, dated the 11th August 1913, and No. 295, dated the 22nd October 1913, Mr. F. A. Hadow, Officiating Senior Deputy Agent, North Western Railway, will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Agent of that Railway, with effect from the date on which Major Gardiner joins.

No. 297.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 226, dated the 11th August 1913, and No. 296, dated the 22nd October 1913, Mr. E. B. Beatson, Officiating Deputy Agent, North Western Railway, reverts to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer on that Railway.

No. 298.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 291, dated 21st October 1913, Mr. J. Coates, Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, until further orders.

No. 299.—With reference to Notification No. 298, dated 22nd October 1913, Mr. A. J. Sleigh, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway.

The 23rd October, 1913.

No. 300.—The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed Assistant Engineers by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India are posted as follows :—

Mr. Frederick James Willson	...	} to the Eastern Bengal Railway.
Mr. Hugh Macandrew Baikie	...	
Mr. Gerald Rion Lillingston Malet	...	
Mr. William Alexander Anderson	...	} to the North Western Railway.
Mr. Joseph William Bennet	...	

No. 301.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class II, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager of that Railway, with effect from the 17th October 1913 and until further orders.

Mr. Gilmore will officiate during the privilege leave portion of Mr. O'Connor's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank.

No. 302.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 301, dated the 23rd October 1913, Mr. L. E. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent, with effect from the 13th October 1913 and until further orders.

Mr. Vining will officiate in Class II during the privilege leave portion of Mr. O'Connor's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in Class II, Grade 5.

No. 303.—Mr. V. Janson, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay.

No. 304.—With reference to Notification No. 303, dated the 23rd October 1913, Mr. J. H. Lovell, Executive Engineer and Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 305.—Mr. H. R. Walton, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, until further orders.

Notification No. 250, dated the 2nd September 1913, is hereby cancelled.

No. 306.—With reference to Notification No. 305, dated the 23rd October 1913, Mr. B. Stapleton, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, on relief by Mr. Walton, reverts to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer.

No. 307.—Mr. Gilbert Isdall Harvey-Kelly has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 308.—Mr. William Gilbert Lyon Gilbert has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as a Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 309.—Mr. Reginald Philip Jones has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as a Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 310.—Rai Bahadur Rala Ram, I.S.O., Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 311.—Captain L. M. Kent, R.E., Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 312.—Mr. P. H. Maffin, Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 313.—Mr. P. F. W. Bush, Assistant Electrical Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge, is appointed Electrical Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class II, Grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr. Bush will continue to be employed temporarily on the Lower Ganges Bridge until further orders.

T. RYAN,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1913.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 18th October 1913 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SINDH	Northern	Bombay City	6	5
		Breach District . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	1	1
		Bulsar Port	1	1
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Rander Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District	13	9
		Surat Agency	2	2
		Dhiwadi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra „ . . . . .	...	...
		Malad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Bassein „ . . . . .	...	...
		Thana „	1	1
		Vesava „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kurla „ . . . . .	...	...
		Andheri „ . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan „	5	3
		Thana District . . . . .	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District . . . . .	...	1
		West Khandesh „	3	2
		East Khandesh „ . . . . .	...	...
		Nasik District . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Town	187	167
		Poona District	67	39
		Satara District	315	230
		Sholapur Town . . . . .	...	1*
		Sholapur District	3*	2*
	Southern	Panvel Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	7	3
		Amboli Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	...	...
		Belgaum „	121	67
		Dharwar „	227	151
		Habli Town	36	36
		Bijapur District	336	185
		Kanara „	1*	1*

*Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	13	14
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges	Aden Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	20	16
		Cutch State . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	203	155
		TOTAL	1,565	1,192
	...	Madras Town . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District	3 (b)	4 (c)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	14	11
		Mangalore Town and Port	6	6
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore District	55 (b)	34
		Chittoor District . . . . .	...	...
		The Nilgiris "	3	...
		Trichinopoly Town	1 (a)	1 (a)
BENGAL	Burdwan	Kurnool District . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	82	56
		Burdwan District . . . . .	...	...
	Burdwan	Bankura . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
		Presidency	24-Parganahs
	Calcutta . . . . .		...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Mymensingh District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District . . . . .	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District . . . . .	...	...
		Patna District . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL .		...	...
	BHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town
			Patna District	3	3
Gaya Town			3	3	
Gaya District			7	7	
Shahabad District			9	8	
Tichut		Saran District	17	11	
		Muzaffarpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Darbhanga " . . . . .	...	...
Bhagalpur		Monghyr Town . . . . .	...	...
		Monghyr District	9	5	
	Furnel " . . . . .	...	...
	Bhagalpur Town	2	1		
	Bhagalpur District	2	1		
Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL .		52	30		
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District . . . . .	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	4	3	

The following corrections should be made in the return for the weeks ending 4th and 11th October 1913 :-

4th October - Patna district read 1 case 1 death for nil.
 { Patna Town " no death for 1.
 " district " 9 " " 8.
 11th " { Gaya " " 1 " " nil.
 { Muzaffarnagar district read 4 cases 3 deaths for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Agra	Muttra District . . . . .	...	...
	Rohil- khand	Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaun „ . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad „	1	1
		Shahjahanpur „ . . . . .	...	...
	Allahabad	Furruckhabad District	1	1
		Etawah „ . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpore „ . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehpur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad „	6	6
	Jhansi	Jalaun District . . . . .	...	...
		Randa „	2	2
	Benares	Benares District . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur „	3	3
		Ghazipur „	11	12
		Ballia „	78	59
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	42	27
		Basti „ . . . . .	...	...
		Azamgarh „	37	27
	Kumaun	Naini Tal „ . . . . .	...	...

In the return for the week ending 11th October 1913 against the Ghazipur district read 5 cases for 4 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Lucknow	Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District	5	5
		Unao "	6	3
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi "	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	3	3
		Gonda " . . . . .	...	...
		Bahraich " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		260	153
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurgaon "	7	4
		Rohtak "	17	2
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala " . . . . .	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	3	...
		Hoshiarpur "	2	2
		Jullundur "	3	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar City	1	...
		Amritsar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurdaspur .. . . .	...	...
		Stalkot .. . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala	16	10
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jhelum .. . . .	...	...
		Rawalpindi	46	30
		Attock .. . . .	...	1
	Multan	Jhang	2	...
		Jind State . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	3	3
	Total.		109	45
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	13	11 [*]
		Insein District . . . . .	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District . . . . .	...	...
		Tharrawaddy .. . . .	...	...
		Pegu District . . . . .	...	...
		Prome	5	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	2
		Bassein District . . . . .	...	...
		Honzada District	3	3
		Myaungmya	2	...
		Maubin	1	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District . . . . .	...	..
		Moulmein Town . . . . .	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1

In the return for the week ending 11th October 1913 against Rangoon Town read 5 cases 5 deaths for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Meiktila	Meiktila District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	27	17
CENTRAL PRO- VINCES	Nagpur	Bhandara District . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
COORG	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	36	29
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	12	9
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	43	25
		Hasan „	9	7
		Kadur „	27	15
		Kolar „	15	10
		Kolar Gold Fields	2	1
		Tumkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga „	37	14
		Chitaldroog . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	183	111
HYDER- ABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	56	48
		Bidar „ . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhani „ . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs	1	...
		Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	57 (a)	48 (a)

(a) From the 6th to the 12th October 1913.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Chitor . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State . . . . .	...	...
		Kotah State . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahora . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Kishangarh „ . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli City . . . . .	...	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State	1	1
		Alwar State	7	5
		Ajmer Town . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi State . . . . .	...	...
		Dungarpur . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	8	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,274	1,077

In the return for the week ending 11th October 1913 against Bhopal State read 12 cases 10 deaths for nil.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 23rd October 1913, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. During the greater part of the week weather was dry everywhere, except in Burma where alone rainfall was of daily occurrence. Assam and north Bengal had rain on the 16th and showers were reported occasionally from the south of the Peninsula. A feeble disturbance on the northwest frontier caused a few light falls of rain in east Baluchistan and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was fairly general on the 17th, 19th and 20th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general rain on the 16th in north Bengal and Assam, but during the rest of the week weather was dry, except for a few falls in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—No rain fell.

Northwest India.—Kalat, Quetta, Drosh and Parachinar had light rain.

The Peninsula.—Occasional falls of rain were reported from south Madras.

3. The chief daily amounts of rain were as follows:—

October 16th. Victoria Point 1·45", Sibsagar 2·50", Tezpur 3·78", Gauhati 1·30" and Cherrapunji 8·37".

„ 17th. Rangoon 1·23", Kyaukpyu 1·91", Akyab 1·70", Yamethin 1·21", Myitkyina 5·41" and Cherrapunji 4·00".

„ 18th. Minbu 1·08" and Lashio 2·26".

„ 19th. Maymyo 4·18".

„ 20th. Mandalay 1·08" and Maymyo 1·95".

„ 21st. Moulmein 1·88" and Mergui 1·06".

„ 22nd. Mergui 1·09", Tavoy 0·97" and Negapatam 2·06".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma and Assam. It differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Lower Burma and Baluchistan, and was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, with the exception of the following where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of year: the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Rajputana West.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab Southwest, Sind and Gujarat; and is 20 per cent or more in defect in the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India East, Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan. It is within 20 per cent of the normal in the rest of the country.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD OCTOBER 1913.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY 1913 TO 23RD OCTOBER 1913.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1'1	2'1	-1'0	78'5	93'4	-14'9	-16	-15
Lower Burma	1'8	1'9	-0'1	143'8	136'5	+7'3	+5	+5
Upper Burma	1'4	0'9	+0'5	40'6	38'3	+2'3	+6	+5
Assam	1'7	0'7	+1'0	77'1	75'3	+1'8	+2	+1
Bengal	0'2	0'8	-0'6	87'5	67'7	+19'8	+29	+30
Orissa	0	0'9	-0'9	63'4	56'3	+7'1	+13	+14
Chota Nagpur	0	0'5	-0'5	57'4	48'5	+8'9	+18	+20
Bihar	0	0'5	-0'5	63'4	49'3	+14'1	+29	+30
United Provinces, East	0	0'4	-0'4	31'1	39'0	-7'9	-20	-19
United Provinces, West	0	0'1	-0'1	20'2	38'5	-18'3	-48	-47
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21'3	21'2	+0'1	0	0
Punjab, Southwest	0	0	0	11'1	7'8	+3'3	+42	+42
Kashmir	0	0'1	-0'1	4'8	8'5	-3'7	-44	-43
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	3'8	5'7	-1'9	-33	-33
Baluchistan	0'1	0'1	0	0'0	1'2	-0'6	-50	-55
Sind	0	0	0	11'5	4'8	+6'7	+140	+140
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	5'9	11'3	-5'4	-48	-48
Rajputana, East	0	0'1	-0'1	17'5	22'5	-5'0	-22	-22
Gujarat	0	0'1	-0'1	31'2	23'2	+8'0	+34	+35
Central India, West	0	0'1	-0'1	32'5	29'7	+2'8	+9	+10
Central India, East	0	0'3	-0'3	22'6	41'0	-18'4	-45	-44
Berar	0	0'5	-0'5	31'4	30'0	+0'8	+3	+4
Central Provinces, West	0	0'4	-0'4	36'4	44'7	-8'3	-19	-18
Central Provinces, East	0	0'4	-0'4	42'0	47'0	-5'0	-11	-10
Konkan	0	1'0	-1'0	86'0	94'9	-8'9	-9	-8
Bombay Deccan	0	0'7	-0'7	23'0	26'0	-3'0	-12	-9
Hyderabad, North	0	0'8	-0'8	31'0	31'9	-0'9	-3	0
Hyderabad, South	0	0'6	-0'6	21'4	28'4	-7'0	-25	-23
Mysore	0	0'6	-0'6	20'5	24'4	-3'9	-16	-13
Malabar	0'1	2'6	-2'5	86'4	90'4	-4'0	-4	-2
Madras, Southeast	0'4	2'4	-2'0	15'1	18'7	-3'6	-19	-10
Madras Deccan	0	0'8	-0'8	17'3	21'5	-4'2	-20	-15
Madras Coast, North	0	2'1	-2'1	30'9	28'3	+2'6	+9	+18

GILBERT T. WALKER,

Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMIA;

Dated 23rd October 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
18th October 1913.

Burma.—During the week the rainfall was moderate in Lower Burma and unevenly distributed in the dry zone. Cultivation of winter rice and harvesting of cotton and groundnut are proceeding normally. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice is a little above normal and is rising.

Assam.—During the week heavy to moderate rain fell in all districts which benefited winter rice and the cultivation of mustard except in Kamrup. Harvesting of jute and autumn rice continues in a few places. Ploughing for mustard and the sowing of pulses are in progress. The prospects of tea are generally good. The average price of rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. Fodder is insufficient in Sylhet and Kamrup.

Bengal.—During the week general rain fell throughout the Province doing immense good to the winter rice crop and facilitating ploughing operations for spring crops. The sowing of spring crops has also begun in places. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops are promising except in parts of the flood affected areas. The condition of agricultural stock is fair. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. Want of fodder is felt in two districts. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. A small amount was given in gratuitous relief in some of the flood affected districts of the Burdwan division. Agriculturists' loans were paid during the week in Midnapur only.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week rain was general throughout the Province. The fall was mostly moderate and very beneficial to the standing paddy crop and for the sowing of spring crops. The harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. The sowing of spring crops has commenced. The standing crops are doing very well. Prospects in the flood affected areas are improving but some damage has been done to spring crops in parts of Cuttack by floods caused by the recent rainfall. Slight floods are also reported from parts of Balasore, but no damage appears to have been done by them. The price of common rice has fallen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in parts of Patna. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are good.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week except showers in the Central Submontane, South Oudh, Lower Doab, the south-eastern and eastern districts and in the Benares State. More rain is urgently needed throughout the Provinces. Standing crops are suffering from drought in most parts of the Provinces. Harvesting of autumn crops, picking of cotton and preparation of land for spring crops continue. Sowing of spring crops has commenced in some places with the aid of irrigation. Cattle disease is spreading slightly. Scarcity of fodder is increasing and in Bundelkhand water is also running short. Prices have risen further.

Punjab.—During the week the weather was practically dry. Conditions are reported to be unfavourable in the Ambala division where autumn crops are withering in unirrigated tracts and the outturn is expected to be below the average. Sowings of spring crops are seriously restricted and the necessity for rain is badly felt. Irrigated crops are doing well in parts of the division. Elsewhere standing crops are generally average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops continue and the outturn is average to good. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops are normal. Cattle are generally healthy throughout the Province. The prices of wheat and other grains are close to the normal.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather was temperate and at times cloudy. The condition of standing crops is generally average except in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district. Sowing of spring crops is in progress. Irrigation from the Foharpur Canal continues. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of food grains are high but are stationary in Peshawar. The price of maize is falling.

Jammu.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 15 and maize from 12 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Kishtwar tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Cattle disease is reported in the Baramula district. Crops are in fair condition. Prices are normal.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. The weather was generally clear and the days hot. Rain is much needed. Crop prospects are unfavourable in the Eastern

States and Central Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara. Fodder also will soon be insufficient in these areas. Damage by locusts is reported in parts of Marwar and Jaisalmer. Cattle are generally doing well. Water is generally sufficient. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress and spring sowings have commenced in some places. Prices are high and rising in a few places. Cattle emigration continues in Ajmer-Merwara, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Bharatpur and Karauli.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. The weather is seasonable. More rain is wanted in parts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and the Rampura Bhanpura district and the Alampur pergana of Indore. Land is being prepared for spring crops in Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Operations have been stopped in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand for want of rain. Standing crops are bad in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and are good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged for want of rain in parts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Gwalior and Baghelkhand. The condition of cattle in the northern division of Gwalior is deteriorating. The fodder supply is bad in parts of Gwalior, indifferent in Baghelkhand and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are rising in the Gwalior division of Gwalior, Bhopal and in parts of Bundelkhand. They are above normal in Baghelkhand, fluctuating in parts of Indore and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be hot and occasionally cloudy. Except for a sprinkling of rain in the interior of Betul and the districts of Chittisgarh, the week passed rainless. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops were in progress. The autumn crops on poor soil, particularly in the Jubbulpore division, have deteriorated owing to the prolonged drought. The damage to rice and *Kodon* in the Jubbulpore, Damoh and Seoni districts is apparently considerable. Where rain fell in the previous week, prospects have improved but more rain is necessary for the successful germinating of spring crops. Fodder and water are generally sufficient except in parts of the Vindhyan districts. Cattle are doing well. Variations in prices of food grains are insignificant but generally exhibit a tendency to rise.

Feudatory States.—During the week nine States received rain ranging from 18 cents in Sakti to four inches in Bastar. This has improved the condition of standing crops but more rain would be welcome everywhere. Rice in Udaipur and gram in Jashpur rose by two and four seers per rupee respectively.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The rainfall was beneficial but more rain is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by locusts, rats and insects in parts of Sind, by rats in Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, by insects in parts of Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur, and by heavy rain in Kanara. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is good and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking and irrigation water is adequate. Prices are high but are fluctuating. The public health is generally good. Grain stocks are sufficient.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was general and moderate and beneficial to autumn crops. Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga and Karimnagar received good showers. The average for the Dominions was 1 inch 32 cents. Autumn crops are generally fair to good but have been damaged by locusts in parts of the Gulbarga, Raichur and Nalgonda districts. Early rice is being irrigated and the crop is fair, but is suffering in parts of the Karimnagar district and in a few isolated parts. Lands are being prepared for spring crops and sowings are progressing briskly. Fodder scarcity prevails in one taluka, water scarcity in five and cattle disease in five. The price of grains remains constant. White *juar* is selling at 10 seers per rupee in Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar and the lowest 25 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Kadur and Shimoga and light to fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has risen slightly in Bangalore and has fallen in Kadur. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is needed in parts of Hassan. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall was general throughout the Province. Rice is in good condition. Picking of cardamom continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was very heavy in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral, Malabar and South Canara, heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency, Sandur and Cochin, light in South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and the South and fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good. Harvesting of dry crops and paddy over small areas is proceeding with outturn fair to normal. Sowing of dry crops and paddy is proceeding normally for the most part. The condition of cattle is generally good. The supply of water is insufficient for irrigation in some places. Fodder is generally sufficient. Pasture is scanty in some places. Prices are stationary.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 8993-9015-22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 24th October 1913.

RESOLUTION.

READ :—

Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1869.

Notification in the Home Department, No. 1902-(Sanitary), dated the 14th October 1910.

Schedule A to Notification, No. 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886.

As a result of the enquiries set on foot after the loss of the 'Titanic' the Board of Trade made a comprehensive revision of the scale of boats and life-saving appliances to be provided on board ships in the United Kingdom and appointed Committees of experts to deal with collateral questions arising in the same connection.

Meanwhile the maritime Local Governments have been consulted as to the necessity for revising the rules which govern vessels in British India, particularly those under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1837, the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, which are read in the notifications detailed above. The replies show that, while revision is undoubtedly necessary, there is great divergence of opinion as to the extent to which it is required and the lines on which it should proceed.

The subject is one of considerable difficulty and complexity involving a number of technical and other questions which need careful scrutiny. The Government of India have therefore decided to appoint a Committee representative of official and non-official interests which will enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and report its views to Government. The Committee will consist of the following President and Members :—

PRESIDENT.

Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector, Madras Presidency.

MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt, Bombay.

Commander C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., R.I.M., Port Officer, Calcutta.

Mr. W. H. Ogston, Partner, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

Captain P. deSt. Croix, Marine Department, British India Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta.

The Committee will meet at Bombay on the 10th November next and will subsequently visit such principal ports and make such enquiries as may be necessary. It will submit its report to the Government of India on the 1st March 1914. The report will be accompanied by drafts of the rules which it recommends for adoption.

The Government of India trust that Local Governments and Administrations will afford the Committee all the assistance which it may require, and will comply with any requests for information and advice which it may address to them.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Home, Finance and Education Departments and to the President and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(Sd.) J. F. GRUNING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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**Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.**

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (RAILWAY BOARD.)

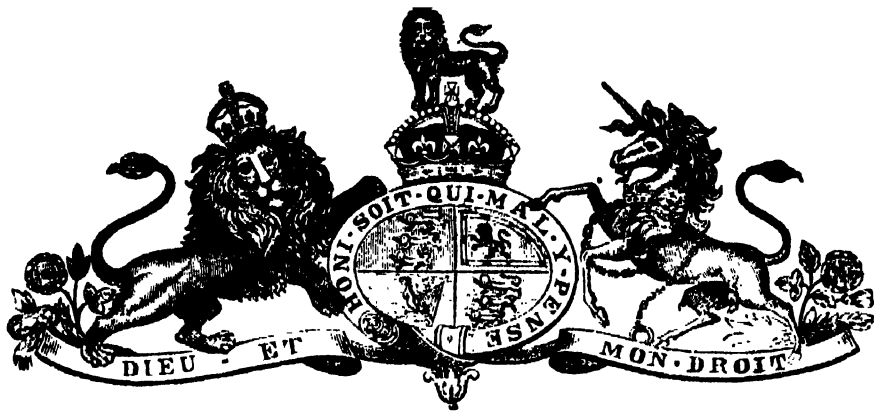
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.			AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR THE FIRST		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		Increase.		Decrease.		REMARKS.
			During official year 1912-13.		1912. 1913.		11 days of October 1912. 11 days of October 1913.		11 days of October 1912. 11 days of October 1913.		11th October 1912. 11th October 1913.						
			R	Miles.	Miles.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
State and Guaranteed Railways.																	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
Bezawada Extension																	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India																	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
East Indian																	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)																	
Agra-Delhi Chord																	
Baran-Kotah																	
Bhopal-Itarsi.																	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)																	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)																	
Cawnpore-Banda (a)																	
Hardwar-Dehra																	
(a) Opened from 21st April 1913.																	
Assam-Bengal																	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India																	
Burma																	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)																	
Lucknow-Bareilly																	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")																	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
Travancore Branch																	
Thiruvot																	
Orissa (Provincial)																	
TOTAL																	

(a) Opened from 21st April 1913.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October 1913.

On and after the 29th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. After the 22nd November all notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher Delhi and Calcutta respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 1 February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that the Department will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without hardship or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th October 1913.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The last issue of the Notices of the Patent Office appeared in the "Gazette of India," Part II, dated the 11th October 1913.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

October 16th.

1223. D. W. Player. *Improvements in or relating to the taking and projecting of moving pictures.*
1224. F. K. Woodroffe & H. C. Hodgson. *Improvements in centrifugal liquid pumps.*
1225. T. R. Greenhorne. *Improved process for removing scale from boilers and the like.*
1226. A. Hurst. *Improvement in shirt or semmit.*
1227. A. W. Bruce. *Improvements in and relating to steam superheaters.*
1228. R. C. Holmes. *Improvements in processes of extracting water and moisture from hydrocarbon oils.*
1229. Dr. R. Wallbaum. *Improved process of manufacturing asphalt.*
1230. I. Shanker, Kishanlal & Bankeylal. *A lock.*
1231. F. S. Dorton. *Secure lock-stopper and self-destroying double-headed recess bottle.*
1232. V. Newton. *Smooth bore bullet.*
1233. F. Orth. *Arch construction for furnaces.*
1234. J. F. Saldanha. *System of raising water by air pressure.*
1235. G. J. B. V. Chetwynd. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of steel.*
1236. F. J. Karten & J. H. Mixer. *Valve seats.*
1237. J. Repetto. *Improvements in refrigerators.*
1238. R. P. Pictet. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of hydrogen and hydrogen mixtures.*
1239. R. P. Pictet. *Process and apparatus for the separation of gaseous mixtures into their constituents.*
1240. R. P. Link. *Improved refreshment fountain or like liquid measuring and delivering machine.*
1241. A. S. Goldie. *Improvements in and connected with furnaces and the like.*
1242. W. B. White. *Improvements in loom dobblies.*

October 17th.

1243. W. Powell. *Improvements in or relating to the seasoning or hardening of timber.*
1244. M. A. Kawle. *Improvements in incandescant petroleum lamps.*
1245. A. D. Wiseman. *Tongueless buckle for hobble straps and other leather goods.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

740. J. Charanji Lal. *Hinged wooden sole boots and shoes.*
 756. E. L. Joseph & Ozonair, Ltd. *Improved drying apparatus for rubber and the like.*
 990. Shah Din. *Sugarcane mill.*
 1087. B. N. Banerjee. *Screw cane.*
 1093. Hamidulla. *A lock.*
 1157. G. Durrant. *Apparatus for guiding cloth into stentering machines, mangles or the like.*
 1158. A. R. de Vains & J. F. T. Peterson. *Improvements in processes and apparatus for bleaching ligno-cellulose and pecto-cellulose.*
 1159. L. Greenberg & G. Olson. *An improved air circulating device.*
 1164. The Thomas Transmission Ltd. *Improvements in and connected with the suspension of rail car bodies and the like.*
 1165. H. A. Stenning. *Improvements in and relating to controlling devices suitable for the cylinders of locomotives.*
 1166. J. Levick, Junior. *Improvements in luggage racks.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

768. A. J. Schnler. *Improvements in or relating to a process for dotting enamel.*
 846. Hukam Chand. *Chain pump.*
 1065. Saxby & Farmer, Ltd., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ltd. *Improvements in block instruments for single line railways.*
 1089. D. F. Fraser. *An improved boiler circulator.*
 1125. H. Von Kramer. *Improvements in means for the regulation or control of railway and like traffic.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 332. Ashford. | 979. Harvey. |
| 699. House. | 980. Green. |
| 743. Bates and Corbin. | 981. Barbedienne. |
| 805. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ltd. | 985. Irving. |
| 862. Sykes. | 986. Clare. |
| 871. Begg. | 987. Ulysse. |
| 910. Edman. | 989. Earle and Druitt. |
| 918. Bischoff. | 991. Conrad. |
| 934. Deighton. | 992. Barker and Birmingham Metal & Munitions Co., Ltd. |
| 954. Wildeblood. | 995. Kielland & Thode. |
| 975. The Universal Automatic Shuttle Changer Ltd. and Carr. | 997. Fennell. |
| 976. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ltd. | 998. Thomas Transmission Ltd. |
| 978. American Machine and Foundry Co. | 999. D'Cunha. |
| | 1000. Jackson. |
| | 1002. Schutze. |

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

- 132 of 1903. Hoffman. (To 7 November 1914.)
 119 of 1905. Sulman & others. (To 13 November 1914.)
 224 of 1905. Societe General de Soie Artificielle par le procede Viscose. (To 4 December 1914.)
 325 of 1905. Holden. (To 14 February 1915.)
 177 of 1906. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 5 November 1914.)
 316 of 1906. J. & H. Hadden & Co. and Hadden. (To 23 October 1914.)
 319 of 1906. Clifford Batten. (To 30 October 1914.)

- 390 of 1906. Tice. (To 31 October 1914.)
 394 of 1906. Tice. (To 31 October 1914.)
 526 of 1906. Branning. (To 29 November 1914.)
 423 of 1907. Cumberland. (To 22 November 1914.)
 305 of 1908. Pundt. (To 11 November 1914.)
 343 of 1908. United Kingdom Self-adjusting Anti-Friction Metallic Packing Syndicate & Others. (To 14 October 1914.)
 16 of 1909. Windsor. (To 4 March 1914.)
 186 of 1909. Owen. (To 17 November 1914.)
 201 of 1909. Kjellberg. (To 17 November 1914.)
 246 of 1909. Brown Boveri & Cie. (To 14 December 1914.)
 340 of 1909. Rosenberg. (To 10 September 1914.)
 142 of 1909. Societe Anonyme pour l'Exploitation des Procédés, Westinghouse Leblanc. (To 19 March 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1905.

580 (Reid).

1907.

440. (Steele). 531 (Lash). 579 (Firman). 580 (Firman). 581 (Firman).
 591 (Mills Equipment Co.)

1908.

226 (Michaud & Delasson). 227 (Crouche). 379 (Coal Treating Co.). 172 (Porteous & Thompson). 500 (Beaurain).

1909.

103 (Pearson). 187 (Ashworth). 253 (Ogden & Stuart). 259 (Martin). 261 (Crocker). 262 (Composite Fuel Syndicate). 269 (Jackson). 280 (Geyer).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 81.

Within three months of this advertisement any person may give notice of opposition to the conversion.

438 of 1906. V. K. Davda. *Improvements in lamp chimneys of mica.*

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

October 13th to 18th.

Class 13. Nos. 803, 804, 807 & 808. The Calico Printers' Association Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. August 18.

Class 13. Nos. 861-62. The Calico Printers' Association Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. September 25.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price, 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur to the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject in commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD .	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI .	Office of the Chief Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD .	Public Library.	HYDERABAD .	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE .	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI .	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY .	Record Office.	KARACHI .	Office of City Deputy Collector.
" .	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE .	Punjab Public Library.
" .	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON .	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA .	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS .	Record Office, Egmore.
" .	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	" .	College of Engineering.
" .	Civil Engineering College, Silpur.	MYSORE .	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE .	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR .	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH .	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA .	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG .	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON .	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA .	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE .	Thomason College.
		SOLAPUR .	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price
	Rs. a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 11 of 1911	0 10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 11 of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each 0 2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0 2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2 0
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(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each 0 8
(h) Patent Office Journal, 1912	1 0
(i) Specifications of Inventions	each 0 8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books may be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

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|-----|-------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs 3 | a copy. |
| (2) | " " 1903-04, | " | " 3 | " |
| (3) | " " 1904-05, | " | " 3 | " |
| (4) | " " 1908-09, | " | " 3 | " |
| (5) | " " 1909-10, | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (6) | " " 1910-11, | " | " 3-8 | " |
| (7) | " " 1911-12, | " | " 2-8 | " |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; and No. (7) all except those for the Interpretership and Degree of Honour in Persian, Preliminary, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Arabic, Degree of Honour in Hindi, Degree of Honour in Bengali and High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs 3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price Rs 2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzat-u-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price Rs 5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price Rs. per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price Rs 2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language, who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :

ALLAHABAD.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. | Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad. |
| 2. M. S. C. Bagchi | Government Observatory, Allahabad. |

AMBALA.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan | Sudder Bazar, Ambala. |
| 2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan | The Oriental Lodge, Ambala. |
| 3. M. Jawala Prasad, II. | B. I. Bazar, Ambala. |

AMRITSAR.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. M. Mohd. Ishaq | Khazana Gate, Amritsar. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|

AZAMGARH.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. M. Ram Charan Lal | Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh. |
|----------------------|--|

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulavi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 28/1, Kimber Street (Karaya), Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o Late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHELM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDER.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullunder Cantonment.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarup C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Shan Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal 2nd Bn., King's Regiment, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SUBATHU.

1. M. Gulzar Lal South Lancashire Regiment, Subathu.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Arif 12, Harinburi Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulavi Syed Abu Zafar 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z Zaman 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat 89, Jhowtollah Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, Capt.,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Sulphate of Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal druggists in Calcutta. These drugs are for sale for *cash* only. *On no account drugs are sent per V. P. Post.* These drugs may be obtained from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur.

The rates for these drugs from 15th November 1912 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	10 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.

Cinchonidine is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). { Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ John Brandon (son).* { Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). { Joseph Carroll (son). { Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery;	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	{ James Flynn (son). { William Flynn (son). { Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). { Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). { George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). { Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Begler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). { Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). { Reith McManus (daughter). { Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). { John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). { Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). { Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,

for Deputy Controller of Military Accounts

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,

SECUNDERABAD DIVISION, BOLARUM;

1st OCTOBER 1918.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 8th TO 15th OCTOBER 1913.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

NAME OF MINT.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.										COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.	
	RECEIPTS.		COINAGE.		BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.						Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar Closing balance of paid over.	Receipt of Bullion for sub- sidary coinage. paid over.	Sub- sidary coin coined and closing balance.
	Pur- chased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	New rupees small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and un- current coins.	TOTAL.				
Calcutta	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	23	7	30	...	...	...	...
Bombay*	15	2	2	...	2	2	15	20	2	45	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 42 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1913.

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1913 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1913-14.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.			Receipts in August 1913.	RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1913 TO 31st AUGUST 1913		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
I.—Land Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Opium	22,13,000	22,13,000	2,20,775	...	9,83,029	9,83,029
IV.—Stamps	50,000	50,000	3,902	...	19,048	19,048
V.—Excise	5,73,000	5,73,000	49,318	...	2,65,472	2,65,472
VII.—Provincial Rates	3,50,000	3,50,000	25,868	...	1,42,554	1,42,554
VIII.—Customs	3,000	3,000	...	...	738	738
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,42,000	1,42,000	...	...	...	...
IX.—Forest	6,000	2,11,000	2,11,000	21,086	1,924	41,216	43,040
X.—Registration	42,000	42,000	8,297	...	68,641	68,641
XI.—Tribute from Native States	3,279	...	18,937	18,937
XII.—Interest	21,000	...	21,000	...	1,240	...	12,490
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,11,000	1,11,000	2,386	...	63,036	63,036
XVIB.—Ditto —Jails	25,000	25,000	2,323	...	13,394	13,394
XVII.—Police	23,000	23,000	2,266	...	10,216	10,216
XIX.—Education	321	321
XX.—Medical	31	...	38	38
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,000	6,000	273	...	359	359
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	18,000	18,000	758	...	4,757	4,757
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	17,000	17,000	2,180	...	8,980	8,980
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,06,000	1,06,000	5,078	...	31,263	31,263
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	3,75,000	3,75,000	7,50,000	1,17,024	1,14,330	1,41,331	2,88,661
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,42,000	1,42,000	9,800	...	19,854	49,854
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,02,000	44,07,000	48,09,000	4,92,612	1,58,644	18,63,184	20,24,828
	53,41,678	...	...	2,99,11,618
Total	58,31,280	...	...	3,19,36,446
Opening Cash Balance	(b) 23,40,253	...	...	(a) 14,73,080
GRAND TOTAL	81,74,563	...	...	3,34,09,526

(a) On 1st April 1913. (b) On 1st August 1913.

W. ALDER,
Accountant General, Punjab.IN W
20 OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB,
20 LAHORE;
The 20th October 1913.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for August 1913 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1913-14.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1913-14.			Disbursement in August 1913.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1912 TO 31ST AUGUST 1913.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 970	Rs. 3,742	Rs. 3,742	Rs. 7,484
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	236	4,349	4,349	8,698
3.—Land Revenue	4,06,000	2,68,000	6,74,000	39,616	1,52,388	1,13,722	2,66,110
4.—Stamps	12,000	11,000	23,000	1,564	3,836	3,836	7,671
5.—Excise	9,000	10,000	19,000	1,083	2,325	2,325	4,650
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	62	154	154	308
11.—Forest	63,000	63,000	1,26,000	8,648	18,955	18,955	37,911
12.—Registration	6,000	5,000	11,000	1,033	2,409	2,410	4,819
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,38,000	1,02,000	3,40,000	27,001	88,474	35,110	1,23,584
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,35,000	1,98,000	6,33,000	50,062	1,61,571	81,595	2,43,166
19B.—Ditto —Jails	80,000	81,000	1,61,000	19,921	45,842	45,843	91,685
20.—Police	8,72,000	8,71,000	17,43,000	1,32,059	3,56,687	3,56,687	7,13,374
23.—Education	1,76,000	1,75,000	3,51,000	58,465	60,947	60,848	1,21,695
23.—Ecclesiastical	43,000	...	43,000	3,900	18,301	...	18,301
24.—Medical	1,73,000	1,59,000	3,32,000	10,527	48,817	42,175	90,992
25.—Political	17,02,000	15,47,000	32,49,000	2,46,989	6,42,090	5,90,258	12,32,348
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	46,000	46,000	92,000	6,368	14,017	14,018	28,035
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,711	27,690	...	27,690
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,19,000	1,19,000	2,38,000	10,602	34,267	34,268	68,535
30.—Stationery and Printing	54,000	55,000	1,09,000	10,293	19,096	19,095	38,191
32.—Miscellaneous	12,000	11,000	23,000	3,530	9,654	9,064	18,128
33.—Famine Relief . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	6,72,000	2,13,000	8,85,000	20,868	42,940	42,939	85,879
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	30,000	31,000	61,000	491	2,477	2,476	4,953
45.—Civil Works	10,27,000	16,21,000	32,48,000	1,91,845	2,49,443	2,49,443	4,98,886
Add—Debt Accounts	68,59,000	56,14,000	1,24,73,000	8,40,544	20,09,781	17,33,312	37,43,093
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . . . .	...	...	...	49,84,809	...	...	2,73,26,523
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st August 1913 . . . . .	...	...	...	58,34,653	...	...	3,10,69,616
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	23,39,910	...	...	23,39,910
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	81,74,563	...	...	3,34,09,526

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAKHORE;
The 20th October 1913.

W. ALDER,
Accountant General, Punjab.

**OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AND OF
THE VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-
EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS TO INDIA, 1911-12.**

To meet the repeated demands of the public, the Government of India have decided to publish a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911.

This book will be compiled from the official records, and will contain lists of all persons taking part in the celebrations and ceremonies. There will also be numerous illustrations, portraits, maps, plans, etc.

It will be published in two editions, a popular one in a cloth binding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7-8, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, which will contain a list of the subscribers, at a cost of about Rs. 250.

A translation of the popular edition will be made in Urdu and possibly in other languages also, if the demand is sufficient.

It is expected that the work will be ready for publication in about six months' time; names are still being registered for the various editions, and application should be made to the Superintendent, Official History of the Durbar, Foreign Department, Simla.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of meat (Beef and Mutton, best grass fed) at all the Cantonment stations in the 8th (Lucknow) Division from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915, will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th (Lucknow) Division, up to 12 noon on the 15th November 1913.

2. Further particulars, forms of tenders and schedules can be obtained on application in writing to the above officer up to 4th November 1913 on payment of rupee one for each set of forms. No tenders will be received except on forms issued from this office.

H. M. M. BROOKE, Major,
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies,
8th (Lucknow) Division.

LUCKNOW
The 14th October 1913.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st October 1913.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	2,57,97,020	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,88,00,000	0 0	Other authorized Investments	1,24,66,108	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office 93,89,835 7 0	3,11,57,000	0 4	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,06,37,548	13 2
Public Deposits at Branches 2,18,17,164 9 4			Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,82,82,269	5 7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,54,64,782	9 7	Bills discounted and purchased	4,01,80,599	11 10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,50,131	3 6	Balances with other Banks	30,50,513	10 4
Sundries	22,87,727	8 8	Bullion	24,52,194	15 5
RUPREES	24,89,59,640	6 1	Dead Stock	11,905	9 3
			Stamps	3,57,145	2 6
			Sundries		
			Rs. A. P.	18,32,35,305	4 1
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *2,02,87,583 11 10	6,57,24,335	2 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †4,54,36,751 6 2		
			RUPREES	24,89,59,640	6 1

* Includes Sovs. & † Sovs. ; value Rs. 10,31,910 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,56,780 0 0

Rs. 17,88,690 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 23rd October 1913.C. W. W. CARBERY,
Offg. Chief Accountant.N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 31.27.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to their is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W. D. of 18-14 2	OB 11 99551 . . .	Rs. 100 . . .	Shaik Kiamuddi, Village Kumergaon, Bhagyakul Post Office, District Dacca.
	YA 94 91159 . . .	Rs. 50 . . .	
	YA 94 91160 . . .	Rs. 50 . . .	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
18th October 1913.P. G. JACOB,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.				DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.			
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Year.
523—1913	Rangopal Hiralal, Hansraj Chunilal, Madanlal Ramkumar, Ramvalab Rangopal, Ramvalas Rangopal, Ramnivas Rangopal, and Gangabux Baluakund.	Hindu	.....	All carrying on business in partnership as merchants, shroffs, and contractors in Bombay, Cawnpore, Agra, Lucknow, Calcutta and Sambar and several other places in the names, styles and firms of Hiralal Chunilal, Hansraj Shrikisson and Seth Hansraj.	26th	August	1913	1st	October	1913		
524—1913	Joseph Abdon Pink	Eurasian	Esoof Building, near Crawford Market.	Telegraphist	1st	October	"	"	"	"		"
525—1913	Keshowji Natha Patadia	Hindu	Bhendi Bazar (Kadwani's chawl).	Lately carrying on business as Tailor in the name of Keshowji Natha and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"		"
526—1913	Thomas Wilfred Thurley	Anglo-Indian	Mazagon, Victoria Road, 3rd Cross lane.	Municipal Pensioner	2nd	"	"	2nd	"	"		"
527—1913	Abba Luxumon Parday	Hindu	Parel Poyee Bawdi	Moulder in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"		"
528—1913	Panachand Sunderji Sha	"	No. 85, Frere Road, Fort	Lately speculator in cotton and jotta, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"		"
529—1913	Esmail Haji Abba Halai Memon	Mahomedan	New Kazi Molla, Null Basar.	Dealer in timber	4th	"	"	4th	"	"		"
530—1913	Tukaram Harichandra Rarte	Hindu	Luxumon Dharu's Oart, Agar Basar, Lower Mahim.	Carpenter in the Century Mills	"	"	"	"	"	"		"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
531—1913	Phikha Phava Surti	Hindu	No. 408, Lower Parel	Engine driver in the employ of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves & Company.	6th	October	1913	6th	October	1913
532—1913	Gajanan Seeram Naik	"	Mirza Street	Clerk in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	"	"	"	"	"	"
533—1913	Pestonji Jamsetji Patel alias Mistri.	Parsee	Wadia's chawl, Chandaanwadi	Landed Proprietor	"	"	"	"	"	"
534—1913	Wasudeo Krishna Kolatkar	Hindu	Agrav's wadi, Girgaum Back Road.	Lately compositor in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Press and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
535—1913	Marooti Dbondoo Bhise	"	Dadar	Jobber in the Bombay Woollen Mills	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
536—1913	Palkrishna Babaji Kothare	"	Dadar	Clerk in the service of Messrs. Phifson & Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
537—1913	Nemidas Velji Sha	"	Mint Road (Patel's house).	Lately broker in Government Loan Notes and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
538—1913	Kaderbhai Sadakbbhai Kaggi and Rahimbhai Sadakbbhai Kaggi.	Mahomedan	Bhendy Bazar (Musjid house).	Carrying on business in partnership as cap merchants under the name of Kadarbhai Rahimbhai.	"	"	"	"	"	"
539—1913	Raymond Henriques	East Indian	No. 1, Omerkhadi New Road.	Clerk in the Bombay Municipality	"	"	"	"	"	"
540—1913	Kassam Chippar Shaik	Mahomedan	Dadar	Lately dealer in firewood and now unemployed.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
542—1913	Vithal Bhikaji Goernao	Hindu	Mathar Pakhady	Sorter in the employ of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Ltd.	10th	"	"	13th	"	"

543—1913	Kheraj Hansraj Sha and Oobhaya Mona Sha.	Hindu	Jacob Circle	Lately dealers in husk, cotton seed, etc., in partnership with Kheraj Narpat deceased, in the name of Kheraj Hansraj & Co., and now servants in the employ of Ruttonsy Dharsy & Co.	"	"	11th	"
544—1913	Tilloomal Khoobchand Mooltani and Shamdas Khoobchand Mooltani.	"	No. 166, Thakurdwar Road	Trading in partnership as dealers in piece goods, etc., in the name of Tilloomal Khoobchand and Brothers.	"	"	"	"
545—1913	Nathalal Vithal Sha and Jugjiwan Vithal Sha.	"	Chukla Street	Lately petty dealers in cups in partnership under the name of Nathalal Vithal and now unemployed.	11th	"	"	"
546—1913	Asanand Dharamdas	"	.....	Partnership firm until lately carrying on business as commission agents at Barbhai Molla, Bombay, Karachi and other places.	"	"	"	"
547—1913	Abdula Mahomed Avazi	Mahomedan	Sitarum Building	Lately commission agent and horse races speculator and now unemployed.	13th	"	13th	"
548—1913	Fiazudin Munshi Afzuludin Munshi and Behmankhan alias Mahomedkhan Jaithkhan.	"	Teli Molla, New Nagpada	Formerly dealers in partnership in old furniture and now 1st Debtor turned in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Crudas and the 2nd Debtor unemployed.	"	"	"	"
549—1913	Goculdas Naran Thacker	Hindu	Kumbhartukda	Salesman in the employ of Matobai, widow of Raghovji Visam.	14th	"	14th	"
550—1913	Thakoredas Narotamdas Patel	"	37. Cathedral Street	Lately commission agent and Railway Contractor with Nawabzadah Nassurlaha Khan and Mr. Samuel Barwal in the name of the Western India General Agency and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

H C

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, FORT, BOMBAY,
Dated this 16th day of October 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation by the creditors.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of the Insolvent.
122 of 1913	4th June 1913	T. Ramasawmy Chetty, unemployed, residing at Nos. 38 and 39, Wall Tax Road, George Town, Madras.	10th June 1913	14th November 1913.
179 of 1913	15th August 1913.	T. Gungum Saib and T. Abdul Haziz Saib, broker and gumastah, respectively, residing at No. 9, Mahamed Ibrahim Saib Street, Pudurpet, Madras.	15th August 1913	14th November 1913.
181 of 1913	15th August 1913	T. Ahmed Hussain Saib, T. Abdul Mazeeth Saib and T. Batcha Saib, till lately merchants but now unemployed residing at No. 8, Mahamed Ibrahim Saib Street, Pudurpet, Madras.	15th August 1913	14th November 1913.
201 of 1913	12th September 1913.	Ernest Alfred Rae, Engineer in the employ of the Indian Seignart Beam Company, Limited, residing at San Thome High Road, Madras.	12th September 1913	14th November 1913.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS; }
13th October 1913.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF BABU MIHAN SINGH BEDI, JUDGE, INSOLVENCY ESTATES COURT, DELHI.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 42 of 1913.

Dated 15th October 1913.

In the matter of insolvency Ramji Dass, son of Phandi Missar, caste Brahmin of Mohalla Billimaran, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by said Ramji Dass to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 4th November 1913.

SUIT No. 46 of 1913.

Dated 15th October 1913.

In the matter of insolvency Shimbhu Nath, son of Harna Mall, Proprietor of the firm Jia Ram Harna Mall of Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by said Shimbhu Nath to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 7th November 1913.

MIHAN SINGH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**In Insolvency.**

No. 417 of 1911.

Fort Bombay, the 17th October 1913.

Re Flora Sykes, wife of Sassoon Elias Sykes, Jewish, inhabitant of Bombay, lately a milliner and now unemployed, residing at No. 64, Ripon Road, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 4th day of October 1911 against the abovenamed Insolvent has been this day annulled.

Dated this 15th day of October 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.**Insolvency Jurisdiction.**

CASE No. 132 of 1913.

Rangoon, the 8th day of October 1913.

In the matter of Kader Buksh, Carpenter of No. 76, 106th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kader Buksh, Carpenter of No. 76, 106th Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of October 1913 an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kader Buksh.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1913.

No. 691.—Mr. H. C. Stotesbury, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for one month and 24 days combined with furlough for six months under Articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th October 1913 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st October 1913.

No. 692.—Captain L. C. Thuillier, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year and 9 months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st November 1913 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 22nd October 1913.

No. 693.—Mr. F. P. Walsh, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with leave on medical certificate for 3 months under Articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 4th October 1913 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 23rd October 1913.

No. 694.—Mr. A. V. Dickson, probationer in the Provincial Service, is granted leave on medical certificate from 31st July to 31st August 1913 both days inclusive under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 14th October 1913.

No. 156.—4th Class Assistant Surgeon J. J. Cahill, I.S.M.D., is granted 62 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 29th May 1913. This office Notification No. 97, dated the 18th June 1913, is hereby cancelled.

No. 157.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Lieutenant P. H. Rodrigues, I.S.M.D., is appointed to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, with effect from the 4th September 1913.

No. 158.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Sub-ordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for temporary employment in the Railway Department, with effect from the 7th September 1913.

3rd Class E. S. Feegrade.

4th Class H. C. Pownes.

No. 159.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon J. P. Pereira, I.S.M.D., is appointed temporarily to the Medical Store Depôt, Madras, with effect from the 24th September 1913.

The 16th October 1913.

No. 160.—The six months' combined leave granted to No. 1032, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mitthu Lal, I.S.M.D., in this office Notification No. 66, dated the 1st May 1913, is extended by three months on Medical Certificate and his services are on expiry thereof, replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India.

No. 161.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon F. T. Deatker, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab for Railway employment, with effect from the 30th July 1913.

No. 162.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. T. Kidby, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for Railway employment, with effect from the 27th September 1913.

No. 163.—No. 1307, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhupendra Nath Lahiri, I.S.M.D., is placed on special duty in connection with the Dysentery enquiry, with effect from the 25th July 1913.

No. 164.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon J. R. Foy, I.S.M.D., is granted two months privilege leave, with effect from the 1st September 1913.

No. 165.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon P. N. Sandways, I.S.M.D., has been granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 19th September 1913.

The 17th October 1913.

No. 166.—No. 1083, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdul Majid, I.S.M.D., is granted 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the 26th September 1913.

The 20th October 1913.

No. 167.—The services of No. 1163, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdul Karim I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India with effect from the 29th July 1913.

The 20th October 1913.

No. 168.—No. 1374, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sundar Singh, I.S.M.D., is attached temporarily to the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, with effect from the 11th August 1913.

The 21st October 1913.

No. 169.—The services of No. 1,192, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Din, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province for Civil employment, with effect from the 28th August 1913.

B. G. SETON, Bt.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service,

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 13th October 1913.

No. 59.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for widening streets.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and, under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	Boundaries.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
A. Street, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Admini-trator-General, Madras, for the property of late Loganathia Moodliar.	Dwelling House No. 12, Cole's Road (part).	2,782 square feet.	House No. 13 of A. Street.	A. Street.	Cole's Road.	Part of No. 12, Cole's Road.	As per plan in the Collector's Office.
	Venkataswamy Raju.	Dwelling House No. 13.1 (part).	974 square feet.	House No. 14, A. Street.	A. Street and House No. 13/2.	House No. 12 of Cole's Road.	Part of House No. 13/1.	
	Hanumanthu.	Dwelling House No. 13/2 (full).	160 square feet.	House No. 14, A. Street.	A. Street.	House No. 13/1.	House No. 13/1.	

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
A. Street, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore e.	Govindappah.	Dwelling House No. 14 (part).	559 square feet.	House No. 15 of A. Street.	A. Street.	House Nos. 13/1 and 13/2.	Part of No. 14.	As per plan in the Collector's Office.
	Bayannah and Mallappah, minors, by their G. F., Doddamuniappah-Tavaray kiray, Ban- galore Taluk.	Dwelling House No. 15 (part).	638 square feet.	House No. 17 of A. Street.	A. Street.	House No. 14.	Part of House No. 15.	
	(1) Pillammah alias Chowdammah. (2) Mortgagee, Raja Narayan Chetty.	Dwellin g House No. 17 (part).	1,150 square feet.	Central Street.	A. Street.	House No. 15, A. Street.	Part of House No. 17.	
	(1) Mulliah. (2) Chowdappah Medivalam, Bangalore Taluk.	Dwelling House No. 14, Central Street (part).	618 square feet.	House No. 16, A. Street.	A. Street.	Central Street.	Part of House No. 14 of Central Street.	

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
A. Street, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	(1) Appayappah. (2) Négammah (wife).	Dwelling House No. 19 (part).	1,344 square feet.	House No. 20 of A. Street.	A. Street.	House No. 18.	Part of House No. 19.	As per plan in the Collector's Office.
	(1) Chinnaasawmappah. (2) Karapu Chetty. (3) Chowdappah.	Dwelling House No. 18 (part).	1,311 square feet.	House No. 19 of A. Street.	A. Street.	House No. 17.	Part of House No. 18.	
	Karapu Chetty.	Dwelling House No. 17 (part).	733 square feet.	House No. 18 of A. Street.	A. Street.	House No. 16.	Part of House No. 17.	
	Chinnaasawmappa.	Dwelling House No. 16, A. Street (part).	480 square feet.	House No. 17 of A. Street.	A. Street.	House No. 14 of Central Street.	Part of House No. 16 of A. Street.	

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
C. and E. Street, Cleveland Town Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Katirappah.	Dwelling House No. 1 (full).	921 square feet.					
	Appannah.	Dwelling House No. 13 (full).	1,145 square feet.					
A. Street, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Munisawmy, son of Karagippah.	Dwelling House No. 21 (full).	639 square feet.	House No. 13 of A. Street.	A. Street	House No. 20.	Totappa's vacant land.	
	(1) Nagammah, wife of Munisawmappa-Rochihally. (2) Somannah of Parageerannally (mortgagee).	Dwelling House No. 20 (full).	1,704 square feet.	House No. 21 of A. Street and Totappa's vacant land.	A. Street.	House No. 19.	House No. 28 of E. Street.	

As per plan in the Collector's Office.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
C. and E. Streets, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Radrappa, son of Nanjappa.	Dwelling House No. 2 (full).	930 square feet.	House No. 1 of C. Street.	House No. 16 of B. Street.	Central Street.	C. Street.	
	Baramannah.	Dwelling House No. 1 (full).	1,603 square feet.	Municipal land.	House No. 17 of B. Street.	House No. 2 of C. Street.	C. Street.	
	Tirumalappa, mortgagee, Narainsawmy (buyer seller).	Dwelling House No. 3 (full).	468 square feet.	House No. 2, E. Street.	E. Street.	E. Street.	House No. 17 of C. Street.	
	Ragulamandi Seetaramiah.	Dwelling House No. 2 (full).	845 square feet.	House No. 1 of E. Street.	E. Street.	E. Street and House No. 3 of E. Street.	House No. 17 of C. Street.	

As per plan in the Collector's Office.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
C. Street, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Karibasappa	Doddakappannah.						
	T. Padmanabha Naidu, B.A., Pleader, Arni T. Gobindarajulu Naidu. T. Mohanari Naidu.	(1) Nanjemdappah. (2) Nanjappah. (3) Mortgage, Mercantile Bank.						
		Dwelling House No. 3 (full).	874 square feet.	House No 2 of C. Street.	Oomappa's Row's House.	House No. 4/1 of C. Street.	C. Street.	
		Dwelling House No. 2 (full).	1,410 square feet.	Vacant ground of Doddakappannah.	Rudrappa's vacant ground.	House No 3 of C. Street.	C. Street.	
		Vacant ground (full).	960 square feet.	Central Street.	Rudrappa's vacant land.	House No. 2 of C. Street.	C. Street.	
		Dwelling House No. 4/1 (full).	2,200 square feet.	House No. 3 of C. Street.	Houses of Oomappa's Rao and Rudrappa's.	House No. 4/2 of C. Street.	C. Street.	

As per plan in the Collector's Office.

Where situated.	Name of owner.	Description of land.	Area.	BOUNDARIES.				REMARKS.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
C. Street, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Chicka Karibasappah.	Dwelling House No. 4/2 (full).	1,404 square feet.	House No. 4/1 of C. Street.	Rudrappah's House.	House No. 5 of C. Street.	C. Street.	As per plan in the Collector's Office.
	Gungappa—Minor by guardian G. M. Yellam- mah. (2) Mortgagee Mercantile Bank.	Dwelling House No. 5 (full).	794 square feet.	House No. 4/2 of C. Street.	Rudrappah's house.	Cole's Road.	C. Street.	

The 14th October 1913.

No. 60.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Samuel Francis of the South India United Church to solemnise marriages within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 61.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was, with certain modifications, declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Act the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Samuel Francis of the South India United Church, to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

TRANSFER.

Bangalore, the 16th October 1913.

No. 63.—Captain William Crawford, V.D., is transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 4th September 1913.

By order,

P. B. WARBURTON,

First Assistant Resident.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 17th October 1913.

No. 3063-D.—48-13.—Major H. deV. Harvest assumed charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, from Captain C. S. Stooks, on the forenoon of the 18th September 1913.

No. 3070-D.—48-13.—The 5 weeks' privilege leave granted to Major H. deV. Harvest, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, with effect from 11th August 1913, in Central India Agency Notification No. 2508-D.—48-13, dated the 30th August 1913, is hereby extended by three days.

By order, etc.,

A. B. DRUMMOND, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 15th October 1913.

No. 1570.—With reference to his Notification No. 2177, dated the 16th June 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Mr. Shiv Charan Das to be a Railway Magistrate of the 1st Class with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of the post and during such time as he continues to hold the appointment.

No. 1573.—Mr. Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Ajmer-Merwara, is appointed to be Railway Magistrate, *s. p. l.*, with effect from the 16th October 1913, or the date of assuming charge, *vice* Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, transferred to the Ajmer-Merwara Commission.

The 18th October 1913.

No 1596-4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Babu Hari Lal, Kamdar of the Junia estate, as a nominated member of the Kekri Municipal Committee for a period of three years with effect from the 1st September 1913.

By order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, Lieut.-Col.,

First Assistant to the Honourable the
Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1913.

No. 1056-265-7.—Dr. A. D. Blascheck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, at present on deputation as Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for 1 month and 21 days, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th October 1913.

G. S. HART,

Inspector General of Forests.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 20th October 1913.

No. 7730-Home.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 30th September 1913, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Name of Towns and Rural Circles in the District.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		REMARKS.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.		Total.
P. S. Alipur	44	60	..	..	..	28	2	26	..	..	4	2	13	9	22
Nangloi	34	25	..	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
Najafgarh	54	52	..	..	..	32	1	15	2	..	2	..	9	5	14
Subzimundi	6	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	5
Paharganj	13	9	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Mehrauli	47	45	..	..	..	27	..	15	..	..	3	..	5	7	12
Total of the District	198	197	..	..	..	121	3	61	2	..	10	2	35	31	66

No. 7746-Home.—The services of M. Abdus Samad Munsif, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for re-employment in the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th July 1913.

The 21st October 1913.

No. 7778-Education.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1891 (Act I of 1891), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that, with respect to the Notified Area of Delhi, section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871) shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally instead of to pigs only and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees".

No. 7798-C. & I.—The following return of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of the Province of Delhi are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 30th September 1913.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.		REMARKS.
	Srs.	Chts.	
Wheat, white	10	0	
Barley	13	8	
Rice { Best sort	3	0	
{ Common sort	5	12	
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	15	0	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	12	8	
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana) . . . . .	...	...	} Not available.
Kangni (Setaria Italica) . . . . .	...	...
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	13	0	
Maize	12	8	
Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	10	0	
Firewood	55	0	
Salt, Sambhar { Wholesale . . . . .	...	...
{ Retail	22	0	
Gur	9	0	
Cotton (unginned)	4	4	
Bejhar	13	8	

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Province of Delhi, during the fortnight ending 30th September 1913.

Items.	Wholesale price, in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	
Rice, unhusked	3 5 0	
„ husked	6 11 0	
Wheat	3 12 0	
Barley	2 14 0	
Oats . . . . .	...
Jowar	2 8 0	
Bajra	3 0 0	
Maize	3 0 0	
Gram	2 15 0	
Arhar Dál	3 12 0	
Linseed	9 0 0	
Rapeseed (Sarshat)	6 0 0	
Poppyseed . . . . .	...
Til (Jinjili seed)	9 8 0	
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 0 0	
Cotton (cleaned)	25 0 0	
Cotton seed	2 12 0	
Ghi	58 0 0	
Flour (wheat)	4 2 0	
Tobacco leaf (dry)	7 0 0	
Turmeric (unground)	10 0 0	
Salt	1 12 0	
Raw hides (cow)	35 0 0	
Bran	1 14 0	
Grass (dry)	1 2 3	
Bhusa	1 0 0	
Jowar stalks (dry)	1 2 3	
Kerosene oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria)	3 2 9	
Plough bullocks, per pair	150 0 0	
Sheep, per score	80 0 0	
Bejhar	2 14 0	

No. 7804.-C. & I.—Under the authority vested in him by rules 51 (2) and 51 (3) of the rules made by the Punjab Government under section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878, and published with Punjab Government notification No. 232, dated 15th December 1900, as subsequently amended, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following to the conditions already contained in the forms of wholesale and retail licenses for the vend of opium and poppy-heads prescribed in notification No. 140, dated 28th May 1901, and to direct that it shall have effect from the 1st of April 1914:—

“The licensee shall not keep in stock or sell, either mixed with the opium or poppy-heads which he is authorized to sell or separately, any Chloral Hydrate.”

This condition shall be numbered III B in the wholesale license form and IV B in the retail license form.

No. 7805.-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 65 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following to the conditions already contained in the forms of licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of intoxicating hemp drugs, viz., forms Nos. IX, X and XI prescribed in notification No. 20, dated 10th February 1898, and to direct that it shall have effect from the 1st April 1914:—

“The licensee shall not keep in stock or sell, either mixed with the charas or bhang which he is authorized to sell or separately, any Chloral Hydrate”.

This condition shall be numbered I. A. in form No. IX [wholesale (in bond) license form], V.A. in form No. X [wholesale (general) license form] and XI-A. in form No. XI (retail license form).

No. 7809-Home.—The following returns of births and deaths in large municipal towns and rural areas in the Province of Delhi for the month of September 1913, are published for information:—

Births registered during the month of September 1913.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Delhi	3	3	6	216	248	464	205	208	413	...	...	...	424	459	883	
Notified Area . . . . .	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	
TOTAL OF TOWNS	3	3	6	219	251	470	205	208	413	...	...	...	427	462	889	
RURAL CIRCLES—																
Alipur . . . . .	...	...	...	107	98	205	20	12	32	...	...	...	127	110	237	
Nangloi . . . . .	...	...	...	66	62	128	5	...	5	...	...	...	71	62	133	
Najafgarh . . . . .	...	...	...	110	103	213	7	10	17	...	...	...	117	113	230	
Sabsimandi . . . . .	...	...	...	2	7	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	5	7	12	
Paharganj . . . . .	...	...	...	16	9	25	2	4	6	...	...	...	18	13	31	
Mehrauli . . . . .	...	...	...	61	53	114	18	15	33	...	...	...	79	68	147	
TOTAL OF RURAL CIRCLES . . . . .	...	...	...	362	332	694	55	41	96	...	...	...	417	373	790	
TOTAL OF TOWNS	3	3	6	219	251	470	205	208	413	...	...	...	427	462	889	
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	3	3	6	581	583	1,164	260	249	509	...	...	...	844	835	1,679	

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the towns and rural circles of the Delhi District during the month of September 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	CAUSES OF DEATH.															All other causes.					Total deaths from all causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	

Deaths registered according to age during the month of September 1913.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AGES OF DEATH.										12	13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Under one year.	1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 upwards.		Total ages of all	Total of all ages including Born Dead.	Born Dead.		Classes of Born Dead.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Christians.	Muslims.		Hindus.	Other classes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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No. 7811-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending Saturday, the 11th October 1913, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Town.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi . . .	230,471	118	109	227	52	77	129	...	...	...	99	4	16	...	10	1	21	29	50	55.3	83.6
	Notified Area . . .	...	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Total . . .	...	118	111	229	52	80	132	...	...	...	102	4	16	...	10	1	21	30	51	...	...

No. 7816-Home.—Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for 9 months under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1913, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd of October 1913.

No. 7845-Education.—Under the powers conferred by section 70 (2) (b) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to abolish the octroi levied in the Delhi Municipality under the revised octroi rules on class II animals for slaughter published with his notification No. 5710, dated 25th July 1913.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, the 14th October 1913.

No. 36.—Mr. W. J. Kenshett, Foreman of the Yard, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed Assistant Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, *sub. pro tem*, *vice* Khan Sahib B. S. Wadia, retired, with effect from the 27th September 1913.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The 15th October 1913.

No. 37.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i.e.*, 10th October 1913:—

Sub-Lieutenant H. W. Thomas, R. I. M. 8 months.

E. W. HUDDLESTON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

NOTICE.

Notice of removal of the office of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1.

The office of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, will be removed from 11, Queen's Park, Ballygunge, to the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta. All postal communications which cannot reach Ballygunge by the 29th October current should be addressed to

The SENIOR GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF RAILWAYS,
Circle No. 1,
Imperial Secretariat Buildings,
2, Government Place West,
Calcutta

Telegraphic address—"Balsam," Calcutta.

Telephone—39, Central.

N. N. DAS,
Head Clerk,
For Senior Government Inspector.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th October 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 11th October 1913.

No. 50.—In Agent's Notification No. 48, dated 18th September 1913, for "1st October 1910" read "1st October 1913."

The 15th October 1913.

No. 52.—Mr. E. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 2nd September 1913.

The 16th October 1913.

No. 53.—Mr. J. F. McMichael, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave, without pay, from 18th October 1913 to 17th November 1913, in continuation of the combined leave granted in this Office Notification No. 19 of 3rd April 1913.

The 20th October 1913.

No. 54.—Lieut. L. Fraustadt, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for 2 months 10 days in extension of the 6 months' leave notified in Agent's Notification No. 8 of 1913.

This supersedes Agent's Notification No. 33 of 1913.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel, R.E.,
Agent, N.-W. Railway.

OUDEH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lucknow, the 16th October 1913.

No. 19.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Deputy Traffic Manager, is granted, under Article 238, 260 and 300 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year and on month, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 17th October 1913, or subsequent date of relief.

W. D. WAGHORN, Major, R.E.,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 16th October 1913.

No. 1732s-*Ap.*—Mr. J. H. Owens, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 6th October 1913.

Maung Tin Gale, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Owens, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 15th October 1913.

No. 1230s-*G.*—Mr. A. P. Manning, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for twelve months, with effect from the 3rd October 1913.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1913.

No. 5760-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 24th September 1913 to 21st October 1913.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Delhi Paharganj	Punjab	1st October 1913	Opened.
Delhi Raisana	Do.	1st " "	"
Halizal	Bombay Presidency	10th " "	"
Kamarhati	Bengal	16th " "	"
Kharaghoda	Bombay Presidency	23rd September "	"
Kondagaon	Central Provinces	16th " "	"
Nankana Sahib	Punjab	1st October "	"
Rajula	Bombay Presidency	10th " "	"
Sampla	Punjab	1st " "	"
Songir	Bombay Presidency	1st June "	"
Tegra	Bihar and Orissa	27th September "	"

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Asaranada	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway .	1st September 1913	Opened.
Dhaniakhali	Tarakeshwar-Magra Railway .	1st June „	„
Dundi	East Indian Railway . . .	1st October „	„
Galiana	Bhavnagar State Railway	15th September „	„
Hasipur	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway .	3rd August „	„
Jasdan	Bhavnagar State Railway .	15th September „	„
Khadeen	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway .	1st „ „	„
Mahalam	North-Western Railway .	11th August „	„
Makhu	Do. do.	11th „ „	„
Mallanwala Khas	Do. do.	11th „ „	„
Parcho-Ji-Veri	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway .	23rd „ „	„
Sessa	Tezpur-Balipara Railway .	15th September „	„
Tilwara	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway .	21st August „	„
Umed	Do. do.	1st September „	„

The following alterations in the names of the Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

“ Madras Ripon Buildings ” instead of “ Madras Corporation Buildings ”.

“ Madhoganj (Partabgarh) ” instead of “ Madhoganj ”.

“ Wildflower Hotel ” instead of “ Mahasu Wildflower Hotel ”.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway.

“ Izatnagar ” instead of “ Shahamatganj ”.

H. CHARLES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

ZOOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1913.

No. 3079.—Mr. S. W. Kemp, B.A., Senior Assistant Superintendent in Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum, has been granted one month's special Abor leave and one and half months' privilege leave, with effect from the 27th instant.

By order,
N. ANNANDALE,
Secretary to the Trustees,
Indian Museum.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 308, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Messrs. M. C. Sircar and Sons, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.

Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mudd-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kaus Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chalk Street, Delhi.
Manager, *East Coast News*, Visagapatam.
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Allahabad.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE-DEPARTMENT.

List No. 1 of 1913, dated 30th June 1913, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Scientific Memoirs New series, No. 60. Studies on the Mouth Parts and Sucking Apparatus of the Blood Sucking Diptera, No. 4. The Comparative Anatomy of the Proboscis in the blood Sucking Muscidae. Super Royal. 8vo. Board. Rs. 1-2s. or 1s. 9d. (5a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Forest Records, Vol. V, Part III, Report on the investigation of Savannah Grasses as Material for Production of Paper Pulp. By W. Raitt, F.C.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (2a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in India and Burma on 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, Economy Series.—On the Economic Value of Shorea Robusta (Sal) by R. S. Pearson, F. L. S. Super Royal. 4to. Board. Rs. 1-12s. or 3s. (5a.)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Seaborne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Month of August 1913. No. 5 of 1913-14. Royal. 8vo. Stitched. 8s. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1913 No. 4 of 1913-14. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8s. or 9d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1913-14, Vols. I and II. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (15a.) each.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1913. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

Infantry Training, 1911, in Urdu Parts I to III. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. 14s. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Training Manual, Signalling, 1907. (Jismen May 1911 tak Tamam Tarmimen Shamil hain).

Hindustan ke Khas Zamimi Samet. Demy. 16mo. Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 1d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1913.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act 6 of 1912, in Urdu and Hindi. 1s. 3p. (1a.)

Act 8 of 1912, in Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act 13 of 1912, in Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1912. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2s. 6p. (1a.)

Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. List No. 2 of 1912. (Dated 31st December 1912.) Royal 8vo. Tacked. 6p. (1a.)

Amending Extradition Act (Act I of 1913). In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.

White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act (Act V of 1913). In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.

Musulman Wakf Validating Act (Act VI of 1913.) In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.

Indian Criminal Law (Act VIII of 1913). In Hindi and Urdu. 3p. (1a.) each.

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. V (S to Z), Edition 1913. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 8 or 12s. (12a.)

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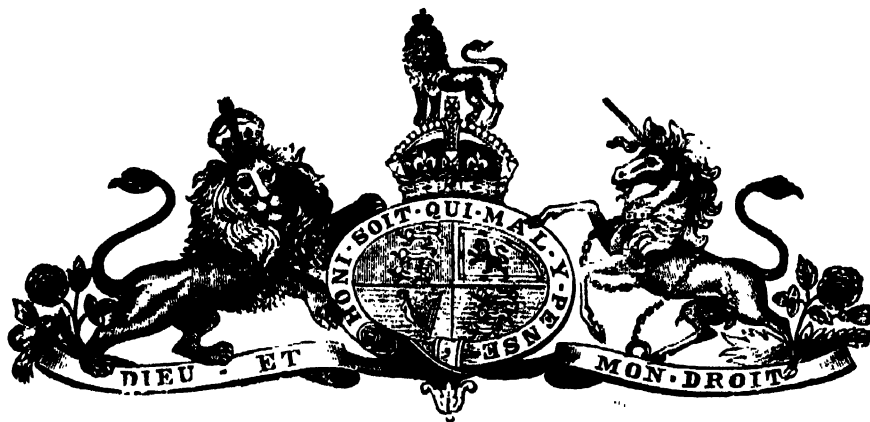
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

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The Government Promissory Note No. B040479 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 100 (one hundred only) originally standing in the name of Purbhudas Harukhchand and last endorsed to Narhar Ganesi Mogre the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—NARHAR GANESHI MOGRE,
Residence—C/o LYON LORD & Co., Ltd.,
Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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Name of the Advertiser—KEDAR NATH MUKHERJEE.
Address—Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bardwan.

LOST.

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SHRIMOTI SAROGINI DABI,

C/o Babu M. C. Chatterji,

Retired E. A. C.,

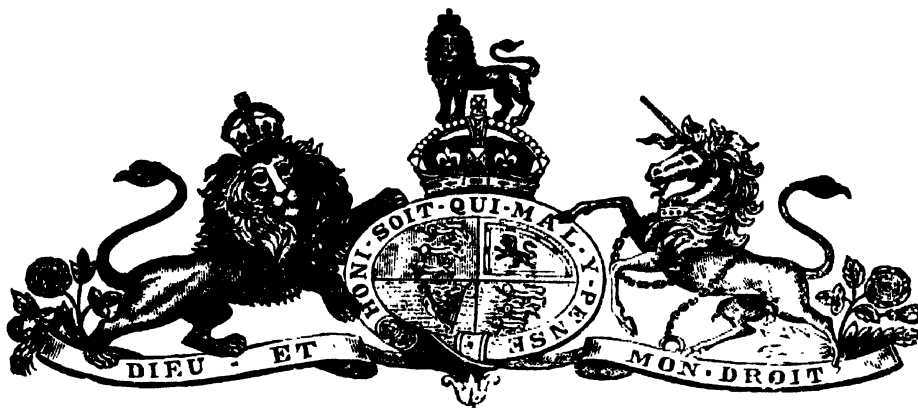
Mucadamganj, Jabalpur, Central Provinces.

Estate A. M. Cruttwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Alexander Micklem Cruttwell of Kotalguri, Bindukuri, Assam, who died on 6th April 1913 at Kingussie, Inverness N. B. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 13th November next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, 1st October 1913.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS (in hundredweights) of **COTTON (raw), WHEAT, RICE (including paddy), GRAM and PULSE LINSEED, RAPE and MUSTARD SEED, JUTE, and TEA**, into certain ports in July 1913, and from 1st April to 31st July 1913 and in the corresponding period of 1912.

COTTON, RAW											
Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL		Whence exported
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	
Imports in July											
By Rail and River—											By Rail and River
Assam	477	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	820	Assam
Bengal	4,617	12,416	82	...	...	...	...	...	4,699	12,416	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	1,449	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,449	1,335	Bihar and Orissa
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,730	2,151	3,524	2,452	...	...	...	...	6,254	4,603	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	54	1,522	2,047	719	4,095	1,054	...	...	6,196	3,295	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	5,392	901	...	...	5,392	901	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	...	...	41,247	38,318	...	...	...	...	41,247	38,318	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	232	362	15,434	71,662	...	...	281	3,772	15,947	75,796	Bombay
Central Provinces and Berar	1,475	4,497	6,324	3,794	...	...	...	...	7,799	8,291	Central Provinces and Berar
Nizam's Territory	...	...	19,294	1,759	...	...	25,515	6,567	44,809	8,326	Nizam's Territory
Madras	...	...	6,275	3,396	...	...	194,227	97,648	200,502	101,044	Madras
Mysore	...	...	306	...	...	...	844	1,291	1,150	1,291	Mysore
TOTAL	11,034	23,113	94,533	122,100	9,487	1,955	220,807	109,278	335,921	256,446	TOTAL
By Sea—											By Sea—
Bengal	5,611	4,701	260	...	...	...	...	...	5,871	4,701	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Bihar and Orissa
Bombay	...	2,679	...	...	122	2	94	3,808	...	216	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	4,126	308	...	...	...	...	4,126	308	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	7,373	3,098	24,329	16,051	...	...	...	...	31,702	19,149	Madras
Burma	623	5,291	613	551	...	...	...	...	1,236	5,842	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	82,642	112,040	...	...	...	...	82,642	112,040	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	835	...	48,604	4,794	...	...	234	22	49,673	4,816	Foreign countries
TOTAL	14,442	15,776	160,574	133,744	122	2	328	3,830	175,466	153,352	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	25,476	38,889	255,107	255,844	9,609	1,957	221,135	113,108	511,387	409,798	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of July											
By Rail and River—											By Rail and River
Assam	6,864	8,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,864	8,082	Assam
Bengal	89,467	68,263	676	...	...	...	...	...	90,143	68,263	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	11,046	8,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,046	8,264	Bihar and Orissa
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	12,420	6,643	29,707	17,486	232	3	...	...	42,359	24,132	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	55	5,470	38,622	15,598	132,558	108,957	...	...	171,285	127,025	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	153,057	163,016	...	...	153,057	163,016	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	788	1,538	248,817	219,273	65	...	...	...	249,670	220,811	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	802	669	208,229	1,273,311	...	...	4,800	10,974	213,831	1,284,954	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and Berar	24,472	42,471	562,577	608,240	...	...	...	...	587,049	650,711	Cent. Provs. and Berar
Nizam's Territory	68	466	253,171	136,271	...	...	89,914	15,479	343,153	152,216	Nizam's Territory
Madras	1,055	606	39,093	32,213	...	...	858,530	616,225	898,678	649,044	Madras
Mysore	...	...	1,239	915	...	...	18,201	11,844	19,440	12,759	Mysore
TOTAL	147,037	142,472	1,382,131	2,300,307	285,912	271,976	971,445	654,522	2,786,525	3,369,277	TOTAL
By Sea—											By Sea—
Bengal	25,008	17,918	7,123	2,006	...	...	...	...	32,131	19,924	Bengal
Bihar and Orissa	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	Bihar and Orissa
Bombay	3,162	6,845	732	2,438	253	362	13,256	22,914	19,408	32,559	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1,057	88,058	55,013	...	...	...	...	88,058	56,070	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	24,141	13,727	72,676	73,579	...	...	...	3	96,817	87,309	Madras
Burma	35,316	34,837	1,876	10,791	...	...	...	10	37,192	45,638	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	480,470	728,784	37	...	...	...	480,507	728,784	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	10,468	4	395,431	30,685	...	...	10,116	890	416,015	31,579	Foreign countries
TOTAL	100,095	74,453	1,046,866	903,296	290	362	23,372	23,817	1,170,123	1,001,928	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	247,132	216,925	2,428,997	3,203,603	286,202	272,338	994,817	678,339	3,956,648	4,371,205	TOTAL IMPORTS

N.B.—Provinces named in the first and last columns include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Port Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries. Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara.

Whence exported	WHEAT								RICE (INCLUD			
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL		Calcutta		Karachi	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
Imports in July												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,303	486	...	...
Bengal	6,147	7,147	...	...	...	...	6,147	7,147	998,876	360,925	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	165,806	38,716	...	...	...	...	165,806	38,716	394,135	79,174	...	...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	491,283	368,226	221,563	33,383	832,201	77,157	1,545,137	478,766	1,474	333	2	...
Panjab	...	...	34,596	1,213	3,981,229	3,133,285	4,015,825	3,134,498	451	91	924	5,228
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	6,224	141,381	6,224	141,381	...	...	44,592	109,348
Raj. and C. India	4,015	23,660	133,020	310,599	1,196	400	133,231	334,659	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	21	16,426	...	...	21	16,426	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	397	70,965	364,510	447,279	...	...	364,907	518,244	8,969	8,160	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	2,586	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	915	...	915	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	667,648	508,714	753,711	808,900	4,821,855	3,352,223	6,243,214	4,669,837	1,416,325	451,755	45,518	114,576
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	48	112	...	...	48	112	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,327	18,610	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	333	359
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	2,336
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509,947	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	1,146	...	...	...	1,146	...	32	1,592	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	1,194	2,103	...	2	1,194	2,105	7,359	530,149	861	2,696
TOTAL IMPORTS	667,648	508,714	754,905	811,003	4,821,855	3,352,225	6,244,408	4,671,942	1,423,684	981,904	46,379	117,272
Imports to end of July												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	250	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	35,451	4,046	...	...
Bengal	59,555	21,072	...	3	...	...	59,555	21,075	4,349,238	1,963,085	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	486,246	119,218	...	...	...	...	486,246	119,218	968,747	334,530	...	...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,782,523	2,190,410	768,639	401,427	3,317,731	3,079,071	6,868,893	5,670,908	3,303	1,719	2	379
Panjab	...	...	70,120	25,166	12,760,385	12,679,306	12,830,505	12,104,472	856	804	10,617	38,759
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	45,868	399,319	45,868	...	1	...	251,235	550,064
Raj. and C. India	15,536	64,421	765,052	2,037,970	10,828	9,721	791,416	2,112,112	...	...	18	...
Bombay	...	3	83,145	216,411	...	...	83,145	216,414	...	1	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	120,237	419,660	1,383,562	1,505,391	...	1,518	1,503,799	1,926,599	5,943	17,817	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	8,414	162	...	...	8,414	162	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	5,519	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	2,606	...	2,606	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,464,347	2,814,784	3,078,932	4,186,530	16,137,358	15,568,965	22,680,637	22,570,279	5,363,904	2,377,521	261,872	598,202
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	48	112	...	...	48	112	...	1,568	107	22
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,921	90,961	...	...
Bombay	...	...	1	4,454	...	339	...	340	...	...	1,346	1,494
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	11,944	...	...	...	11,944	...	...	...	11,971	16,878
Madras	...	...	...	766	...	...	...	766	...	...	4	3
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910,937	...	436
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	127	...	48,667	317,072	...	339	20,443	2,121	337,515	...	...	5
TOTAL	127	...	62,781	322,405	678	20,468	63,586	342,873	44,185	1,005,260	13,428	18,838
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,464,474	2,814,784	3,141,713	4,508,935	16,138,036	15,589,433	22,744,223	22,913,152	5,408,089	3,382,781	275,300	617,040

* One maund of paddy is

WHEAT (Paddy)*				GRAIN AND PULSES								Whence exported	
Madras ports		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL			
1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913		
Imports in July												By Rail and River— Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa U. P. of Agra and Oudh Panjab Sind and Br. Baluchistan Raj. and C. India Bombay Cent. Provs. and Berar Nizam's Territory Madras Mysore Kashmir	
...	...	17,303	486	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
7,435	2,168	1,006,311	383,093	53,501	197,363	...	...	...	...	53,501	197,363
23,790	5,169	417,925	84,343	279,427	126,230	...	...	...	...	279,427	126,230
...	...	1,476	333	290,924	298,265	144,955	13,064	9,183	3,124	445,062	314,453		
...	...	1,375	5,319	2,273	87	63,371	20,399	126,567	226,944	192,211	247,430		
...	...	44,592	109,348	...	...	...	...	11,527	12,792	11,527	12,792
...	...	...	...	848	2,326	16,539	9,639	417	6,221	17,804	18,186
29	4	...	...	...	1	5,729	22,511	...	...	5,729	22,512
1,722	165	5,691	8,325	2,537	44,618	54,227	62,735	...	...	56,764	107,353
131	267	131	267	...	306	144	48	...	...	144	354
199,052	407,288	199,160	409,874	79	3,538	715	...	...	...	791	3,538
365	9	365	9	...	...	...	267	...	...	...	267
...		
232,524	415,070	1,694,367	981,401	629,589	672,752	285,680	128,663	147,694	249,081	1,063,963	1,050,496	TOTAL	
238,751	24,959	238,751	24,959	10	10	...	By Sea— Bengal Bihar and Orissa Bombay Sind and Br. Baluchistan Madras Burma Non-Br. Ports in India Foreign countries	
10,721	2,557	18,048	21,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	...	549	359	...	...	...	9	902	436	902	445
15,733	36,572	16,261	38,908	...	...	1,931	889	...	...	1,991	889
3,371	1,392	3,371	1,392	851	820	18	...	...	...	869	820
60,697	467,172	60,697	977,119	...	495	273	1,221	...	...	273	2,216
6	...	6	...	...	...	1	469	30	...	31	469
3	3	35	1,596	76	18	4,471	723	299	...	4,846	741		
329,498	532,655	337,718	1,065,500	927	1,833	6,764	3,311	1,231	436	8,922	5,580		
562,022	947,725	2,032,685	2,046,901	630,516	674,545	292,444	131,974	148,925	249,517	1,071,885	1,056,076		TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of July													By Rail and River— Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa U. P. of Agra and Oudh Panjab Sind and Br. Baluchistan Raj. and C. India Bombay Cent. Provs. and Berar Nizam's Territory Madras Mysore Kashmir
...	...	35,451	4,046	517	200	...	...	...	...	517	200
82,525	31,544	4,431,763	1,904,629	367,239	586,532	...	...	...	...	367,239	586,532
209,424	102,863	1,178,171	487,393	974,654	444,859	30	...	...	...	974,654	444,859
...	...	3,305	2,098	1,082,342	1,173,001	420,483	206,348	47,398	35,436	2,150,023	1,414,735		
6	3	11,479	39,566	10,728	813	288,826	142,039	843,966	711,431	1,143,520	854,232		
...	...	251,236	559,064	...	...	...	...	97,210	80,255	97,210	80,255
...	...	18	...	37,542	13,187	71,329	78,974	16,854	21,009	1,5725	116,170		
87	72	87	73	2	2	40,171	112,419	...	...	40,173	112,421
6,730	8,371	12,673	26,188	70,995	92,392	317,618	258,374	...	...	418,613	359,766
1,022	989	1,022	989	...	...	2,782	198	...	...	2,782	504
868,925	1,258,175	869,200	1,263,694	19,904	14,860	4,783	44	...	...	24,687	14,911
5,167	1,091	5,167	1,091	...	...	...	267	...	...	...	267
...	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,173,886	1,403,213	6,790,662	4,878,936	3,163,823	2,326,152	1,176,022	798,663	1,005,328	851,130	5,345,173	3,975,945	TOTAL	
998,280	180,242	996,387	181,832	10	10	...	By Sea— Bengal Bihar and Orissa Bombay Sind and Br. Baluchistan Madras Burma Non-Br. Ports in India Foreign countries	
10,721	7,626	54,642	98,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,630	18,741	13,976	20,235	3	...	2,185	5,375	2,301	2,161	4,489	7,536		
22,860	99,270	34,831	116,148	...	...	11,131	4,820	40	79	11,171	4,899
16,754	30,118	16,758	30,121	5,641	6,343	187	10	...	...	5,828	6,353
557,852	2,030,832	557,853	2,948,205	240	6,770	3,844	2,537	...	...	4,081	9,307
6	...	6	...	...	...	471	5,278	243	118	714	5,396
109	343	373	2,142	160	798	23,266	830	3,600	68	27,026	1,696		
1,617,212	2,373,172	1,674,825	3,397,270	6,044	13,911	41,094	18,850	6,184	2,426	53,322	35,187		
2,791,093	3,776,385	8,474,487	7,776,206	3,169,867	2,346,063	1,217,116	817,513	1,011,512	853,556	5,393,495	4,011,132		TOTAL IMPORTS

taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

Whence exported	LINSEED						RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED					
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
Imports in July												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	486	136	...	...	486	136	485	18,276	...	...	485	18,276
Bengal	25,495	89,639	...	...	25,495	89,639	1,408	616	...	...	1,408	616
Bihar and Orissa	173,166	461,212	...	...	173,166	461,212	10,546	60,879	...	...	10,546	60,879
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	175,229	351,915	190,192	116,537	365,421	407,552	146,771	175,072	155,054	41,589	301,825	216,661
Punjab	1,828	...	1,749	...	3,577	...	14,692	3,183	4,556	...	19,248	3,183
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj and C. India	421	22,674	130,253	188,072	130,674	210,746	13,311	15,656	12,743	15,781	28,054	31,437
Bombay	...	...	959	10,669	959	10,669	...	...	1,856	19,207	1,856	19,207
Cent. Provs. and Berar	139	39,145	131,416	169,676	134,555	208,821	...	1,502	2,595	4,304	2,595	8,800
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4,014	59,049	4,014	59,049	...	...	28	34	28	34
Madras	...	...	52	1,677	52	1,677	612	2,735	...	...	612	2,735
Mysore	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	376,764	963,821	461,848	545,680	838,612	1,509,501	187,825	277,919	176,832	80,915	364,657	358,83
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,546	...	3,075	659	3,075	659
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	...	...	...	4,548	1,291
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,226	11,112	1,226	14,112	143	...	87	178	230	17
Foreign countries	40	1	613	252	653	253	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	78	1	1,839	14,364	1,917	14,365	4,691	1,291	3,162	837	7,853	2,12
TOTAL IMPORTS	376,842	963,822	463,687	560,044	840,529	1,523,866	192,516	279,210	179,994	81,752	372,510	360,96
Imports to end of July												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	7,027	621	...	...	7,027	621	8,704	62,209	...	...	8,704	62,209
Bengal	311,824	321,613	...	...	311,824	321,613	7,993	8,717	312	...	8,305	8,717
Bihar and Orissa	989,919	1,263,797	83	158	990,092	1,263,955	37,679	194,206	285	22	37,964	194,222
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,682,273	847,951	613,876	779,445	1,703,119	1,407,399	934,905	1,195,680	730,761	346,945	1,665,666	1,542,62
Punjab	2,157	...	11,554	289	13,711	289	178,172	19,248	16,888	5,927	195,060	25,17
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj and C. India	20,212	99,193	757,526	1,277,289	777,798	1,276,775	169,754	72,763	72,610	130,128	242,361	202,89
Bombay	...	...	46,010	60,867	46,040	60,867	...	8	21,053	143,332	21,053	143,34
Cent. Provs. and Berar	43,161	110,904	681,023	581,342	724,124	692,246	6,887	4,702	16,395	22,267	23,282	26,96
Nizam's Territory	...	...	304,223	487,401	304,223	487,401	...	...	858	334	858	334
Madras	...	...	1,157	7,185	1,157	7,185	6,520	2,735	...	...	6,520	2,735
Mysore	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,466,513	2,647,382	2,415,495	2,973,909	4,882,008	5,621,291	1,350,614	1,560,265	859,162	648,953	2,209,776	2,200,22
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...	...	9	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,139	7,491	5,139	7,491
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,053	...	...	...	10,053	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	...	...	...	...	1,291
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	21,209	69,333	21,209	69,333	143	...	1,065	1,891	1,208	1,891
Foreign countries	40	1	824	1,143	934	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	189	1	22,103	70,545	22,283	70,546	10,196	1,293	6,204	9,391	16,400	10,66
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,466,693	2,647,383	2,437,598	3,044,454	4,904,291	5,691,837	1,360,810	1,561,561	865,366	658,344	2,226,176	2,219,90

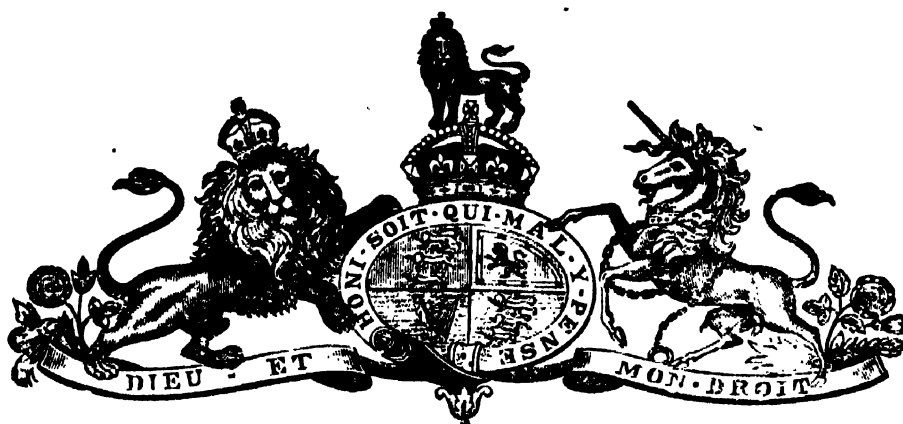
SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 4, 1913.

JUTE						TEA						Whence exported
Calcutta		Chittagong port		TOTAL		Calcutta		Chittagong port		TOTAL		
1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	
Imports in July												
10,801	9,592	...	...	10,801	9,592	142,953	105,986	68,059	53,137	211,012	158,223	By Rail and River—
621,796	841,693	10,348	10,300	632,144	851,993	81,586	91,898	164	...	81,750	91,898	Assam
1,619	18,168	...	...	1,619	18,168	71	396	...	...	71	396	Bengal
167	...	...	...	167	...	255	1,215	...	...	255	1,215	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	...	95	189	...	...	95	189	U. P. of Agra and
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ondh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Panjab
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Sind and Br. Balu-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	chistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raj. and C. India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs. and
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
634,383	869,458	10,348	10,300	644,731	879,753	224,960	198,786	68,223	53,137	293,183	251,923	TOTAL
...	...	...	27	...	27	617	...	1	...	618	...	By Sea—
...	3,460	...	...	...	3,460	62	...	...	...	62	...	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Br. Balu-
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	chistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma
14	...	...	...	14	...	11	93	...	...	11	93	Non-Br. Ports in
14	3,460	...	27	14	3,487	731	131	1	...	732	131	India
634,397	872,913	10,348	10,327	644,745	883,240	225,691	198,917	68,224	53,137	293,915	252,054	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of July												
37,526	33,330	...	...	37,526	33,330	278,853	211,204	128,168	95,431	407,021	306,633	By Rail and River—
1,400,913	1,750,404	27,430	13,713	1,428,343	1,764,117	155,973	159,215	183	38	156,156	159,253	Assam
299,716	123,561	...	...	299,716	123,561	616	1,098	...	...	616	1,098	Bengal
1,119	...	...	...	1,119	...	600	1,416	...	...	600	1,416	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	...	206	331	...	...	206	331	U. P. of Agra and
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ondh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panjab
744	...	...	...	744	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	Sind and Br. Balu-
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	...	30	3	chistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	3	7	Raj. and C. India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs. and
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
1,740,018	1,907,295	27,430	13,713	1,767,448	1,921,008	436,282	373,278	128,351	95,469	564,633	468,747	TOTAL
648	...	3	28	651	28	987	569	9	...	996	569	By Sea—
9,261	20,220	...	...	9,261	20,220	62	1	...	...	62	1	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	...	43	25	...	...	43	25	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	...	...	1	68	Sind and Br. Balu-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	chistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma
232	8,680	...	...	232	8,680	57	146	...	...	57	146	Non-Br. Ports in
10,141	28,900	3	28	10,144	28,928	1,150	814	9	...	1,159	814	India
750,159	1,936,195	27,483	13,741	1,777,592	1,949,936	437,432	374,092	128,360	95,469	565,792	469,561	TOTAL IMPORTS

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. F. GRUNING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, October 3, 1913



SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT

TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		19
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912*	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
Burma*—															
<i>Tenasserim—</i>															
Mergul . . .	...	...	40	62.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tavoy . . .	...	...	25.91	46.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	...	...	40	57.14	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>															
Rangoon . . .	...	...	38.55	57.14	48.23	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Maubin . . .	...	...	38.55	63.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bassein . . .	...	...	39.75	58.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>															
Hensada . . .	...	...	38.79	57.14	76.19	67.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo . . .	...	...	38.32	51.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Upper Burma—</i>															
Mandalay . . .	...	...	36.93	57.14	40	48.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pakokku . . .	...	...	40	58.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.38	22.38	...	...	..
<i>Arakan—</i>															
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Assam*†—															
<i>Surma—</i>															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	22.5	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>															
Goalpara . . .	...	20	...	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Gauhati . . .	...	16.25	...	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bengal*—															
<i>Eastern—</i>															
Chittagong . . .	25	27.5	45	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dacca . . .	...	...	62.5 to 66.25	45	47.5	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Deltaic—</i>															
Calcutta . . .	...	...	62.5	50	45	36.25	...	...	32.5	28.75	35	...	...	...	..
<i>Western—</i>															
Bardwan . . .	...	...	55	42.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Midnapur . . .	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Northern—</i>															
Fabna . . .	33.12	22.19	56.25	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rangpur . . .	30	20	65	45	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa*—															
<i>Bihar, north—</i>															
Bhagalpur . . .	...	...	52.5	39.37	40	31.25	...	...	31.87	24.37	...	26.25	...	...	..
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	66.56	44.37	...	33.28	...	...	26.56	25	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Bihar, south—</i>															
Fatna . . .	...	...	50	36.25	29.84	27.5	...	...	20	22.5	23.44	...	...	...	..
<i>Orissa—</i>															
Cuttack . . .	...	...	45.62	38.07	40.78	35.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
United Provin- ces—															
(a) <i>AGRA—</i>															
<i>Eastern—</i>															
Benares . . .	26.25	24.53	55.10	49.48	34.37	32.4	39.32	39.32	23.7	24.53	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Central—</i>															
Cawnpore . . .	25	25.78	52.5	42.19	35	32.66	40	36.35	25	24.22	22.5	21.04	25	26.2	..
Jhansi . . .	...	...	53.44	53.28	32.5	33.91	...	...	24.06	24.23	24.22	25.78	...	...	..
<i>Western—</i>															
Meerut . . .	...	...	55.16	53.28	33.28	31.41	37.34	37.19	23.44	25.81	23.44	...	...	...	..
Agra . . .	53.38	47.08	57.24	50	36.35	33.38	42.03	40.94	26.67	25.78	25.78	27.6	27.66	33.38	..
<i>Submontane, west—</i>															
Shahjahanpur . . .	30	26.56	80	...	32.5	29.53	35.62	35	21.25	24.37	...	...	...	22.31	..
(b) <i>ODDH—</i>															
<i>Southern—</i>															
Lucknow . . .	...	...	43.23	44.43	34.79	31.98	42.08	38.07	24.22	24.22	...	...	...	...	..
<i>Northern—</i>															
Fyzabad . . .	25	24.37	48.75	47.19	38.75	30.62	...	...	28.75	23.59	...	...	...	...	..

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

† Not reported yet

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
...	Burma—
...	...	61.54	61.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Tenasserim—</i>
...	...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mergui</i>
...	<i>Tavoy</i>
...	<i>Moulmein and</i>
...	<i>Amherst</i>
...	...	36.16	35.56	45.71	45.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
...	...	51.61	51.61	51.61	51.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Rangoon</i>
...	...	46.88	40.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Maubin</i>
...	<i>Bassein</i>
...	...	39.02	40.61	55.17	52.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
...	<i>Heinzada</i>
...	<i>Toungoo</i>
17.11	20.25	34.41	33.68	51.61	58.18	51.2	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Upper Burma—</i>
...	...	25	31.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Mandalay</i>
...	<i>Pakokku</i>
...	...	44.44	44.44	57.14	57.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Arakan—</i>
...	<i>Akyab</i>
...	Assam—
...	<i>Burma—</i>
...	<i>Balaganj (Sylhet)</i>
...	61.25	<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
...	63.75	<i>Goalpara</i>
...	<i>Gauhati</i>
...	52.5	50	...	...	...	...	65	100	65	75	Bengal—
...	52.5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	65	<i>Eastern—</i>
...	<i>Chittagong</i>
35	...	35	30	47.5	40	35	30	...	...	52.5	77.5	63.75	60	<i>Dacca</i>
...	...	{ 30 to 32.5 }	31.25	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 57.5 to 65 }	62.5	<i>Deltaic—</i>
...	51.25	75	{ 67.5 and 73.75 }	67.5 and 80	<i>Calcutta</i>
...	53.75	...	...	...	...	...	47.5	...	63.12	67.5	<i>Western—</i>
...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	<i>Bardwan</i>
...	<i>Midnapur</i>
...	<i>Northern—</i>
...	<i>Pabna</i>
...	<i>Rangpur</i>
...	Bihar and Orissa—
23.12	20	31.25	25	45	39.37	31.87	22.5	...	...	63.75	72.5	{ 46.25 to 56.25 }	{ 52.5 and 62.5 }	<i>Bihar, north—</i>
30.78	22.19	30.78	25	44.37	35.28	28.59	22.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Bhagalpur</i>
23.44	19.06	25	22.5	33.28	30.78	25	20	...	...	56.67	77.5	53.12	63.75	<i>Muzaffarpur</i>
...	...	35.94	36.07	50.78	43.59	35.94	30.31	...	...	...	...	75	60.94	<i>Bihar, south—</i>
...	<i>Patna</i>
...	<i>Orissa—</i>
...	<i>Cuttack</i>
...	...	26.87	24.84	40.73	33.59	...	...	...	...	56.41	...	53.02	55.78	United Provinces—
20	21.04	26.25	21.93	40	31.96	37.5	31.96	25	18.18	53.5	68.07	60	55.16	(a) <i>AGRA—</i>
...	...	24.09	23.75	...	...	...	...	26.67	...	48.12	...	55.16	...	<i>Eastern—</i>
24.22	...	25.78	28.59	34.84	30.78	40	25	...	...	55.16	55.16	...	...	<i>Benares</i>
28.65	...	26.67	23.24	36.35	34.79	40	44.43	25	25.78	57.24	80	57.24	61.56	<i>Central—</i>
...	...	26.25	21.56	40	25	...	...	...	...	50	65	56.87	60	<i>Cawnpore</i>
...	...	25	21.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.03	68.96	61.51	61.51	<i>Jhansi</i>
...	19.37	25	19.37	...	33.44	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	<i>Western—</i>
...	<i>Meerut</i>
...	<i>Agra</i>
...	<i>Submontane, west—</i>
...	<i>Shahjahanpur</i>
...	(b) <i>ODDH—</i>
...	<i>Southern—</i>
...	<i>Lucknow</i>
...	<i>Northern—</i>
...	<i>Fyzabad</i>

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*contine*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIC		GRASS	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Burma—														
<i>Tenasserim—</i>														
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	551.82	581.82	...	...	17.16	20.58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	581.82	581.82	...	...	20.51	20.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	457.14	457.14	...	...	16.89	17.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltatic)—</i>														
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	533.33	533.33	...	...	18.29	18.55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . . .	...	...	581.82	581.82	...	...	22.86	22.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	492.81	492.81	...	...	22.86	22.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>														
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	533.33	492.81	...	...	22.86	21.84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.81	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>														
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	533.33	533.33	...	...	22.61	22.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	711.11	711.11	...	...	22.54	22.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>														
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	533.33	533.33	...	...	29.63	30.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—*														
<i>Burma—</i>														
Balaganj (Sylhet) . . . . .	...	...	...	500	...	60	...	20.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	460	...	60	...	21.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	500	...	75	...	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	550	490	60	65	16.25	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	600	480	82.5	70	22.5	21.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltatic—</i>														
Calcutta	67.5	72.5	540	470	55	50	16.87	18.75	63.75	67.5	...	...	20	13.7
<i>Western—</i>														
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	525	480	{ 60 to 65 }	65	18.75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	{ 550 to 600 }	{ 500 to 550 }	65	77.5	20	20.62	{ 120 to 130 }	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>														
Patna . . . . .	...	...	550	500	47.5	50	21.25	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	560	520	80	52.5	22.5	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
<i>Bihar, north—</i>														
Bhagalpur	90	80	522.5	490	57.5	45	21.56	21.69	122.5	95	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	533.12	457.5	50	36.25	20.94	22.19	266.56	160	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>														
Patna	65.62	62.5	480	415	40	42.5	20	20.62	20	20	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>														
Cuttack	75	60.84	609.37	476.15	60.88	47.6	17.5	17.5	92.34	69.9	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Benares	66.67	81.41	510.26	488.91	45.88	43.12	23.7	22.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>														
Cawnpore . . . . .	...	100	482.5	493.29	35	48.49	17.5	17.76	140	70	{ 90 and 97.5 }	102.5	...	...
Jhansi	64.06	72.97	473.91	426.72	47.5	50	20	19.69	...	...	...	...	5.08	2.03
<i>Western—</i>														
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	533.28	512.19	40	50	17.34	17.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	94.11	...	492.29	457.13	57.13	57.13	17.76	17.4	110	90	125	127.5	7.97	...
<i>Submetane, west—</i>														
Shahjahanpur	62.5	67.5	490	475	50	67.5	20	20	180	...	{ 80 and 90 }	{ 120 and 130 }	...	...
(b) OUDH—														
<i>Southern—</i>														
Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	...	480	...	...	20	20.94	...	...	90	120	2.5	2
<i>Northern—</i>														
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	525	445	30.62	35	20.63	20.94	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1918	1912	1918	1912	1918	1912	1918	1912	1918	1912	1918	1912	1918	1912	1918
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer (a) . . .	26 67	26 67	...	...	39 11	38 12	...	...	30 62	30 21	29 63	30 78	31 98	33 33	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozpur . . .	...	...	53 28	52 5	30 78	30	36 25	33 75	23 59	23 75	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Lahore . . .	25 62	26 56	48 12	50	35 28	33 5	40	37 34	25	23 44	25 62	23 19	30 78	30 78	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi . . .	23 12	30	66 87	63 75	36 25	32 19	41 87	40	25 62	24 69	20	24 37	25 62	33 19	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar . . .	28 75	27 66	54 22	53 28	30	29 06	33 91	33 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi . . .	...	...	56 25	56 25	35	33 12	40	36 25	23 12	23 12	17 5	23 75	25 62	38 12	...
Western—															
Lyallpur . . .	...	...	52 5	50	30	31 57	33 75	35	23 75	25	20	18 75	...	...	...
Multan . . .	28 12	27 5	45 44	46 12	33 75	32 5	38 12	37 81	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar . . .	...	...	59 79	...	36 82	34 22	40 99	39 74	23 59	21 98	19 22	19 22	33 18	34 01	...
Dera Ismael Khan . . .	...	...	...	...	...	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 37	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi . . .	...	...	53 12	57 5	85	40	...	...	29 58	33 12	29 37	35	27 81	43 44	...
Shikarpur . . .	26 25	23 12	65 31	54 69	34 06	35	...	...	27 19	30 31	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . .	...	...	...	...	38 12 to 40 62	39 37 to 41 25	62 5	65	29 37	28 75	28 75	40	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...	39 33	...	...	...	...	...	32 24	31 67	...	...	...
Sholapur . . .	...	...	50 91	...	48 38	...	...	...	...	...	28 07	32 03	28 65	...	...
Poona . . .	...	...	60 16	60 16	40 67	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 67	36 82	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar . . .	...	...	53 18	64 17	41 51	42 55	...	...	...	...	36 51	41 2	34 32	44 17	...
Dhulia . . .	...	...	...	...	37 45	47 81	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 32	41 67	...
Gujarat—															
Surat . . .	...	...	...	...	39 63	...	...	...	...	...	34 58	42 5	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . .	...	...	56 25	43 75	38 75	40	...	...	27 5	32 5	30	35	38 75	38 75	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western—															
Nagpur . . .	...	...	42 25	42 25	33 37	35 25	44 5	50	...	...	30 37	30 37	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore . . .	...	...	42 12	38 12	32	34 75	42 12	44 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur . . .	...	...	33	35 5	33	33 5	43	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola . . .	...	...	45 25	41 75	38	39 75	...	...	...	...	29	26	...	...	...
Amratoli . . .	...	...	44 75	44 75	35 75	35 75	...	...	...	...	28 75	25	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 9	38 6	36 5	39	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Central—															
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31 3	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	39 7	39 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 9	35 1	...	...	...
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
East Coast, south—															
Madras . . .	34 5	38	56 3	56 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . .	35 2	35 2	56 8	53 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Southern—															
Madurai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 1	42 5	40 2	48 6	...
Mysore—															
Mysore . . .	26 5	32	66	68	60	60	51 98	51 98	...	...	26	26	...	...	2
Bangalore . . .	33	28	70	64	60	60	67 76	67 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice
(a) Not reported yet

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or Jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
putana—														
Ajmer (a)	88 91	94 06	490	533 33	54 69	65 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 28	11 41
Raj—														
Rathore—														
Ferozpur	80	...	581 87	510	53 28	52 5	16 72	16 25	80	70	114 22	120	...	...
Rohatki—														
Lahore	80	88 75	556 25	510	48 12	61 56	14 84	14 84	75	66 25	110	148 75	...	10
Rohilkhand—														
Delhi	82 5	80	550	530	40	50	17 5	17 81	70	80	100	130	11 41	13 11
Rohilkhand—														
Amritsar	82 5	75	525	490	44 37	69 84	14 37	14 37	...	...	70	...	...	...
Rohilkhand—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	530	440	40	43 75	13 75	13 75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand—														
Lyallpur	...	...	512 5	475	41 25	43 12	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	...
Rohilkhand—														
Multan	...	...	525	491 25	43 44	45	13 62	15 04	...	100	...	...	...	...
W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	492 29	457 13	49 22	65 31	15 1	15 57	12 07	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan—														
Karachi	87 5	...	525	532 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	565	515	...	...	...	...	43 41	50	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	545 to 595	460 to 530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babai—														
Bikaner and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bholapur	...	...	...	...	75	71 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	554 37	522 81	76 3	...	...	...	252 66	192 97	...	...	...	...
Andesh and N.E.														
Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	525	458 33	64 17	71 67	...	...	...	...	83 33	...	...	...
Dhulia	101 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	483 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	54	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batal Provinces—														
Batal—														
Nagpur	...	95 75	600	600	...	...	23 37	23 37	83 37	100	120	120	...	...
Batal—														
Jubbulpore	80	72 75	500	450	...	...	22 87 1	23 25	123 12	100	106 62	123 75	...	...
Batal—														
Raipur	...	...	490	465	...	...	20	26	170	150	82	110	...	...
Batal—														
Akola	...	...	630	410	...	...	19	19	114	100	...	...	...	...
Amratoti	83 37	83 37	500	500	...	...	20	20	124 5	173 87	...	...	...	...
Batal—														
Batal, central—														
Coimbatore	80 8	96 3	548 9	487 8	49 6	57 7	22 1	21 9	...	...	64 1	86 4	...	...
Batal—														
Salem	...	...	445 2	445 2	...	...	...	...	182 1	205 5	85 7	114 7	...	...
Batal—														
Bellary	66 2	...	730 2	571 4	47 7	67 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batal—														
Cuddapah	...	...	592 1	427 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 5	79 1	...	...
Batal—														
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	116 6	65 8	74 1	...	...
Batal, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batal, south—														
Madras	79 1	74 1	526 6	493 8	49	54 7	12 8	12 7	131 7	131 7	47 8	82 8	...	...
Batal—														
Tanjore	...	...	600	466 6	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	608 2	540 5	...	...	17 6	17 6	123 4	102 8	...	...	...	...
Batal—														
Madras	87	87	675 7	675 7	...	...	...	...	...	101 9	...	...	...	...
Batal—														
Mysore	80	80	606	595 73	68 54	68 54	...	...	205 68	205 68	120	120	3 65	3 65
Bangalore	88	72	788 54	582 81	51 41	64 27	...	...	240	240	154 27	171 41	5 88	5 88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 mounds
(a) Not reported yet

ures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

W	JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	
6.67	8.91	8.02	...	...	57.19	...	110	100	85	85	2.91	2.91	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	6.72	...	...	...	90	90	150	150	2.5	2.41	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	9.37	...	25.62	27.5	150	140	170	170	2.58	2.37	Central— Lahore
...	11.41	13.12	10	...	18.75	20	80	80	150	150	2.17	2.17	South-eastern— Delhi
...	7.19	...	20	22.81	100	100	...	...	2.66	2.5	Submontane— Amritsar
...	10	...	...	23.75	90	90	120	100	2.37	2.25	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	6.72	...	22.5	25	100	100	140	140	2.62	2.5	Western— Lyallpur
...	2.64	2.52	Multan
...	6.35	...	16.61	16.46	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2.8	2.66	N.-W. Frontier Province— Peshawar
...	3.06	2.62	Dera Ismael Khan
...	2.16	2.03	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	4.37	...	...	18.75	...	...	...	...	2.47	2.34	Shikarpur
...	5.62	5	23.75	31.56	{ 100 to 200 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	2.39	2.33	Quetta
...	87.5	...	...	...	2.41	2.25	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	2.37	2.2	Sholapur
...	2.34	2.12	Poona
...	28.59	28.59	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.03	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	2.36	2.2	Dhulia
...	Gujarat— Surat
...	22.5	23.75	...	...	...	...	2.37	2.25	Ahmadabad
...	50	50	100	100	1.87	1.87	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	25	30	60	60	70	70	1.87	1.75	Central— Jubbulpore
...	2.25	2.25	Eastern— Raipur
...	92	88	53	58	2	1.87	Berar— Akola
...	33.37	60	60	80	75	2.25	2.25	Amritoti
...	3.2	4	...	...	90.1*	115.2*	...	...	60	60	2.44	2.19	Madras— South, Central— Coimbatore
...	80†	80†	...	...	2.22	2.11	Salem
...	6.8	6.8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2.25	2.25	Central— Bellary
...	2.25	2	Cuddapah
...	2.68	2.33	Karnul
...	1.78	1.72	East Coast, central— Nellore
3.6	1.79	1.82	East Coast, south— Madras
...	26.9	22.8	123.73†	98.75†	...	...	2.06	1.82	Tanjore
...	14.3	14.3	135†	130†	...	...	2.44	2.39	Trichinopoly
...	35.3	32.3	...	...	...	...	2	2	Southern— Madura
15	20.4	20.4	...	...	...	...	2.62	2.37	Mysore— Mysore
4.43	4.43	4.43	...	...	30.72	30.72	80	80	100	100	2.5	2	Bangalore
5.88	...	4.79	...	...	33.8	33.8	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	...	...

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. F. GRUNING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta October 4, 1918

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>An tropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 18	6 18	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	11 10	11 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 15	10 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 1	9 12	10 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	10 9	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Toungoe . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	...	8 12	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bhamo . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	17 14	17 14	...	...
Meiktila . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 9	9 8	9 7	20 6	20 6	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—*												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	7 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar . . . .	...	7 12	...	...	...	7 —	...	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintia Hills . . . .	...	6 —	...	...	...	3 8	...	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	...	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . .	...	8 —	...	...	...	16 —	...	18 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara . . . .	...	10 8	...	...	...	4 —	...	6 8	...	...	...	...
Kámráp . . . .	...	7 8	...	...	...	5 —	...	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . .	...	5 —	...	...	...	5 8	...	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur . . . .	...	6 —	...	...	...	4 —	...	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 8	12 — to 13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 12	8 12	11 12	11 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 12	11 12	...	...
Hoochly . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 —	10 10	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	6 15	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MABUA OR BAGI (<i>Kleusine</i> <i>coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Burma—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 9	Mergui
...	9 13	10 11	...	...	6 15	6 15	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 8	17 8	Moulmein and
...	8 5	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Amherst
...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pegu
...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	14 4	Rangoon
...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Maubin
...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Bassein
...	11 2	10 11	21 6	21 6	7 5	7 5	16 —	16 —	Pegu (inland)—
...	14 4	14 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Tharawadi
...	13 4	13 2	24 5	24 4	8 14	8 14	17 12	17 12	Henzada
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Toungoo
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Thayetmyo
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bhamo
...	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	Arakan—
...	Sandoway
...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Surma—
...	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	Hill tracts—
...	Khási and Jaintia
...	Hills
...	Garo Hills
...	Manipur
...	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Kamrup
...	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	Noakhali
...	Backerganj
...	Maimensingh
...	Tippera
...	Dacca
...	Dacca
...	Khulna
...	24 Parganas
...	Howrah
...	Calcutta
...	Hooghly
...	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month
Bengal—continued												
Western—												
Bankura	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 —	...	...	6 9	6 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	11 4	...	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 7	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 10	10 13	...	...	...	...	6 9	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 10	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 12	11 4	12 8	15 5	...	...	7 4	7 3	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 4	10 8	15 6	15 6	...	...	0 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	10 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	0 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	11 —	10 12	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	10 —	10 —	16 8	17 —	...	...	6 6	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	10 8	10 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	13 4	...	...
Patna	14 —	14 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 8	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 11	8 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 11	10 2	13 8	14 1	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hasaribagh	8 —	8 12	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 13	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 12	9 8	15 8	15 —	5 4	5 —	7 12	7 —	16 8	16 —	12 12	12 8
Benares	11 2	10 13	16 4	15 11	6 2	6 2	6 8	6 8	16 5	16 5	12 14	12 14
Ghazipur	10 10	11 2	16 5	16 5	5 4	5 4	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur . . . . .	...	10 13	...	18 7	...	4 3	...	7 1	...	15 8	...	...
Allahabad	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Central—												
Bandu	11 12	12 4	16 —	16 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	8 —	17 12	15 8	14 —	14 8
Fatehpur	10 12	11 4	15 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	10 12	11 4	14 4	14 4	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	15 4	15 4
Jalaun	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	10 12	10 12	15 8	15 4	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 8	16 —	16 —	15 8
Jhansi	12 1	12 4	16 5	17 5	5 4	5 11	7 —	7 4	16 4	16 11	15 1	14 12
Etawah	11 4	11 4	15 4	15 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Farrukhabad	11 1	11 2	15 10	15 10	3 14	3 14	6 13	6 13	15 4	15 —	15 4	15 10
Mainpuri	11 8	11 8	15 8	16 8	4 8	5 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	14 —
Etah	11 12	12 —	15 —	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	11 12	12 4	16 8	16 —	3 4	8 —	7 4	7 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Agra	10 —	10 8	14 8	15 8	3 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	15 —
Muttra	11 4	11 8	15 8	16 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Aligarh	12 4	12 4	17 —	16 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Bulandshahr	12 8	11 12	18 —	17 4	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 11	10 11	16 4	16 4	5 3	5 3	7 2	7 2	16 13	14 5	13 —	...
Amangarh	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beni	12 4	12 4	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...

• Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	12 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	Bengal—continued
...	13 14	12 —	...	...	8 12	7 8	21 —	20 —	<i>Western—</i>
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	18 —	18 —	Bankura
...	Burdwan
...	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	20 —	20 —	Birbhum
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	9 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	7 7	7 8	18 2	18 2	<i>Northern—</i>
...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 4	7 14	16 —	16 —	Pabna
...	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Rajshahi
...	7 11	8 10	19 8	19 8	Malda
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Bogra
...	10 18	11 7	...	...	9 —	7 13	18 8	19 —	Jalpaiguri
...	9 —	9 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	Rangpur
8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	<i>Hills—</i>
...	Darjeeling
...	Bihar and Orissa—
...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	<i>Bihar, north—</i>
...	12 10	14 —	13 12	13 12	8 14	9 5	18 —	19 8	Purnea
15 6	14 3	...	...	13 8	11 11	14 3	13 8	10 4	10 —	17 9	17 9	Bhagalpur
...	13 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	9 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	Darbhanga
...	13 8	14 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	17 8	18 —	Saran
...	11 —	11 —	27 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	Champaran
...	15 4	15 —	17 —	16 —	8 12	8 8	18 14	18 14	<i>Bihar, south—</i>
...	13 8	13 8	18 —	12 8	10 —	9 8	17 8	16 —	Santhal Parganas
18 —	...	12 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	Monghyr
...	...	12 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 —	Gaya
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	Patna
...	11 8	12 8	20 —	...	9 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	Shahabad
...	11 —	11 —	16 —	12 —	6 12	5 8	16 —	16 —	<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 10	14 1	20 4	13 8	10 2	10 2	19 2	18 9	Singbhum
...	12 8	12 8	14 —	13 —	8 8	8 —	18 —	16 —	Mandbhum
15 —	13 8	...	...	9 13	10 13	...	...	8 8	8 3	26 —	26 —	Ranchi
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	22 13	22 13	Palamau
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Hazaribagh
...	11 4	11 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	<i>Orissa—</i>
...	Puri
...	Cuttack
...	Balasore
...	Sambalpur
...	United Provinces—
...	(a) AGRA—
...	<i>Eastern—</i>
...	...	12 12	...	13 4	14 —	16 8	16 8	8 12	9 8	17 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	15 11	15 3	14 11	14 10	...	...	8 15	8 15	16 14	16 14	Benares
...	...	12 3	...	15 11	15 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	17 4	17 4	Ghazipur
...	16 2	13 4	13 4	...	20 13	...	9 2	17 7	17 7	Jaunpur
...	13 12	15 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	Allahabad
...	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	<i>Central—</i>
...	14 4	15 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Banda
...	14 12	15 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Fatehpur
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	Hamirpur
...	14 4	14 8	19 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Jalaun
...	...	16 —	15 —	15 15	16 7	...	...	8 6	8 12	20 —	20 —	Cawnpore
...	15 4	14 12	...	...	16 4	17 8	19 8	19 8	Jhansi
...	13 11	13 15	15 10	14 8	9 12	9 13	20 —	20 2	Etawah
...	15 —	16 8	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Farrukhabad
...	13 8	15 8	17 —	20 —	11 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	15 —	15 8	16 —	...	11 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	Etah
...	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	12 8	21 —	22 —	<i>Western—</i>
...	16 8	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	21 8	21 8	Meerut
...	15 —	14 4	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	Agra
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muttra
...	15 —	14 12	18 —	17 —	11 —	10 8	20 8	21 —	Aligarh
...	14 5	14 5	16 4	12 6	10 11	10 6	16 4	16 4	Bulandshahr
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	<i>Submontane, east—</i>
...	Ballia
...	Asamgarh
...	Gorakhpur
...	15 —	15 4	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 —	12 —	17 8	17 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	18 —	17 —
Budaun	11 11	12 —	16 10	16 8	3 14	4 —	6 14	7 —	14 14	14 8	14 14	15 2
Pilibit	11 12	—	17 4	—	5 —	—	6 8	—	—	—	—	—
Bareilly	11 9	11 9	18 12	18 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 8	—	—	—	—
Moradabad	10 6	11 2	16 14	16 14	3 3	3 8	7 14	7 14	—	—	—	—
Rijnor	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 8	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarnagar	12 6	12 10	17 1	16 8	3 —	3 —	7 2	7 2	16 8	16 8	11 —	11 —
Saharanpur	—	11 12	—	16 —	—	3 8	—	6 10	—	17 —	—	—
Dehra-Dun	11 —	10 8	16 6	16 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 8	13 —	12 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Almora	10 8	10 12	14 —	15 —	3 8	3 12	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal*	—	10 8	—	15 —	—	3 —	—	5 12	—	16 —	—	12 —
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	—	—	—	15 —
Sultanpur	12 4	12 4	18 8	18 8	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	—	—	—	—
Bac-Bareilly	11 8	11 12	16 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Unao	11 11	11 12	15 12	15 12	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	16 —	16 —	15 —	16 —
Lucknow	11 4	11 4	16 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	17 —
Hardoi	12 8	12 —	18 —	16 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	—	5 —	8 —	8 —	—	17 —	—	—
Barabanki	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	20 —	18 —	16 —	14 —
Gonda	11 4	11 6	15 8	16 12	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 12	15 —	15 —	16 —	17 —
Bahraich	12 8	12 8	19 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	19 —	15 8	17 —
Sitapur	12 —	12 —	18 8	18 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	16 —
Kheri	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 5	11 5	18 5	16 8	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	10 10	10 10
Ajmer	10 4	10 4	13 1	13 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
Kishangarh	10 —	9 12	13 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	12 8	11 8	11 —
Tonk	10 4	10 4	14 10	14 11	4 8	4 8	5 10	5 10	16 14	16 14	15 12	14 10
Jaipur	11 12	11 9	15 7	15 7	5 —	4 14	6 12	5 11	15 2	14 15	14 1	13 14
Karauli	11 4	11 4	14 6	15 —	5 —	6 14	6 4	8 2	—	—	13 12	18 12
Dholpur	11 7 1/2	11 7 1/2	16 8	16 —	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	16 8	16 7 1/2	16 6	16 7 1/2
Bharatpur	11 10	11 10	15 8	15 8	4 14	4 14	5 2	5 2	14 10	14 10	12 10	12 10
Alwar	11 11	11 11	14 9	12 14	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	16 4	16 4	14 —	15 6
Deoli	11 10 1/2	11 6	15 13	14 15	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 4	12 —	12 —
Nasirabad	10 —	10 6	—	—	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Bikaner	10 —	9 12	13 8	14 —	5 —	4 8	7 —	6 8	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	9 —	9 —	—	—	5 1	5 1	5 10	6 3	11 13	11 4	11 13	10 14
Jodhpur	{ 9 10 and 10 3 }	{ 9 — and 10 — }	13 —	12 12	6 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	13 8	13 7	{ 11 8 and 13 — }	{ 11 1 and 13 — }
Central India—												
Indore	12 8	12 4	15 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 —	13 —	12 8
Nimach	11 12	12 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Gwalior	11 —	11 4	—	—	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 8	—	—	—	—
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 —	11 —	16 —	15 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Ferozpur	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	—	—	7 4	7 4	—	—	—	—
Central—												
Lahore	11 12	11 12	15 8	16 4	—	—	8 —	7 4	15 —	14 8	12 8	12 8
Gujranwala	12 6	12 4	18 8	19 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Gujrat	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhelam	11 8	11 8	18 —	16 8	—	—	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahanpur
...	14 4	15 4	15 14	16 6	9 14	10 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	15 8	...	...	...	10 8	...	20 —	...	Pilibit
...	14 11	15 10	16 8	16 8	12 —	12 —	21 —	20 8	Bareilly
...	13 14	13 14	...	...	11 2	...	20 10	21 2	Moradabad
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	Bijnor
...	15 6	15 8	...	...	7 2	7 4	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	15 6	...	19 2	...	9 8	...	21 4	Saharanpur
15 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	13 12	18 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
Hills—												
...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Almora
...	18 —	...	16 —	...	7 8	...	...	...	6 —	...	9 —	Garhwál
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
...	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Partabgarh
...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	22 —	22 —	Sultanpur
24 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	16 8	17 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	...	21 —	16 —	15 2	15 8	...	16 —	9 12	10 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	20 —	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	17 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	20 —	Hardoi
Northern—												
...	...	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 —	18 8	Fyzabad
...	...	16 —	12 —	15 8	16 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
12 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	14 4	14 12	16 8	16 8	9 12	10 4	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	13 —	...	17 —	17 —	15 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	16 8	16 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
18 —	22 —	11 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	Kheri
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	10 10	11 —	12 7	12 1	17 15	16 1	8 1	8 1	17 15	17 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	13 12	13 8	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	16 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Kishangarh
15 12	13 6	13 8	...	14 10	...	...	20 4	20 4	Tonk
...	...	6 9	6 8	13 10 and 15 6	13 6 and 14 15	14 10	14 7	16 11	16 7	24 5	23 15	Jaipur
...	16 4	16 4	...	...	14 6	15 —	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	11 —	11 —	17 12	17 9½	...	...	11 3½	11 4	21 8	22 —	Dholpur
...	...	9 —	9 —	14 10	14 10	16 4	16 6	10 12	10 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 12	9 12	16 9	16 11	14 8	14 14	18 6	18 6	25 4	25 4	Alwar
...	13 15	13 5½	15 8	14 4	8 —	8 6½	22 14	21 6½	Deoli
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
Western—												
...	15 4	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	18 12	13 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 5	16 5	Jodhpur
Central India—												
...	16 4	16 4	18 8	20 —	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	Gwalior
Punjab—												
Southern—												
...	17 —	16 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	Hissar
...	13 —	16 —	...	...	...	9 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
Central—												
...	...	10 8	11 —	15 8	15 —	15 —	15 8	8 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	16 4	16 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhloideum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	14 8
Delhi	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	18 —	15 — 18 — 17 —	15 —	15 —
Rohtak	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	17 —	15 —	14 —
Karnal	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 8	11 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	23 —	23 —	11 12	11 12
Ludhiana	12 —	11 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	11 8	11 8
Jullundur	13 —	12 12	17 —	17 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —
Hoshiarpur	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 —
Gurdaspur	14 —	13 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Amritsar	13 —	12 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —
Sialkot	11 12	11 12	16 —	16 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Kangra	11 —	12 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 4	11 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	21 —	16 8	15 —	13 —
Attock	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Shahpur	14 12	14 4	17 —	17 —	...	...	5 12	6 5	16 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 8	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 6	7 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Multan	11 8	12 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	19 8	19 8	13 8	13 8
Montgomery	11 13	11 15	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —
Muzaffargarh	12 —	11 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 8	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 10	11 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 12	8 —	13 12	11 —	13 —	11 8
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	9 4	9 4	14 10	14 10	3 9	3 9	6 —	6 —	20 —	18 —	9 13	9 13
Peshawar	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
Kohat	10 11	10 8	14 6	14 6	4 13	4 13	7 12	7 12	12 8	12 8	10 15	11 4
Bannu	13 2	13 2	18 12	18 2	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 8	16 8	15 8	13 2	13 2
Dera Ismael Khan	10 15	10 15	15 —	14 6	3 12	3 12	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Tochi	14 8	14 8	23 4	23 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kurram	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	12 —	11 8	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	9 8	9 8	10 9	10 8	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 8
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	12 —	11 —	12 8	11 —
Thar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)	10 8	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	12 —
Shikarpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	11 —	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	14 —
Quetta	9 14 to 10 8	9 11 to 10 5	12 13	12 9	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	12 13	12 13	10 5	10 5
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 14	7 14	10 2	9 10	9 4	9 4
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	8 7	8 7	9 15	9 15
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8
Bombay	7 13	7 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 13	7 13	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10
Thanna	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 9	6 9	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 14	7 6	7 6	7 14	10 15	11 14	9 12	9 12
Belgaum	8 15	8 11	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	12 7	12 7
Satara	7 13	7 12	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 6	6 6	12 11	14 2	11 6	12 13
Sholapur	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 10	7 2	7 8	7 8	13 12	14 11	12 —	12 7
Bijapur	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 1	7 1	11 6	12 4	11 5	12 3
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 6	6 6	10 13	10 13	10 3	10 3
Khandesh and N.-E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 4	6 10	6 10	7 —	11 —	11 —	11 3	11 3
Nasik	10 9	10 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Dhulia	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 2	6 2	6 6	6 6	12 1	12 1	12 —	12 —
Jalgaon	9 7	8 14	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 7	6 7	12 6	11 13	11 2	11 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 8	9 4	...	...	5 6	5 9	8 3	7 14	11 6	10 14	10 3	10 3
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	11 —	10 12
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
Baroda	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Ahmadabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Godhra	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	11 8
Disa	10 12	10 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	13 4	14 —	13 8	13 —
Kachhwar—												
Rajkot	12 —	11 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 4	13 4	12 4	11 6	10 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 —	11 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 10	7 10	12 13	12 13	...	...
Hoshangabad	12 11	12 11	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Betul	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	13 6	13 6	...	...	6 2	5 12	9 5	8 —	12 11	12 11	...	...
Nagpur	11 7	11 7	...	...	5 2	5 3	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 2	5 2	9 1	9 1	12 —	12 —	...	...

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Blechnum coracense</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arielinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	16 4	16 4	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	Punjab—continued
...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	South-eastern—
...	17 —	16 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgaon
...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	Delhi
19 8	19 8	15 12	15 12	16 4	15 12	25 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Rohtak
...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 8	17 —	17 —	8 8	8 8	25 8	25 8	Karnal
...	...	10 —	7 8	16 4	15 12	19 —	17 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Submontane—
...	15 —	15 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ludhiana
...	...	14 —	12 —	15 4	15 —	16 8	16 8	9 12	9 12	26 8	26 8	Jullundur
...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	24 —	25 —	Hoshiarpur
...	12 8	12 8	15 —	16 12	6 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	Gurdaspur
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Amritsar
...	...	13 —	13 —	15 —	14 8	15 8	13 4	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	Sialkot
...	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Hills—
...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Simla
17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	18 8	18 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Kangra
...	...	10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Northern—
...	15 4	15 4	12 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 8	Bawalpindi
...	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Attock
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	5 —	22 8	22 8	Western—
...	11 4	11 4	11 —	10 12	...	...	19 —	19 —	Shalpur
...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	Jhang
...	14 6	14 6	11 7	11 7	...	...	23 1	23 1	Lyalpur
...	15 5	15 10	15 10	15 15	...	...	31 4	31 4	Multan
...	14 11	14 11	...	12 8	...	...	27 8	27 8	Montgomery
...	15 12	15 12	...	...	20 —	20 —	Muzaffargarh
...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	12 8	12 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	N.W. F. Province—
...	Hazara
...	Peshawar
...	Kohat
...	Banna
...	Dera Ismael Khan
...	Tochi
...	Kurram
...	Malakand
...	Wano
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	22 —	Karachi
...	Hyderabad
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Parkar
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	Shikarpur
...	11 8	11 8	11 7	11 7	6 7	6 7	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	Quetta
13 —	13 8	...	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	6 3	6 10	20 10	20 10	Bombay—
9 6	9 6	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 12	6 12	20 13	20 13	Konkan—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 3	7 3	21 10	21 10	Karwar
...	10 10	10 —	...	...	7 10	7 10	16 13	16 13	Ratnagiri
10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	21 11	21 11	Alibag
...	Bombay
...	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 5	7 5	19 8	19 8	Thanna
13 8	13 8	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 8	19 8	Deccan and Karnatak—
...	12 2	12 13	...	...	8 13	8 12	17 13	15 7	Dharwar
...	11 9	12 —	...	...	6 15	6 15	16 —	16 —	Bolgaum
...	10 14	11 12	...	...	7 14	8 5	20 8	20 8	Satara
...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 13	17 13	Sholapur
...	Bijapur
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 11	8 6	16 2	17 3	Poona
13 1	13 1	...	...	13 6	13 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	19 11	19 11	Khandesh and N.E.
...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 11	8 11	18 14	18 14	Deccan—
...	13 14	13 10	...	...	7 13	7 12	18 9	18 —	Ahmadnagar
...	10 14	10 12	...	...	7 8	7 10	26 13	26 13	Nasik
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 9	24 9	Dhulia
12 8	12 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	26 8	26 8	Jalgaon
11 8	11 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Gujarat—
...	18 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	26 8	Surat
...	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Broach
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Kaira
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	90 —	90 —	Baroda
...	Ahmadabad
...	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 4	17 4	Godhra
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Disa
...	13 1	15 2	...	...	9 1	7 15	13 —	13 —	Kathiawar—
...	15 3	15 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Rajkot
...	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 15	7 15	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces—
...	12 2	12 2	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	Western—
...	Nimar
...	Hoshangabad
...	Betul
...	Chhindwara
...	Nagpur
...	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—concluded.

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Central Provinces—												
<i>continued</i>												
Central—												
Narsinghpur . . .	11 1	11 1	...	...	4 13	4 13	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Saugor . . .	13 —	12 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . .	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	12 3	12 3	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Balaghāt . . .	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandāra . . .	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 3	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Chānda . . .	9 14	10 —	...	...	4 13	7 4	9 1	8 —	12 14	13 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilāspur . . .	10 11	11 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug . . .	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana . . .	9 1	9 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	13 12	11 13	...	...
Akola . . .	10 5	9 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 —	8 —	13 1	13 —	...	...
Amrāoti . . .	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 11	8 11	13 —	13 —	...	...
Yeotmal . . .	9 11	9 11	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 11	8 11	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad . . .	7 4	7 1	11 10	11 1	3 8	3 8	7 1	6 15	11 2	11 2	10 7	11 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	12 3	12 3	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9
Central—												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	...	...
Anantapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 —	13 —	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 7	12 7	12 13	...	...
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	13 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	...	...	14 14	14 14
Godāvari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	13 12	13 12	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	10 13	10 13	...	...
Guntur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 9	12 —	12 —	11 —
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 15	8 15
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	11 15	10 15
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 —	13 8	11 10	10 15
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 —	13 4	12 9	11 10	11 —
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 —	11 —	9 9	9 9
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore . . .	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg . . .	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 —	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Aden . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 5	4 10	5 1	9 5	8 10	8 15	8 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		D. S. DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 5	10 5	16 —	16 —	Central Provi-
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	—continued
...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	16 8	17 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Baugor
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	...	...	6 5	6 5	15 12	15 12	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 3	16 13	16 13	Mandla
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 6	...	...	8 11	8 —	18 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chanda
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	17 —	16 8	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	17 —	17 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drug
...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	Berar—
...	...	...	...	12 1	11 10	...	...	8 1	8 —	16 —	16 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	17 2	17 2	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 11	11 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Amritoli
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yotmal
12 12	11 11	...	...	10 12	10 11	...	...	11 10	11 9	14 —	14 —	Hyderabad—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 4	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	17 10	Malabar Coast—
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Malabar
12 3	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	S. Canara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	15 12	South, central—
13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	Coimbatore
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	Nilgiris
14 1	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 15	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Bellary
14 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Anantapur
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	East Coast, north—
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Ganjam
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Vizagapatam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	27 11	East Coast, central—
10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 —	27 13	Kistna
12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 2	Guntur
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 1	Nellore
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	23 7	East Coast, south—
13 5	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Madras
13 11	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Arcot
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 8	16 8	Tanjore
12 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
17 —	17 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	17 —	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 5	8 5	32 —	32 —	Madure
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. F. GRUNING,

Calcutta, October 4, 1913

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

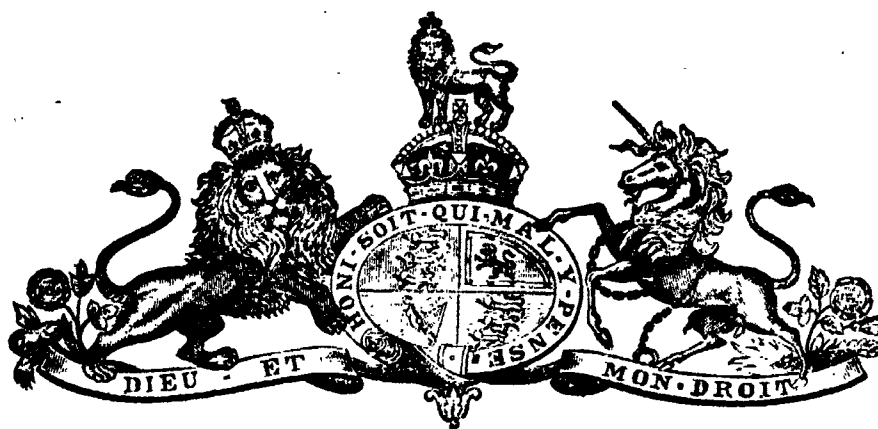
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)
[In thousands of Rupees]

	IN THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, OF									
	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
<i>Special Import Duties</i>										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	1,91	1,72	1,72	2,41	2,33	2,32	2,31	2,11	2,71	3,16
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,37	1,35	1,44	1,38	2,49	2,43	3,87	3,75	4,27	3,93
Spirits and liqueurs	36,35	38,59	34,34	44,24	45,77	45,03	51,43	50,74	49,53	54,84
Wines	1,55	1,75	1,60	1,75	1,73	1,62	2,47	2,30	2,29	2,45
Opium and its alkaloids*	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	8	3	3
Petroleum	23,35	19,23	17,01	22,24	26,84	22,87	26,72	36,64	34,27	30,57
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	22,26	15,76	21,93	26,95	35,74	31,88	96,95	50,67	63,28	45,76
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	1,15	1,48	1,41	1,79	1,69	2,23	13,84	12,30	12,76	14,30
<i>General Import Duties</i>										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	6,72	8,10	8,16	10,16	11,58	10,32	10,93	10,72	11,99	12,97
Sugar (ordinary duties)	13,44	11,94	23,85	19,89	19,96	26,80	26,67	26,49	30,46	39,85
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	5,06	5,26	5,52	7,11	6,34	6,76	7,92	7,61	8,39	9,30
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	26,60	31,44	32,99	34,07	26,64	29,22	28,60	30,13	42,46	44,68
" white	13,91	14,18	12,03	18,84	15,50	10,78	15,31	17,67	21,61	25,47
" coloured	15,40	15,69	15,53	18,02	19,35	12,70	19,45	20,06	22,68	33,02
Other goods	2,60	2,78	2,70	2,99	3,12	2,71	3,74	3,69	4,08	6,01
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	18,24	14,93	15,13	19,14	25,29	20,73	24,54	24,54	23,14	33,74
Oils (excluding petroleum)	46	56	1,10	1,30	78	60	73	56	70	48
Manufactured articles	38,42	39,45	37,95	45,58	49,10	43,17	53,58	57,11	63,30	76,03
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	5,00	5,72	5,17	6,55	8,57	7,19	7,29	6,05	8,75	6,65
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,33,91	2,29,66	2,39,60	2,83,93	3,02,84	2,70,37	3,93,40	3,64,07	4,08,78	4,43,19
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	9,06	11,42	10,96	13,64	13,68	15,06	15,93	18,43	20,81	21,73
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	58,98	53,11	48,24	45,89	32,89	39,57	52,40	59,43	66,31	56,40
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	5,01	4,12	4,77	5,18	4,37	4,95	4,89	5,58	6,39	6,50
GRAND TOTAL	3,06,96	2,98,31	3,03,67	3,48,64	3,53,78	3,38,95	4,69,62	4,47,51	5,00,29	5,27,82
<i>Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports</i>										
Bengal { Imports	83,90	84,86	86,46	1,08,51	95,98	97,39	1,27,49	1,24,59	1,36,11	1,60,41
Exports	8,17	10,79	5,55	4,26	2,03	4,99	8,48	10,34	18,56	9,25
Bihar and Orissa { Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	64
Bombay { Imports	89,41	84,59	86,54	1,04,24	1,14,00	1,04,80	1,82,24	1,40,03	1,63,65	1,62,15
Exports	1,21	82	79	77	99	1,42	92	00	82	99
Madras { Imports	18,26	19,67	23,20	22,61	31,44	25,93	33,95	35,90	39,69	40,70
Exports	75	59	1,65	1,93	76	1,12	79	88	81	1,60
Imports	19,85	19,38	18,74	22,28	27,81	24,30	27,43	30,79	31,21	35,75
Exports	8,91	2,50	3,80	5,73	5,47	3,33	2,96	4,12	3,31	4,23
Imports	22,49	21,16	22,72	26,29	33,61	26,95	31,29	32,76	36,12	44,18
Exports	44,94	38,41	36,55	33,20	23,64	28,71	39,30	43,49	47,29	39,69

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "General Import Duties"

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
J. B. BRUNYATE,



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 42. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 16th October 1913, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

An advance of monsoon winds took place in the Arabian Sea in connection with the depression which crossed the Peninsula from the Bay on the 8th October, and moderate to heavy rain fell in the west of the Peninsula until the 13th.

A storm formed in the Bay and crossing the coast near Puri on the 13th advanced into Bengal and gave widespread and in places heavy rain in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam. It also occasioned some heavy rain on the north Madras coast and a few falls in the south of the Central Provinces.

Weather was practically dry in the rest of India outside Burma.

2. *Burma.*—Fairly general rain fell on most days in Lower Burma, and on the 12th and 14th in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was practically dry in Assam, Bengal and Bihar up to the 14th. There was nearly general rain in these areas during the next two days, in Orissa on the 11th, 13th and 14th, and in Chota Nagpur on the 14th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was fairly general in the southeast of the Central Provinces on the 11th, 12th and 13th. No rain fell in Central India and the United Provinces, except a light shower at Bahraich.

Northwest India.—Surat, Mount Abu and Murree were the only stations that reported any rain.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall occurred in all parts of the division. It was nearly general on the west coast and the north Madras coast on the first five days of the week, in Hyderabad on the 13th, in Mysore on the 10th and 13th, and in the Madras Deccan on the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

3. The chief daily amounts of rain were as follows:—

October 9th. Bombay 1·51".

" 10th. Victoria Point 2·68", Mangalore 3·67", Calicut 3·47", Cuddapah 3·88", Cuddalore 1·72", Masulipatam 1·60", Cocanada 2·52" and Waltair 2·42".

" 11th. Victoria Point 3·02", Cuttack 1·52", Jagdalpur 1·34", Karwar 2·34", Mangalore 7·15", Calicut 4·20", Nizamabad 1·33" and Waltair 3·03".

" 12th. Minbu 3·48", Yamethin 1·83", Purnea 1·80", Ahmadnagar 1·15", Chitaldrug 1·18", Cocanada 2·50", Waltair 6·24" and Gopalpur 3·27".

" 13th. Victoria Point 3·90", Balasore 2·40", False Point 2·09", Cuttack 1·83", Chanda 1·18", Karwar 4·40", Gulbarga 1·25", Mangalore 3·49", Kurnool 1·95" and Gopalpur 2·84".

" 14th. Victoria Point 5·02", Thayetmyo 1·63", Calcutta 2·24", Saugor Island 2·12", Burdwan 2·11", Berhampore 3·05", Bogra 3·61", Dinajpur 2·35", Chaibasa 3·58" and Gaya 2·41".

" 15th. Victoria Point 3·52", Tavoy 2·18", Moulmein 2·30", Tezpur 3·83", Gauhati 3·30", Dhubri 4·72", Shillong 2·51", Cherrapunji 10·26", Berhampore 2·57", Mymensingh 4·06", Bogra 4·64", Dinajpur 3·25", Hazaribagh 1·59" and Patna 1·62".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It was 20 per cent or more in defect in the United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces West, Mysore and Madras Southeast, and was within 20 per cent of the normal elsewhere.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Punjab Southwest, Sind and Gujarat, and is 20 per cent or more in defect in the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India East and Hyderabad South. In all the remaining divisions it differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 16TH OCTOBER 1913.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY 1913 TO 16TH OCTOBER 1913.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	5'7	2'4	+3'3	77'4	91'3	-13'9	-15	-19
Lower Burma	2'4	2 2	+0'2	142'0	134 6	+7'4	+5	+5
Upper Burma	1'8	1'0	+0'8	39'4	37'4	+2'0	+5	+3
Assam	2'8	1'0	+1'8	76'4	74'6	+1'8	+2	0
Bengal	3'5	1'5	+2'0	87'3	66 9	+20'4	+30	+28
Orissa	3'3	2'0	+1'3	63'4	55'4	+8'0	+14	+13
Chota Nagpur	3'3	0'8	+2'5	57'4	48'0	+9'4	+20	+15
Bihar	2'5	0'8	+1'7	63'4	48'8	+14'6	+30	+27
United Provinces, East	0'1	0'4	-0'3	31'1	38'6	-7'5	-19	-19
United Provinces, West	0	0'1	-0'1	20'2	38'4	-18'2	-47	-47
Punjab, East and North	0	0	0	21'3	21'2	+0'1	0	0
Punjab, Southwest	0	0	0	11'1	7'8	+3'3	+42	+42
Kashmir	0	0'2	-0'2	4'8	8'4	-3'6	-43	-41
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0	0	3'8	5'7	-1'9	-33	-33
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0'5	1'1	-0'6	-55	-55
Sind	0	0	0	11'5	4'8	+6'7	+140	+140
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	5'9	11'3	-5'4	-48	-48
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	17'5	22'4	-4'9	-22	-22
Gujarat	0	0	0	31'2	23'1	+8'1	+35	+35
Central India, West	0	0	0	32'5	29'6	+2'9	+10	+10
Central India, East	0	0'3	-0'3	22'6	40'7	-18'1	-44	-44
Berar	0'1	0'4	-0'3	31'4	30'1	+1'3	+4	+5
Central Provinces, West	0'1	0'2	-0'1	36'4	44'3	-7'9	-18	-18
Central Provinces, East	0'7	0'4	+0'3	42'0	46'6	-4'6	-10	-11
Konkan	4'5	0'8	+3'7	86'0	93'9	-7'9	-8	-12
Bombay Deccan	0'9	0'5	+0'4	23'0	25'3	-2'3	-9	-11
Hyderabad, North	1'1	0'1	+1'0	31'0	31'1	-0'1	0	-4
Hyderabad, South	1'2	0'7	+0'5	21'4	27'8	-6'4	-23	-25
Mysore	0 9	1'7	-0'8	20'5	23'5	-3'0	-13	-10
Malabar	7'4	2'7	+4'7	86'3	87'8	-1'5	-2	-7
Madras, Southeast	1'2	1'9	-0'7	14'7	16'3	-1'6	-10	-6
Madras Deccan	3'9	1'0	+2'9	17'3	20'7	-3'4	-15	-32
Madras Coast, North	6'3	2'4	+3'9	30'9	26'2	+4'7	+18	+3

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.
E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 16th October 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
11th October 1913.

Burma.—During the week the rainfall was moderate but uneven. The cultivation of winter rice and the harvesting of cotton are making normal progress. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice is stationary and is a little above normal.

Assam—During the week the weather was generally dry and unfavourable for standing crops in Kamrup and Darrang. Harvesting of autumn rice still continues in Darrang. Cutting of jute and transplantation of winter rice are practically over. Sowing of pulses is in progress. Ploughing for mustard has commenced. The prospects of winter rice are fair on the whole and those of tea are generally good. The average price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. Fodder is insufficient in the Surma Valley and Kamrup.

Bengal.—During the week light rain fell nearly all over the Province. More rain is wanted in some districts for winter rice. Harvesting of autumn paddy and jute is almost over. Ploughing of lands for spring crops is going on and sowings have just been commenced in some places. The condition of winter rice is generally good and its prospects are hopeful. Cattle disease is reported from three districts only. Want of fodder is felt in one district and a report of injury by insect pests has also been received from one district. The price of rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. Gratuitous relief and agriculturist loans to the people in the flood affected areas of the Burdwan division were paid during the week on a comparatively moderate scale.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week light to moderate rain was general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and in the Bhagalpur division. There was practically no rain in the Patna and Tirhut divisions and more rain is wanted for winter paddy particularly in those divisions. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues. Preparation of land for the sowing of spring crops has commenced in some districts. The standing crops are doing well except in the flood affected areas where agricultural prospects are however gradually improving. The average price of common rice has fallen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in parts of Patna. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. Agricultural prospects in the Feudatory States of Orissa are good on the whole.

United Provinces.—No rain was received during the week except slight showers in eight districts. More rain is badly wanted all over the Provinces. Crops on unirrigated tracts are suffering from want of rain except in the Eastern districts. Prospects are uncertain. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Fields are being watered where practicable and prepared for the sowing of spring crops. Cattle disease continues in twelve districts. Scarcity of fodder is being increasingly felt especially in Bundelkhand where water is also running short. Prices are still rising.

Punjab.—During the week the weather was dry and rain is badly wanted in the Ambala and Lahore divisions. In the Ambala division standing unirrigated crops are withering and sowings of spring crops are seriously restricted for want of rain. Elsewhere standing crops are generally average to good. Picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops are proceeding with outturn generally average to good. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops continue and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices of wheat are generally below normal and of other grains close to normal.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was cloudy and the weather temperate. Slight rain fell in Peshawar. The condition of standing crops is generally fair. Irrigation from the Peshawar Canal continues. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The prices of wheat in Bannu and of barley in Peshawar are rising and of grain in Peshawar and wheat in Dera Ismail Khan falling.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 to 15 and maize from 11 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in a few tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—During the week insignificant rain fell in some places. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Crops are in fair condition. Damage to crops is reported by hailstorms in some villages in the Baramulla district. No cases of cattle disease are reported. Prices are normal.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week and the weather was cloudy and hot. Rain is wanted everywhere especially in the Eastern States and Central Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara, where standing crops on dry lands have withered and fodder is generally insufficient. Cattle are generally doing well. Water is generally sufficient. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress and land is being prepared for spring sowing. Prices are high and are rising. Cattle emigration continues in Ajmer-Merwara and Jaipur, Kishengarh, Bharatpur and Karauli.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week and the weather was cool. More rain is wanted in Bundelkhand, parts of Baghelkhand, Bhopal and the Rampura Bhanpura district of Indore. Preparation of land for the sowing of spring crops is in progress in Indore, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. The operations have been stopped in parts of Bundelkhand for want of rain. Standing crops are bad in Bundelkhand indifferent in Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged in Baghelkhand and

Bundelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Indore, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. The supply of fodder is indifferent in Baghelkhand, scarce in Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Bhopal and Bundelkhand, are above normal in Baghelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Gwalior reports rainfall *nil* during the week. The rainfall is insufficient except in the Malwa division and the districts of Bhilsa and Isagarh of Gwalior. Agricultural operations have been retarded in the Gwalior division for want of rain. Weeding of autumn crops and preparation of fields for spring crops are in progress in Malwa. Sugar-cane and cotton are being irrigated where practicable. Standing crops and outturn are bad in the Gwalior division except in the districts of Bhilsa and Isagarh and the Malwa division. Crops have been damaged by drought except in the districts of Bhilsa and Isagarh of Gwalior and the Malwa division and by locusts in two parganahs of the Gwalior division. The condition of agricultural stock is bad in the northern districts owing to scarcity of water and fodder. The fodder supply is bad in the Gwalior division and good in the Malwa division except in the Sangoli tahsil of Mandasur where fodder scarcity is felt. Prices are rising in the Gwalior division and are steady in Malwa.

Central Provinces.—During the week the weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy. In the Vindhyan districts, the Nerbudda Valley districts (except in part of Narsinghpur), Akola and Buldana no rain fell during the week. Drug and Chanda had 1 and 1½ inches of rain respectively, elsewhere the quantity registered ranged from 10 cents in Bhandara to 87 cents in Balaghat. The rainfall has greatly benefited the standing crops and has facilitated the sowing of spring crops. More rain is, however, required everywhere especially to save crops on light soils from withering. Germination of spring crops already sown is not very satisfactory for want of sufficient moisture in the seed beds. Reaping of autumn crops continues in a few districts. The supply of fodder and water is generally adequate except in Saugor and Damoh. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of *juar* remained stationary in 20 districts, rice in 19, gram in 16 and wheat in twelve districts. The price of gram fell and that of *juar* rose in Buldana by 3 seers per rupee. Other variations are unimportant but generally indicate an upward tendency.

Feudatory States.—During the week four States had a sprinkling of rain not exceeding 56 cents. More rain is urgently required everywhere to push on the sowing of spring crops and to ameliorate the condition of autumn crops. The price of wheat and *kodon* in Kawardha, of rice in Sarangarh and of wheat, gram and rice in Korea rose from 2 to 5 seers, while gram in Udaipur and wheat and gram in Jashpur fell from 2 to 4 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolhapur and slight elsewhere except in Sind. The rain has been beneficial but more is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts, rats and insects in parts of Sind, and by insects in parts of Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Harvesting of autumn crops generally continues. The sowing of spring crops is progressing in parts. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Water for drinking and for irrigation is generally adequate. Prices are high but stationary. The public health is generally good. Stocks of grain are sufficient.

Hyderabad.—During the week the rainfall was light to moderate and beneficial to the autumn crops in the Gulbarga, Raichur and Mahbubnagar districts. Very little or no rain fell elsewhere. The autumn crop is fair to good except in parts of the Karimnagar district and in a few isolated parts but has been damaged by insects in parts of the Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts. Early rice is generally fair and is being irrigated except in parts where water is insufficient. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of spring crops and sowing is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water and cattle disease prevail in a few talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. White *juar* sells at ten and half seers per rupee in Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is 8 seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Karimnagar and the lowest 24 in Adilabad.

Mysore.—During the week the rainfall was good in Kolar and fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* and rice has fallen in Tumkur and is steady in other parts. The markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is wanted in Shimoga. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—During the week the rainfall was general throughout. Rice is in good condition. The picking of cardamoms continues. The prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—During the week the rainfall was light in the Vizagapatam Agency and Tinnevely and good to very heavy elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good and have benefited by the recent rain but require rain in some places. Harvesting of dry crops and paddy over small areas is proceeding with outturn poor to normal. Sowings of dry crops and paddy are proceeding normally for the most part. The condition of cattle is generally good. The supply of water is insufficient for irrigation in some places. Fodder is generally sufficient. Pasture is scanty in some places. Prices are stationary.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 29-40-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 13th October 1913.

RESOLUTION.

The following Rules and Regulations which have been prescribed for carrying out the provisions of the United States Plant Quarantine Act of 20th August 1912 as amended by the Act of March 4th, 1913, are published for general information, in supersession of the rules published with the Revenue and Agriculture Department's Resolution No. 17-40-3, dated the 1st April 1913.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE PLANT
QUARANTINE ACT.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Regulation 1. Short Title of the Act.

The act "To regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom, and for other purposes," approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended March 4, 1913 shall be known and referred to as "The Plant Quarantine Act."

Regulation 2. Definitions.

For the purpose of this act the term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

The following classes of plants are included in nursery stock as defined above: Fruit trees, fruit-tree stocks, nut trees, grapevines, bush fruits, roses, rose stocks, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs (both deciduous and evergreen), field-grown florists' stock, cuttings, scions, or seedlings, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation not otherwise listed, except as noted above.

All woody plants and parts thereof for propagation or planting are included within the term "nursery stock" as used in this act.

"Field-grown florists' stock" is all florists' stock which is usually grown outside of greenhouses for all or part of the year.

"Herbaceous plants" are plants which perish annually down to (sometimes including) the root; that is, soft, succulent plants.

Regulation 3. Applications for Permits for Importation of Nursery Stock.

Persons contemplating the importation of nursery stock shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the shipment of the nursery stock, but if, through no fault of the importer, stock should arrive before the issue of a permit the stock will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the issue of a permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

The port of entry is the port where the stock is cleared from customs and the duty paid, and is therefore not necessarily the port of arrival.

Seeds and plants not included in "nursery stock," as defined in regulation 2 and not under specific quarantine, may be imported without permit or compliance with other provisions of the plant quarantine act.

Permits are not required for nursery stock entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries.

Permits for nursery stock entering the United States for immediate transportation to interior points in bond are required only at port of entry.

Two forms of application are provided: (1) for importation of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection in accordance with regulations 6 and 7; and (2) for importation from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection in accordance with regulations 6 and 7.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

191

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS. A permit is requested for the importation of nursery stock, including the following pines:

(Scientific names to be given.)

during the period , 191 , to June 30, 191 .

from

(Name and address of exporter.)

grown in the country of , locality of .

Port of entry

Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed.

Very respectfully,

(Name of applicant.)

(Address.)

No statement of quantity to be imported need be made in the application.

Except as to pines, a statement as to the nature of nursery stock to be imported is not required in the application; but full information must be given in the notices required by regulation 8.

In the case of pines the scientific names must be given in the application. The importation of all five leafed pines is strictly prohibited from each and every country of Europe and Asia. (See Quarantine No. 7, May 21, 1913.)

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

. 191 .

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation, for experimental purposes, of the nursery stock described below, during the period 191 , to June 30, 191 :

[illegible]

Name and address of exporter.....

Country where grown

Locality where grown _____

Port of entry.

Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed

Very respectfully,

(Name of applicant.)

(Address.)

Regulation 4. Delivery in Bond.

If the required permit be not at hand at the time of the arrival at port of entry of the nursery stock, such stock may be delivered to the importer, consignee, or agent for the proper care thereof upon the filing of a voluntary bond with approved sureties in double the invoice value of the property (the amount of the bond in no case to be less than \$20), conditioned upon the redelivery thereof to the collector within 20 days from the date of arrival, and providing that the same shall not be removed from the port of entry within such period or until the presentation of the proper permit; or, if the importer, consignee, or agent shall so elect, the goods may be retained in customs custody pending the issuance of the permit, wholly at the risk and expense of the importer.

Regulation 5. Permits for entry of Nursery Stock.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection a permit will be issued in triplicate. One copy of the permit will be furnished to the applicant to be retained by him for presentation, on the arrival of the imported stock, to the customs officer at the port of entry named in the permit; one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry; and the third filed with the application. The beginning of the period for which a permit will be valid will be expressed in the permit. All permits will expire on the 30th day of June next after they become valid.

Permits may be cancelled, and further permits refused, for the importation of the products of any grower or exporter who has knowingly shipped into the United States any nursery stock, or other plants or plant products, the importation of which is forbidden by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by section 7 of the plant quarantine act.

Permits for the entry of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port of entry in the following form:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

Valid , 191 , to June 30, 191 .

....., 191 .

To the Collector of Customs,

You are hereby authorised, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry under the plant quarantine act, approved August 20, 1912, of any nursery stock the origin and destination of which is specified below, except five-leafed pines from any country of Europe or Asia, provided the invoice of each shipment is accompanied by an original certificate of inspection issued by a duly authorised official of the country from which the shipment is made, and each container bears a copy of this certificate of inspection, and, further, that each container is marked in conformity with said act and the regulations thereunder.

Name and address of exporter

Country and locality where grown

Name and address of importer

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

Chairman of board.

Permits for the entry of nursery stock from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port of entry in the following form :

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT
MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

Valid _____, 191____, to June 30, 191 ____.
_____, 191 ____.

To the Collector of Customs, _____

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry under the plant quarantine act, approved August 20, 1912, of the nursery stock described herein only upon receipt of notice in writing from an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that such nursery stock has been inspected by him or under his direction and found or believed to be free from plant diseases and insect pests : *Provided*, That such nursery stock, when found to be infested, may be delivered to the importer or consignee in bond for treatment in accordance with regulation 6 under said act.

Quantity.	Exact designation of plants to be imported.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Name and address of exporter
Country and locality where grown
Name and address of importer
.....

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned :

.....
Chairman of board.

.....
Permit clerk.

Regulation 6. Entry of Nursery Stock.

Entry of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate, issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the nursery stock covered by the certificate has been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction and found, or is believed to be free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests. Nursery stock exported between October 1 and May 31 shall be inspected on or after the 1st of October, and stock exported between June 1 and September 30 shall be inspected at the time of packing.

Nursery stock from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection will be admitted into the United States only for experimental purposes and in limited quantities under special permit through ports designated therein. (See regulation 5.) Such nursery stock shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee until it has been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to be free from plant diseases and insect pests: *Provided however,* That nursery stock which, in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, can be cleaned by disinfection or other treatment may be delivered to the importer, consignee, or agent for the proper care and treatment thereof upon the filing of a voluntary bond, with approved sureties in double the invoice value of the property (the amount of the bond in no case to be less than \$20 nor less than \$1 per plant in case of date palms and date-palm offshoots), conditioned upon the redelivery thereof to the collector of customs within 40 days from date of arrival, and providing that the same shall not be removed from the port of entry until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the nursery stock in question has been properly treated. Nursery stock inspected, as provided herein, which is found to be carrying any plant disease or insect pest, and which, in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, cannot be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, shall be refused entry. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the importer.

If a package of nursery stock offered for entry includes any prohibited article, the entire package will be refused entry.

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee.

Regulation 7. Foreign Certificate of Inspection.

Each certificate and copy certificate shall give the date of inspection; name of the grower or exporter; the district or locality and the country where grown; a statement that the stock has been inspected by a duly authorized official and found, or believed to be, free from insect pests and plant diseases. The original certificate shall be signed and sealed by, and the copy certificate shall bear the seal of, the responsible inspection official for the country of origin.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect nursery stock, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to collectors of customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Regulation 8. Notice of Shipment by Permittee.

Immediately upon the entry and before removal from the port of entry of nursery stock, for each separate shipment or consignment thereof, the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture through the collector of customs where entry is made on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of permit, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock, the country and locality

where grown, the date of entry, and the name and address of the consignee to whom it is proposed to forward the nursery stock, together with the probable date of delivery for transportation.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock is to be shipped. Lists of such inspectors and officers may be obtained on application to the collector of customs or the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

Permits may be cancelled and further permits refused if a permittee fails to give either of said notices, or gives a false notice, or knowingly mislabels any nursery stock with intent to evade any provision of the plant quarantine act or of any regulation thereunder.

Should a consignee named in such a notice ship or deliver for shipment to any other State, Territory, or District such nursery stock before it has been inspected by a duly authorized State, Territorial, or District inspector or officer, he shall prior to such shipment give like notice to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock is to be reshipped.

Imported nursery stock which has been once inspected will be allowed to move interstate without restrictions other than those imposed on the interstate movement of domestic nursery stock.

Regulation 9. Hearings.

When the Secretary of Agriculture contemplates the restriction of the importation of plants and plant products not included within the term "nursery stock" as used in the plant quarantine act, or the prohibition of the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products from any foreign country, or the prohibition or restriction of the shipment of nursery stock and other plants and plant products from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to another State, Territory, or District, he will give a public hearing to interested parties, who may appear either in person or by attorney and give evidence or be heard respecting the subject of the hearing. Due notice of the hearing will be given by publication or otherwise, as may be deemed appropriate. Notices will contain a statement of the action which is contemplated and the time and place of the hearing.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 1, 1913.

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1913.

THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, AUGUST 20, 1912, AS AMENDED MARCH 4, 1913.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS; TO ENABLE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN QUARANTINE DISTRICTS FOR PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS; TO PERMIT AND REGULATE THE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS, PLANTS, AND VEGETABLES THEREFROM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to import or offer for entry into the United States any nursery stock unless and until a permit shall have been issued therefor by the Secretary of Agriculture, under such conditions and regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, and unless such nursery stock shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, in manner and form as required by the Secretary of Agriculture, of the proper official of the country from which the importation is made, to the effect that the stock has been thoroughly inspected and is

believed to be free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests : *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall issue the permit for any particular importation of nursery stock when the conditions and regulations as prescribed in this act shall have been complied with : *Provided further*, That nursery stock may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture upon such conditions under such regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe : *And provided further*, That nursery stock imported from countries where no official system of inspection for such stock is maintained may be admitted upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury promptly to notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the arrival of any nursery stock at port of entry ; that the person receiving such stock at port of entry shall, immediately upon entry and before such stock is delivered for shipment or removed from the port of entry, advise the Secretary of Agriculture or, at his direction, the proper State, Territorial, or District official of the State or Territory or the District to which such nursery stock is destined, or both, as the Secretary of Agriculture may elect, of the name and address of the consignee, the nature and quantity of the stock it is proposed to ship, and the country and locality where the same was grown. That no person shall ship or offer for shipment from one State or Territory or District of the United States into any other State or Territory or District, any nursery stock imported into the United States without notifying the Secretary of Agriculture or, at his direction, the proper State, Territorial, or District official of the State or Territory or District to which such nursery stock is destined, or both, as the Secretary of Agriculture may elect, immediately upon the delivery of the said stock for shipment, of the name and address of the consignee, of the nature and quantity of stock it is proposed to ship, and the country and locality where the same was grown, unless and until such imported stock has been inspected by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Section 3. That no person shall import or offer for entry into the United States any nursery stock unless the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle thereof shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the country and locality where the same was grown, the name and address of the shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the same, and the name and address of the consignee.

Section 4. That no person shall ship or deliver for shipment from one State or Territory or District of the United States into any other State or Territory or District any such imported nursery stock the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle whereof is not plainly marked so as to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where such stock was grown, unless and until such imported stock has been inspected by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Section 5. That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that the unrestricted importation of any plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products not included by the term "nursery stock" as defined in section six of this act may result in the entry into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts of injurious plant diseases or insect pests, he shall promulgate his determination, specifying the class of plants and plant products the importation of which shall be restricted and the country and locality where they are grown, and thereafter, and until such promulgation is withdrawn, such plants and plant products imported or offered for import into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act : *Provided*, That before the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate his determination that the unrestricted importation of any plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds or other plant products not included by the term "nursery stock" as defined in section six of this act may result in the entry into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts of injurious plant diseases or insect pests he shall, after due notice give a public hearing, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, at which hearing any interested party may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

Section 6. That for the purpose of this act the term "nursery stock" shall include all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Section 7. That whenever, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of any tree, plant or fruit disease or of any injurious insect, new to or not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of any class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products from a country or locality where such disease or insect infestation exists, he shall promulgate such determination, specifying

the country and locality and the class or nursery stock or other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products which, in his opinion, should be excluded. Following the promulgation of such determination by the Secretary of Agriculture, and until the withdrawal of the said promulgation by him, the importation of the class of nursery stock or of other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products specified in the said promulgation from the country and locality therein named, regardless of the use for which the same is intended, is hereby prohibited; and until the withdrawal of the said promulgation by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notwithstanding that such class of nursery stock, or other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products be accompanied by a certificate of inspection from the country of importation, no person shall import or offer for entry into the United States from any country or locality specified in such promulgation, any of the class of nursery stock or of other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds or other plant products named therein, regardless of the use for which the same is intended: *Provided*, That before the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate his determination that it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of the articles named in this section he shall, after due notice to interested parties, give a public hearing under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, at which hearing any interested party may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney: *Provided further*, That the quarantine provisions of this section, as applying to the white-pine blister rust, potato wart, and the Mediterranean fruit fly, shall become and be effective upon the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That hereafter any class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products of which the importation may be forbidden from any country or locality under the provisions of section seven of the Plant Quarantine Act approved August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page three hundred and fifteen), may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

Section 8. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to quarantine any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or any portion thereof when he shall determine the fact that a dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, new to or not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in such State or Territory or District; and the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give notice of the establishment of such quarantine to common carriers doing business in or through such quarantined area, and shall publish in such newspapers in the quarantined area as he shall select notice of the establishment of quarantine. That no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products specified in the notice of quarantine except as hereinafter provided. That it shall be unlawful to move or allow to be moved any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds or other plant products specified in the notice of quarantine hereinbefore provided, and regardless of the use for which the same is intended, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of the class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products specified in the notice of quarantine hereinbefore provided, and regardless of the use for which the same is intended, from a quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations as hereinbefore provided in this section for the notice of the establishment of quarantine: *Provided*, That before the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate his determination that it is necessary to quarantine any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or portion thereof, under the authority given in this section, he shall, after due notice to interested parties, give a public hearing under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, at which hearing any interested party may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

Section 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Section 10. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no common carrier shall be deemed

to have violated the provisions of any of the foregoing sections of this act on proof that such carrier did not knowingly receive for transportation or transport nursery stock or other plants or plant products as such from one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through any other State, Territory, or District; and it shall be the duty of the United States attorneys diligently to prosecute any violations of this act which are brought to their attention by the Secretary of Agriculture or which come to their notice by other means.

Section 11. That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

Section 12. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from existing bureaus and offices in the Department of Agriculture, including the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Forest Service; a Federal Horticultural Board consisting of five members, of whom not more than two shall be appointed from any one bureau or office, and who shall serve without additional compensation.

Section 13. That there is hereby appropriated, out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, for the purposes and objects of this act, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Section 14. That this act shall become and be effective from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and twelve, except as herein otherwise provided.

State Inspection officials.

Alabama : State Horticulturist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Alaska : Special Agent in Charge, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Sitka, Alaska.

Arizona : State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Arkansas : State Inspector, Fayetteville, Ark.

California : Horticultural Quarantine Officer, Room, 11, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Colorado : Entomologist, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

Connecticut : State Entomologist, New Haven, Conn.

Delaware : Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

District of Columbia : U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology.

Florida : Inspector of Nursery Stock, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.

Georgia : State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.

Guam : Special Agent in Charge, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, Island of Guam (*via* San Francisco).

Hawaii : Entomologist, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Idaho : State Horticultural Inspector, Boise, Idaho.

Illinois : Chief Inspector, Office State Entomologist, Urbana, Ill.

Indiana : State Entomologist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa : State Entomologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas North : Entomologist, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan Kans.

Kansas South : Entomologist, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Kentucky : State Entomologist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

Louisiana : Entomologist, State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge La.

- Maine :** State Horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
- Maryland :** State Entomologist, College Park, Md.
- Massachusetts :** State Nursery Inspector, Amherst, Mass.
- Michigan :** State Inspector of Nurseries, East Lansing, Mich.
- Minnesota :** State Entomologist, St. Anthony Park, Minn.
- Mississippi :** Entomologist, Agricultural College, Miss.
- Missouri :** Entomologist, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- Montana :** Montana State Board of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
- Nebraska :** State Entomologist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
- Nevada :** Entomologist, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nev.
- New Hampshire :** Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Concord, N. H.
- New Jersey :** State Entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.
- New Mexico :** Horticulturist, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, N. Mex.
- New York :** Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.
- North Carolina :** State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
- North Dakota :** Director, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, N. Dak.
- Ohio :** Chief Inspector, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
- Oklahoma :** Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Oregon :** Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oreg.
- Pennsylvania :** Chief Nursery Inspector, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Porto Rico :** Entomologist, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture, San Juan, P. R.
- Rhode Island :** State Nursery Inspector, Kingston, R. I.
- South Carolina :** State Entomologist, Clemson College, S. C.
- South Dakota :** Entomologist, State College of Agriculture, Brookings, S. Dak.
- Tennessee :** State Entomologist, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Texas :** Chief Inspector of Nurseries, Houston, Tex.
- Utah :** State Horticultural Inspector, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Vermont :** State Nursery Inspector, Burlington, Vt.
- Virginia :** State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.
- Washington :** Commissioner of Horticulture, Tacoma, Wash.
- West Virginia :** State Entomologist, West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.
- Wisconsin :** Entomologist and Chief Nursery Inspector, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.
- Wyoming :** Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Laramie, Wyo.

Ordered that the information be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information and that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Foreign and Commerce and Industry Departments for information.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 16th October, 1913.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 11th October 1913 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	8	9
		Brouch District . . . . .	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	1	1
		Bulsar Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Rander Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District	14	8
		Surat Agency	3	3
		Dhiwadi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra " . . . . .	...	...
		Malad "	2	2
		Bassein " . . . . .	...	...
		Thana "	1*	1*
		Vesava " . . . . .	...	...
		Kurla " . . . . .	...	...
		Andheri " . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan "	2	1
		Thana District . . . . .	...	...
	Central	Ahmednagar District . . . . .	...	1
		West Khandesh "	3	2
		East Khandesh "	28	20
		Nasik District . . . . .	...	...
		Poona Town	178	154
		Poona District	30	15
		Satara District	282	224
		Sholapur Town	1*	...
		Sholapur District . . . . .	...	...
	Southern	Panvel Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kolaba District	5	4
		Amboli Port . . . . .	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	1	...
		Belgaum District	126	74
		Dharwar "	258	132
		Hubli Town	26	22
		Bijapur District	308	241

*Imported.

In the return for the week ending 4th October 1913 against the Ahmednagar District read 3 deaths for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Human deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	8	7
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
	Political Charges	Aden Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	29	20
		Cutch State . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency . . . . .	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	261	179
	TOTAL		1,576	1,121
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Madras Town . . . . .	...	...
		North Arcot District	2 (b)	1 (a)
		Bellary Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	22	22
		Mangalore Town and Port	5	4
		South Canara District . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore Town . . . . .	...	...
		Coimbatore District	31 (a)	21 (a)
		Chittoor District . . . . .	...	...
		The Nilgiris " . . . . .	...	4
		Kurnool District . . . . .	...	...
		Madura " . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL		63	62
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District . . . . .	...	...
		Bankura . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District . . . . .	...	...
	Presidency	24 Parganahs . . . . .	...	...
		Calcutta . . . . .	...	...

(a) 0·10 imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca Town . . . . .	...	...
		Dacca District . . . . .	...	...
		Mymensingh District . . . . .	...	...
		Faridpur District . . . . .	...	...
	Chittagong	Nonkhuli District . . . . .	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District . . . . .	...	...
		Pabna District . . . . .	...	...
	TOTAL .		...	...
	BHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	1
			Patna District	10	8
Gaya Town . . . . .			...	...
Gaya District . . . . .			...	...
Shahabad District			12	10	
Tirhut		Saran District	4	2	
		Muzaffarpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Darbhanga " . . . . .	...	...
Bhagalpur		Monghyr Town . . . . .	...	...
		Monghyr District	2	3	
	Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
	Bhagalpur District . . . . .	...	...
Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL .		23	21		
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Saharanpur District	2	3	
		Muzaffarnagar District . . . . .	...	...
		Meerut District	3	3	
		Palwal District	5	3	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Agra	Muttra District . . . . .	...	...
	Rohil- khand	Bijnor District . . . . .	...	...
		Budaun „ . . . . .	...	...
		Moradabad „ . . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur „ . . . . .	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah „ . . . . .	...	...
		Cawnpore „ . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehpur „ . . . . .	...	...
		Allahabad „	14	14
	Jhansi	Jalaun District . . . . .	...	...
	Benares	Benares „ . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	...	...
		Mirzapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur „	13	13
		Ghazipur „	4	7
		Ballia „	26	24
	Gorakh- pur	Gorakhpur District	17	15
		Basti „ . . . . .	...	...
		Azamgarh „	26	19
	Kumaun	Naini Tal „	1	1

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 18, 1913. 1855

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Lucknow	Lucknow City . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow District . . . . .	...	...
		Unao "	13	12
		Rae Bareilly " . . . . .	...	...
		Sitapur " . . . . .	...	...
		Hardoi " . . . . .	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	5	5
		Gonda "	1	1
		Rahraich " . . . . .	...	...
		Sultanpur " . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh "	2	2
		Bara Banki "	3	3
	TOTAL		135	125
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	5	2
		Gurgaon "	5	5
		Rohtak "	2	...
		Karnal " . . . . .	...	...
		Ambala "	17	7
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur "	3	...

In the return for the week ending 4th October 1913 against the Fyzabad district read 6 cases 10 deaths for 16 cases and 10 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar City . . . . .	...	...
		Amritsar District . . . . .	...	...
		Gurdaaspur „	3	3
		Sialkot „ . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala „	8	4
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	2	2
		Jhelum „ . . . . .	...	...
		Rawalpindi „	46	19
		Attock „	2	2
	Multan	Jhang „ . . . . .	...	...
		Jind State . . . . .	...	...
		Patiala State	7	7
	TOTAL		100	51
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town . . . . .	...	...
		Insein District . . . . .	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District . . . . .	...	...
		Tharrawaddy „	4	4
		Pegu District . . . . .	...	...
		Prome „ . . . . .	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	1
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada District	4	4
		Myanongmya „ . . . . .	...	...
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „ . . . . .	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District . . . . .	...	...
		Thatun „ . . . . .	...	...
		Moulmein Town	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town . . . . .	...	...
		Katha „ . . . . .	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Meiktila	Meiktila District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	14	12
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Bhandara District . . . . .	...	...
		Wardha Town . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
GOORG	...	Goorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	49	31
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	29	16
		Mysore City . . . . .	...	...
		Mysore District	17	19
		Hassan „	7	4
		Krdur „	15	8
		Kolar „	7	4
		Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	...	...
		Tumkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga „	11	6
		Chitaldroog . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	127	83
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	75	64
		Bidar „ . . . . .	...	...
		Parbhani „ . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and suburbs . . . . .	...	...
		Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	75 (a)	61 (a)

(a) From the 29th September to the 4th October 1913.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
RAJPUT- ANA AND AJMER- MER- WARA	{	Chitor . . . . .	...	...
		Udaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jodhpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	1*	1*
		Kotah State . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Dholpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk Pargana Nimbahera . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh Town . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh State . . . . .	...	...
		Kishangarh „ . . . . .	...	...
		Beawar . . . . .	...	...
		Karauli City	1*	...
		Abu Road . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Alwar State	6	4
		Ajmer Town . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpura Town . . . . .	...	...
		Sirohi State . . . . .	...	...
		Dungarpur . . . . .	...	...
				TOTAL . . . . .	8	5
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	{	Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Hamara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,126	1,542

*Imported.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 8668-8669-108.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(POST OFFICE.)

Simla, the 16th October 1913.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report on the working of the Post Office of India during the year 1912-31.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Finance Department, for information.

Ordered also, that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. GRUNING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA
FOR THE YEAR
1912-13.

No. 6175-B. P., dated Simla, the 11th October, 1913.

FROM—THE HON'BLE MR. W. MAXWELL, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,

TO—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the year which ended on the 31st March, 1913. The report deals with the last of the seven years of Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson's tenure of office which was marked throughout by progress and reform in every direction.

2. The administration of the Department was in the hands of Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson up to the 16th February, 1913, and in my charge for the rest of the year. Charge of the Post Office.

3. The following figures give some idea of the magnitude of the business of the Indian Post Office at the present time. At the close of 1912-13 the numerical strength of the staff was 92,870, the number of post offices open was 18,789, and the mileage of mail lines was 154,493. During the year 1,014 millions of articles, including 22 millions of registered articles, were given out for delivery; stamps worth £1,788,000 were sold for postal purposes; 29½ million money orders representing a total value of 34½ million pounds sterling were issued; a sum of over 7½ million pounds was realised on behalf of tradesmen and others through the value-payable system; nearly 2½ million insured articles representing a total insured value of 44 million pounds were posted, while the amount which had to be paid as compensation was only £1,538; pensions to the amount of £191,800 were disbursed to Native Military pensioners; a sum of £74,084 was collected by the Post Office on account of customs duty on parcels and letters from Magnitude of business.

abroad; 10,694 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public; and nearly 8½ millions of telegraph messages were sent from telegraph offices under the control of the Post Office, representing a total revenue of £308,252. On the 31st March, 1913, there were 1,566,860 accounts in the Savings Bank with a total balance of nearly 13½ million pounds sterling and 23,288 active Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of £2,141,769. The total revenue and expenditure for the year, after making the various administrative adjustments, amounted to £2,286,526 and £2,099,664, respectively.

Principal
events, inland
post.

4. The most important event of the year under report was the amalgamation of the Traffic branch of the Telegraph Department with the Post Office in the Bombay and Central Circles. In each of these Circles the telegraph traffic staff was placed under the Postmaster-General with effect from the 1st July, 1912, and the arrangement has worked smoothly and efficiently.

Manœuvres in which 45,000 men were engaged were held from the 8th to the 12th December, 1912. Special postal services were employed and a travelling base office was established which controlled a large camp office at Sonapat and 15 field offices at various points between Sonapat and Delhi, according to the movements of the forces. The postal service was highly praised by the officers in command.

Two postal motor services were established during the year—one in Rangoon and the other between Trichinopoly and Tirumayam, a distance of 45 miles. Both have proved successful.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths from plague has greatly declined. The figure for 1912-13 is 46 as compared with 194 for the previous year and 171 for 1910-11.

A large measure of reform resulting in a substantial saving of expenditure was effected by the abolition of the system of duplicate Savings Bank ledgers. Previously ledgers were maintained in each head post office and a duplicate set in the Audit offices. From the 1st July, 1912, the Audit office ledgers were discontinued and the work of preparing the annual interest statements was transferred to head post offices.

The number of combined offices increased from 2,713 to 2,860 and steps are being taken to provide telegraph offices wherever they are likely to prove remunerative. Particular attention is being devoted to the larger towns where arrangements are being made to enable the public to book telegrams at all but the smallest post offices.

Special postal arrangements had to be made for Imperial Delhi during the winter months, a large post and telegraph office being opened near the Imperial Secretariat. The staff of the Delhi head office was considerably strengthened in order to cope with the additional work, and a service of tongas was introduced for the conveyance of mails between the Secretariat and the head office.

A special train to convey the outward foreign mails from Madras was introduced from December, 1912, and has proved a great boon to the residents of that Province.

The Kalka-Simla tonga line was finally abolished on the 31st March, 1913, and all the mails for and from Simla are now conveyed by train.

Increases in
pay of postal
servants.

5. Increases in pay were sanctioned in the case of 20 head postmasters, 5 deputy postmasters, 537 sub-postmasters, and 417 branch postmasters. The pay of 692 clerks and sorters, 1,838 postmen and village postmen, 1,639 runners, and 448 other inferior servants was also raised.

6. The letter postage to the New Hebrides including the Banks and Torres Islands was reduced to one anna the ounce. Principal events, foreign post.

The value-payable system was made applicable to postal articles exchanged with the Straits Settlements.

The fees for telegraphic money orders issued in this country for payment in Ceylon were reduced, and arrangements made to enable the remitter to include a private communication to the payee in the official telegram advising the remittance.

7. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers carrying the mails from Europe were due in Bombay at 6 A. M. on Friday of each week. During the year 52 weekly mails were received, and the steamers arrived at Bombay on 51 occasions on Friday and once on Saturday. In the case of the Friday arrivals the contract time was exceeded on five occasions. On one of these occasions the steamer was signalled at 7-41 A.M. and anchored off the Apollo Bunder two hours later, but owing to heavy cyclonic weather in the harbour it was found impracticable to land the mails at the Ballard Pier and they had, therefore, to be sent to the Victoria Dock where owing to the heavy weather landing was not completed until a late hour at night. The solitary instance of a Saturday arrival was due partly to the mail train having left Calais 8 hours late, and partly to the connecting steamer "Isis" having encountered extremely rough weather between Brindisi and Port Said. Working of the Peninsular and Oriental Contract.

The shortest time occupied in the transit of the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days, 6 hours and 49 minutes, while the average time for the year was 13 days, 8 hours and 34 minutes. In the opposite direction the quickest transit was 12 days, 21 hours and 56 minutes, the average time for the year being 13 days, 10 hours and 5 minutes.

Section I.—Post offices and postal communications.

(1) Post offices and letter-boxes.

8. Appendix I shows the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen in each circle at the end of the year, compared with those in existence on the 31st March, 1912. The decrease of 12 in the number of post offices is due to the closing of a number of unremunerative branch offices in the Madras Circle. There was an increase of 402 letter-boxes. The number of post offices in charge of schoolmasters and other persons who are not regular servants of the Department rose from 12,269 to 12,279. The decrease in the number of village postmen is due to the fact that with improved delivery arrangements many of these officials have been designated postmen. Post offices and letter-boxes.

(2) Postal Communications.

9. In Appendix I is also shown the number of miles over which mails were conveyed in each circle by various agencies. The total figures for 1912-13 and 1911-12 are given in the following statement:— Postal communications.

			NATURE OF COMMUNICATIONS.				
			Railway.	Runners and boats.	Mail carts, horses, etc.	Steamer.	Total.
Mileage at close of 1911-12	...	...	*31,451	92,198	10,328	19,973	*153,950
Mileage at close of 1912-13	...	...	32,062	91,238	11,122	20,071	154,493
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	...	...	+611	—960	+794	+98	+543

*Revised figure.

Section II.—Correspondence and Parcels—Postage Stamps.

(I) Correspondence and Parcels.

Statistics of
postal arti-

10. The actual number of registered articles of the letter mail and parcel mail articles posted, added to the estimated number of all other kinds of articles given out for delivery *except* money orders, amounted to more than 1,014½ millions, or about 49½ millions in excess of the corresponding figure for the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles posted or given out for delivery in the various postal circles during 1912-13 will be found in Appendix II, and a general summary of the results is given in the following statement:—

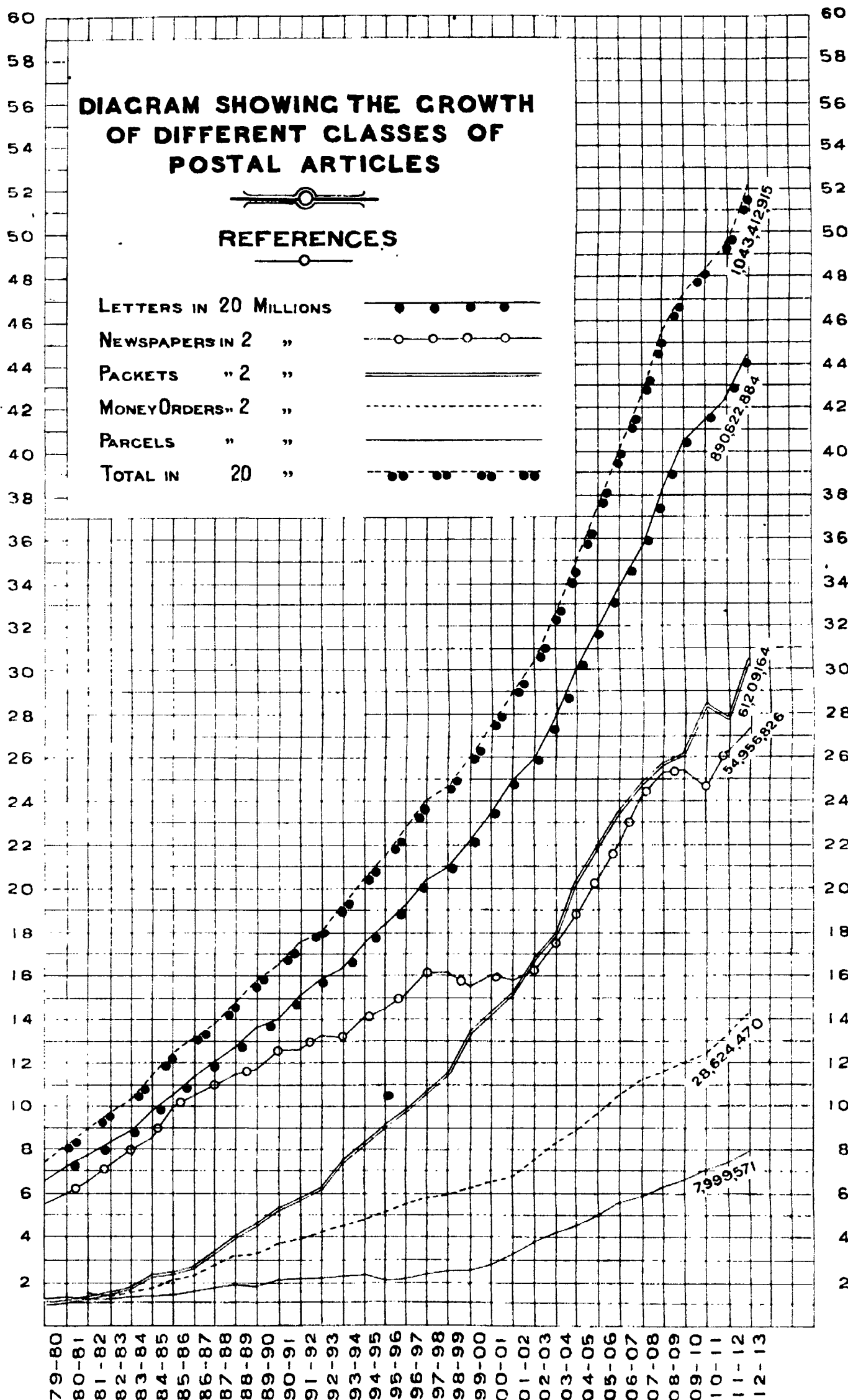
Classes of postal articles.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
<i>Articles of the letter mail.</i>				
Paid unregistered letters	373,223,612	408,180,058	+29,956,446	+8.03
Unpaid letters	35,799,583	36,048,619	+244,036	+.68
Registered letters and packets (including insured and value-payable) ...	17,175,338	16,930,256	—245,082	—1.43
Postcards	424,691,054	436,786,354	+11,095,300	+2.61
Registered newspapers	52,612,161	54,958,828	+2,344,665	+4.46
Ordinary unregistered packets ...	51,892,914	56,287,771	+4,994,857	+9.74
Total	954,794,662	1,003,184,882	+48,400,220	+5.07
<i>Articles of the parcel mail.</i>				
Registered parcels	4,821,451	5,216,177	+394,726	+8.19
Unregistered parcels (including value-payable unregistered packets) ...	5,776,617	6,877,886	+600,769	+10.40
Total	10,598,068	11,593,563	+995,495	+9.39
Grand Total	965,392,730	1,014,788,445	+49,395,715	+5.12

It will be seen that there was a large increase in respect of all classes of articles except registered letters and packets, in the case of which there was a slight decrease of 1.43 per cent.

The diagram opposite this page shows graphically the growth of postal traffic in its principal branches since 1879-80, as indicated by the figures given in the various Annual Reports.

fruit

11. During the season of 1912-13 the total number of fresh fruit parcels dealt with by the Post Office was 16,750. Out of the total sum of R 23,270 received as postage, the Department had to spend no less than R 19,738 to convey them to the rail-head, leaving a sum of only R 3,532 to meet the cost of the rest of their transit to destination.



12. The second table in Appendix I shows for each circle the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and postal articles in relation to area and population. Average number of postal articles per head of population.

The average number of postal articles per head of population was 3.15, being highest in Bombay with 7.26.

13. The foreign correspondence received for delivery in India is included in the total figures contained in Appendix II. No estimate can, however, be given of the number of letters, postcards, and other articles received from the United Kingdom during the year. In previous years these figures have been calculated from statements furnished by the British Post Office showing the actual weight of each week's mail but, on account of the labour involved, the British Post Office has found it necessary to discontinue the system of weighing the mails. The mails received from the United Kingdom were, therefore, weighed by the Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office on two occasions, once in June and once in January, but the figures obtained from calculations based on the weight of these two mails are so largely in excess of those of the previous year that they cannot without further examination be taken as accurate. The estimated number of letters and postcards despatched to the United Kingdom was a little over 12½ millions as compared with about 12½ millions during 1911-12, and the number of newspapers, book-packets, and samples was a little over 2 millions as compared with 2½ millions during 1911-12. The decrease under the latter head is attributed to a large falling-off in the number of cotton samples sent from India to Manchester and Liverpool. Foreign correspondence.

As regards correspondence exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom the figures for the year under report are based on the fresh statistics recorded in October, 1912. The estimated number of letters and postcards received in India from such countries was nearly 6½ millions while that of newspapers, book-packets, and samples received was about 5½ millions. The estimated numbers of (1) letters and postcards and (2) newspapers, book-packets, and samples despatched to such countries were 7½ millions and 4½ millions, respectively.

14. The total number of parcels sent by the foreign post from this country was 366,942 as compared with 334,812 during the previous year, and the number of parcels received was 522,839 against 474,912 in 1911-12. There was thus an increase of 9.60 per cent. in the number of foreign parcels despatched and of 10.09 per cent. in the number received. Foreign parcels.

Of these, 133,707 were sent to and 361,490 received from the United Kingdom as compared with 127,010 and 332,603, respectively, during 1911-12.

15. The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, packets and parcels dealt with and money orders issued for payment amounted to 1,044,136,150 as compared with 992,362,407 in 1911-12. Of these articles it is estimated that 99.75 per cent. were actually delivered or paid. Delivery work of the year.

16. The total number of postal articles, excluding money orders, that reached the Dead Letter Offices was 9,294,168 as compared with 9,459,627 in the previous year. Work of Dead Letter Offices.

Detailed information showing the distribution among the Dead Letter Offices and the manner of disposal of the articles which reached them is given in Appendix III.

Of the articles received 37 per cent. were redirected to the addressees, while 42 per cent. were issued for return to the senders. Only a little more than 4½ per cent. of the total number of articles issued by the Dead Letter Offices came back to them undelivered, and the total number of articles finally deposited as "Dead," that is as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders, was 2,281,494. This last figure includes a large number of articles which bore no address. In Bengal, Madras and Bombay alone, 142 articles were posted every day on the average with no address whatever, and many of these contained money or valuables. In articles opened in the five larger Dead Letter Offices, cheques, hundis, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins and other property of the nominal value of more than seven and a half lakhs of rupees were found. The great majority of these articles were successfully delivered to either the addressees or the senders.

(2) Postage Stamps.

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stage
mps.

17. Details of the issues from treasuries of ordinary and service postage stamps and stationery will be found in Appendix IV. The total value of ordinary postage stamps and postal stationery issued during the year amounted to 3 crores and 81 lakhs of rupees, showing an increase of more than 19 lakhs. The total value of service stamps and stationery issued exceeded 53½ lakhs, being an increase of nearly 1½ lakhs upon the last year's figure.

The quarter-anna ordinary adhesive stamp continued to command the highest sale, the total number sold being 238 millions as compared with 223 millions in the previous year. The half-anna ordinary adhesive stamp had the next largest sale with a total of over 135 millions. Then came the quarter-anna single postcard with a total sale of 113 millions as compared with 116 millions in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to the public using in its place halves of the new Georgian inland reply postcards, which, owing to a shortage in the stock of the old reply cards, had to be placed on sale before the new single cards. This was followed by the 1 anna ordinary adhesive stamp with a sale of 79½ millions. Of the small half-anna envelope, which is sold for the face value of the stamp, over 67½ millions were issued, the number for the previous year being nearly the same. The sales of 25 rupee ordinary stamps declined. They were not available at all treasuries during the greater part of the year, as the fresh supplies bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V which had been indented for in 1910 were not received from England in time. There was also a slight decrease in the issue of R10 ordinary and R1 and R15 service stamps, but this was more than balanced by the increase in the sale of the other high value stamps. The remaining denominations of ordinary and service stamps showed a general increase.

In addition to postage stamps, non-judicial and court fee stamps are sold by many post offices but, except in Burma, postmasters act as private vendors in respect of these stamps, which do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by postmasters in the same way as postage stamps, the sales amounted to R1,00,298.

New postage stamps and postal stationery of the *marginally noted denominations bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V were issued from treasuries and post offices in India and Burma during the year. The new registration envelopes are of the same sizes as those previously in use but of a greatly improved quality, being of the same pattern as the British

. ½ anna stamp—service.
 ½ anna stamp—ordinary and service.
 2½ anna stamp.
 4 anna stamp—ordinary and service.
 6 anna stamp—ordinary and service.
 8 anna stamp—ordinary and service.
 12 anna stamp.
 5 rupee stamp—ordinary.
 25 rupee stamp—ordinary and service.
 Inland postcards—single and reply.
 ½ anna embossed envelope—small.
 2½ anna registration envelope—large and small.

registration envelopes, while the face value of the embossed stamp has been raised from 2 annas to 2½ annas, so as to cover both the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage. The Georgian inland postcards are larger than the old inland cards, are printed in the same shade of grey as the quarter-anna postage stamps, and are provided with space on the address-side for the writing of communications.

Arrangements were made for the sale of service postage stamps to the public in order to provide facilities to stamp-collectors for obtaining these stamps.

Section III.—Insurance and Value-payable Post.

(1) Insurance.

18. The number of letters and parcels insured for transmission by post was Insurance business 2,706,436, with an aggregate insured value of over 67 crores of rupees. The following statement shows the year's business as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.
		R		R		R	R
1911-12 ...	1,287,662	34,49,57,299	569,240	13,07,38,894	1,856,902	47,56,96,193	6,16,519
1912-13 ...	2,059,237	51,96,42,403	647,199	15,17,94,215	2,706,436	67,14,36,618	8,69,414
Percentage of increase.	59.92	50.64	13.70	16.10	45.75	41.15	41.02

The increase was due mainly to the fact that from the 1st October, 1911, insurance was made compulsory in the case of inland postal articles containing currency notes.

The average amount for which each letter was insured was R252 as compared with R268 in the preceding year, and the average amount in the case of parcels was R235 against R230 in 1911-12.

19. Three hundred and thirty-seven claims for compensation were made in respect of insured articles as compared with one hundred and sixty-two in Claims for compensation.

1911-12. One hundred and eleven claims were admitted, the loss having been caused in ninety-five cases by fraud or negligence on the part of postal servants, and in the remaining sixteen cases by highway robbery. The total amount paid in satisfaction of these claims was Rs 23,072-12-3 against Rs 16,364-3-0 in 1911-12. Of the sum paid Rs 11,060-15-3 was however recovered, so that the actual net loss to the Department was Rs 12,011-13-0 against Rs 6,257-8-6 in the previous year.

The following cases are of special interest :—

A parcel insured for Rs 500 was posted at the Palghat City post office. The addressee called at the Ernakulam post office and took delivery of the parcel on a clear receipt, after satisfying himself that it bore no sign of having been tampered with. He, however, took the precaution of opening the parcel in the presence of the sub-postmaster as some of the jewels which it was supposed to contain were intended for the sender's wife, and it was then found that the parcel contained a piece of gunny cloth and some scraps of paper, instead of five gold ornaments and four sovereigns. The Police prosecuted the sender who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

In another case the addressee of a parcel insured for Rs 1,000 found that it contained rubbish, which the sender afterwards acknowledged having despatched as a practical joke. The case was referred to the Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, and on his advice no action was taken against the sender.

There was a series of cases in which insured parcels posted in Bombay and alleged by the senders to contain gold were found, after delivery to the addressees, to contain lead or stones. In every instance the parcel was delivered in good condition with seals intact, and as the Post Office was free from all responsibility the claims of the senders were not admitted. There is no reason to believe that a system of fraud was attempted by the senders, who belong to respectable firms. It is possible that the persons whom they employed to pack the parcels in tin cases substituted worthless materials for the gold before the parcels were sealed and taken to the Post Office. In one instance a broker employed by the sender confessed to having perpetrated the theft and was punished for the offence.

(2) Value-payable post.

value-payable
ness.

20. The total number of value-payable articles of all kinds sent through the post was 8,815,915 as compared with 7,984,292 in the previous year, and the total amount declared for recovery rose from 9½ to nearly 11 crores of rupees. There was an increase of 10·42 per cent. in the number of articles and of 14·26 per cent. in the amount specified for recovery. The number of value-payable articles posted in Calcutta rose from 2,251,074 to 2,441,087, and the Department realised for the tradesmen of that city a total sum of Rs 2,93,95,610, or nearly 2 million pounds sterling. The number of value-payable articles posted in the city of Bombay increased from 1,180,138 to 1,219,345 and the amount paid to the senders was Rs 1,54,13,515, or a little over a million pounds sterling.

The increase extended to all classes of value-payable articles. The average value of a value-payable article posted was Rs 12-7-4 as compared with Rs 12-0-7 in 1911-12.

The number of value-payable articles despatched from India to Ceylon was 116,446 of the aggregate value of Rs 10,80,672 as compared with 101,225 articles valued at Rs 9,90,256 in 1911-12.

Section IV.—Money orders.

21. Appendix V (a) shows the entire money order transactions, including value-payable money orders, year by year for the past ten years, separate figures being given for inland and for foreign money orders. The total number of money orders issued during 1912-13 was 29,618,584 as compared with 27,243,409 in the previous year, and the total amount remitted exceeded 52½ crores as compared with 48½ crores in 1911-12. Foreign money orders constitute, as usual, a very small percentage (3·36) of the entire transactions. Money order business generally.

22. Appendix V (b) shows the issues and payments of inland money orders by postal circles and compares the results of the year with those of the previous year. More than 28½ million inland money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, of the aggregate amount of nearly 47½ crores of rupees were issued, on which commission amounting to 55 lakhs of rupees was realised. There was an increase over the transactions of the previous year of 8·75 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 7·00 per cent. in their amount, and of 6·82 per cent. in the commission realised. The average amount of an inland money order was Rs 16-8-10 as compared with Rs 16-13-2 in 1911-12. Inland money orders.

23. Appendix V (b) also gives separate figures for telegraphic money orders. There was an increase both in the number and in the amount of such orders issued, as well as in the postal commission realised which amounted to Rs 4,39,692 as compared with Rs 3,91,028 in the preceding year. The average amount of a telegraphic money order was Rs 78-12-2 against Rs 80-3-8 in 1911-12. Telegraphic money orders.

24. The special classes of money orders for the payment of land revenue, rent, and miscellaneous Government dues are included under inland money orders in Appendix V (b). Separate figures for these classes of orders are given in the table below :— Special money order business.

Circle.	REVENUE MONEY ORDERS.				RENT MONEY ORDERS.				OFFICIAL MONEY ORDERS.			
	NUMBER.		VALUE.		NUMBER.		VALUE.		NUMBER.		VALUE.	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
			Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs
...	253,125	253,754	18,84,348	18,71,047	56,030	60,684	8,88,591	9,85,278	143,738	143,623	40,16,648	41,58,656
Bengal & Assam	118,790	121,161	11,06,042	11,25,282	25,792	26,883	3,77,373	3,83,291	31,731	31,804	2,61,208	2,62,311
Provinces	323,260	323,519	63,17,021	63,99,024	1,11,690	1,61,235	16,87,367	19,66,273	95,725	104,769	10,84,639	11,59,698
...	28,287	24,379	11,70,585	10,57,614	3,410	3,816	85,461	92,381	...	...	...	...
Mad North-West	18,733	18,032	16,84,022	16,07,834	...	...	...	...	4,945	4,475	1,76,413	1,54,801
...	6,647	7,479	74,222	85,800	...	...	...	...	5,563	6,058	93,310	89,137
...	5,464	6,442	1,12,942	1,31,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	332	9,437	9,903
Total	754,306	754,766	1,23,40,182	1,21,77,802	226,902	252,618	30,39,792	34,27,203	282,047	291,066	56,41,391	58,34,506

25. Figures relating to the money order exchanges with foreign countries and certain Native States in India will be found in Appendix V (c). This shows (1) the sterling money order exchanges which are in force with the United Foreign money orders.

Kingdom and its colonies and with foreign countries generally and (2) the rupee money order exchanges which are in force chiefly with countries and places in the Far East and East Africa. These figures call for no special remark.

British
postal orders.

25. The popularity of the British postal order for making small remittances is steadily increasing, and 417,529 orders representing a value of £268,084 were sold as compared with 381,804 of the value of £251,664 in 1911-12. Of the total number sold, more than half were of the values of ten and twenty shillings.

The number of British postal orders paid in India was 133,701, amounting to £91,470. Of these only 18,012 of the value of £8,857 were both issued and paid in this country, thus showing that the public have not yet appreciated the usefulness of this means of remitting small sums of money by the inland post. The net commission realised on the sales was ₹16,537 as compared with ₹14,856 in the previous year.

Section V.—Post Office Savings Bank.

General
results of the
year.

27. Appendix VI shows in detail, according to circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of 1911-12. There were 1,565,860 active accounts in existence on the 31st March, 1913, a net increase of 66,026, or 4·39 per cent., over the figure for 1911-12. The total amount at the credit of depositors at the close of the year exceeded 20 crores 61 lakhs, which is higher by 1 crore 71 lakhs, or 9·06 per cent., than the balance at the close of the preceding year.

The deposits and withdrawals, exclusive of all transfers, exceeded those for the previous year by over 86 lakhs and 1 crore 18 lakhs, respectively, and the interest paid was higher by 5½ lakhs.

Investment
in Govern-
ment securi-
ties.

28. The number of Government promissory notes purchased through the Post Office was 3,461 of the nominal value of ₹23,07,200 as compared with 2,600 of the nominal value of ₹17,55,300 in the previous year. The number sold was 807 of the nominal value of ₹5,62,700 against 795 of the nominal value of ₹5,27,400 in 1911-12. The nominal value of the Government promissory notes held in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was ₹89,39,700 as compared with ₹77,57,300 on the 31st March, 1912. 946 investment certificates for fractional amounts of Government promissory notes of the nominal value of ₹3,43,279 were purchased as compared with 868 such certificates of the nominal value of ₹3,02,388 purchased in the previous year. The number sold was 716 of the nominal value of ₹2,38,430 as compared with 754 of the nominal value of ₹1,85,934 in 1911-12.

Financial
effect of the
Post Office
Savings
Bank.

29. An estimate of the financial results of the working of the Savings Bank is given below as directed in the Finance and Commerce Department's Resolution No. 2428, dated the 13th May, 1902 :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Interest at 3½ per cent. per annum on the balance of the deposits ...	₹ 68,83,648	Interest actually paid to depositors	₹ 56,20,480
Total ...	68,83,648	Estimated cost of managing the Bank	4,90,000
		Total ...	61,10,480

Section VI.—Miscellaneous.

30. The statement below shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund, the balance of which increased from Rs10,91,301 to Rs11,09,373.

RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.		
	Government securities (nominal value).	Cash.		Government securities (nominal value).	Cash.
	R	R		R	R
Balance of 1911-12 ...	7,67,300	324,001(a)	Refund of excess realisations.	...	...
Interest given by Government on Rs 3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April, 1912, to March, 1913.	...	12,000	Sums decreed against the Fund.	...	16,118
Interest on Government securities in 3½ per cent. loans.	...	27,028	Refund to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions.	...	380
Recoveries against awards made in previous years.	...	825	Rewards for information in Post Office robbery cases.	...	2,574
Recoveries of special advances.	...	7	Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property.	...	231
Recoveries of travelling expenses for medical examination for Post Office Life Insurance.	...	36	Compassionate gratuities.	...	2,872
Government promissory notes purchased during the year.	15,000	...	Travelling expenses for medical examination for Post Office Life Insurance.	...	249
			Cost of purchase of Government promissory notes.	...	14,400
			Balance on 31st March, 1913.	7,82,300(b)	3,27,073
Total ...	7,82,300	3,63,897	Total ...	7,82,300	3,63,897

(a) Differs from the closing balance shown in the Annual Report for 1911-12 by Rs251 owing to that amount having been charged to the Fund after the publication of the Report.

(b) The market value on 31st March, 1913, was Rs7,46,119.

31. The number of complaints recorded as having been made by the public was 58,512 against 56,203 in 1911-12, being an increase of 4·13 per cent. as compared with an increase of 5·43 per cent. in the sale of postage stamps. Of the total number of complaints received, 21,979, or 37·56 per cent., were found to be justified, while no less than 25,373 or 43·56 per cent., proved to be groundless. In the remaining cases, either no definite conclusion could be arrived at or the investigation had not been completed by the end of the year.

32. The number of cases in which servants of the Post Office were held to be guilty of offences punishable by law, as well as the number punished in these cases, are shown in Appendix VII, of which a summary is given below:—

	1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.
Convictions in Courts of Law ...	209	267	289	260
Cases punished departmentally...	204	201	183	165
Total ...	503	468	472	425

There were 66 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 172 money order frauds, 12 savings bank frauds, and 146 cases of theft from mails and post offices. Most of the remaining offences were committed in respect of letters, parcels, or other postal articles entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 28 departmental postmasters and 31 clerks, 69 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 196 postmen and village postmen, 19 runners and 27 officials of the Railway Mail Service. The defalcations and losses amounted to Rs41,070-8-8 as compared with Rs58,073-15-8 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs26,558-7-6 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, Rs2,302-1-0 was decreed against the Post Office Guarantee Fund, Rs54-3-0 was written off as irrecoverable, and Rs12,155-13-2 had still to be adjusted when the year closed.

Offences by
other persons.

33. The offences against the Post Office that were committed by persons not belonging to the Department included seventeen cases of money order fraud, involving a sum of Rs3,925-12-0 and six cases of fraudulent withdrawal from the Savings Bank representing a total sum of Rs974-5-2. There were also one hundred and fifteen cases of theft of Government money from mails and post offices besides the cases of highway robbery which are dealt with separately. The total amount stolen was Rs32,934-7-2 of which Rs5,175-0-3 was recovered; a sum of Rs2,903-12-5 was written off as finally lost; and Rs24,849-10-6 remained unadjusted at the close of the year. The bulk of the loss was due to a series of burglaries in the United Provinces. Five head post offices were broken into and cash to the amount of Rs19,494-15-9, insured articles of the value of Rs2,237 and British postal orders of the value of Rs3,863-0-6 were carried off. It is believed that the burglaries were committed by a gang of professional thieves from Baluchistan. The Police have not traced the offenders nor recovered any of the valuables stolen, notwithstanding the offer of a large reward.

The following case shows the advantage of vesting the Postmaster-General with the power to withhold the payment of money recovered on a value-payable article when he is fully satisfied that the article was sent with the intention of defrauding the addressee. A person calling himself the agent of "The Backerganj fine rice Co., Ltd." sold two lottery tickets to two persons residing in different places in the Jessore district. His accomplice, who posed as Secretary of the bogus Company, telegraphed to the ticket-holders that they had each won a prize of a thousand maunds of rice in the lottery. The telegrams were followed by two value-payable Railway Receipt Notes, on each of which Rs500 was marked for recovery, advising the despatch by rail to each of the ticket-holders of the rice won by him. The addressees took delivery of the value-payable Railway Receipt Notes on payment of the money specified for recovery, but when they went to the Railway stations to take delivery of the goods they discovered that no goods had arrived and that a fraud had been committed on them. They complained immediately to the Post Office and payment of the money orders was stopped. Information was given to the Magistrate of Barisal and an enquiry was instituted which disclosed the fact that the Company was non-existent. The swindlers could not, however, be traced.

Highway robberies of the mails.

34. There were 19 cases of highway robbery of mails as compared with 28 in the previous year. Of these, 12 occurred in British territory and 7 in Native States.

Of the robberies that occurred in British territory, there was one in each of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and the United Provinces; four in Madras; and two in Baluchistan.

Two cases were attended with loss of life. A runner carrying mails from Morvi to Bagathla in the Morvi Native State was murdered and the whole mail was carried off, but the Police succeeded in tracing the robbers and recovering most of the stolen property. Two men were prosecuted and one of them was sentenced to death, the other being acquitted.

On the 31st August, 1912, a mail contractor and his servant while conveying mails on a mule near the Lawari Pass on the Malakand frontier were both killed by outlaws from across the border. The whole mail consisting of three packet bags and 19 parcels was plundered. The Political levies succeeded in recovering the packet bags and some of the parcels, but failed to trace the offenders.

Particulars with regard to two other cases may also be noted. On the 8th August, 1912, a large gang of robbers attacked the jhutka conveying mails from Tirumayam to Kanadukathan in the Pudukota Native State. The mail guard was overpowered and wounded, but managed to escape and conveyed the news to Tirumayam. The sub-postmasters of Tirumayam and Kanadukathan and the Magistrate and Police of Tirumayam proceeded to the scene, and, with the assistance of the villagers, pursued the robbers who were obliged to abandon most of their booty. The greater part of the plundered mails was thus recovered, including insured parcels to the value of over ₹14,000. The State Police have not concluded their enquiries.

On the 17th September, 1912, the runner carrying mails on the Nepal-Raxaul line was attacked in Nepal territory by robbers who wounded him and carried off a portion of the mail. The remainder of the mail was recovered and forwarded to Nepal, and was found to contain, among other articles, two letters which had been insured for the aggregate sum of ₹3,800. When the insured letters were delivered nothing of value was found in them. The sender was suspected of having planned the robbery with the object of claiming compensation for the loss of the contents of the insured letters, and was prosecuted together with two accomplices in Nepal. The Nepal Durbar sentenced the sender to imprisonment for life and his accomplices to rigorous imprisonment for twelve years each.

In nine of the cases of robbery of the mails Government suffered a loss of ₹3,198-4-6. Of this sum, ₹111-12-6 represents cash and ₹3,086-8-0 the amount of compensation which had to be paid for the loss of registered and insured articles. The entire mail was recovered in four cases, and part of the mail in ten cases. In the remaining five cases the whole mail was lost. The offenders were prosecuted in eight cases, in four of which convictions were obtained.

35. There were several mishaps during the year resulting in the death of Post Office officials. Casualties.

A postman was drowned while crossing a stream in flood, and a village postman lost his life owing to the capsizing of a boat. Another postman was killed by lightning.

A runner was carried off by a tiger on the Ranchi-Daltonganj line, another died from snake bite in the Ratnagiri District, and two lost their lives in an avalanche on the Sikkim-Tibet line.

On the 21st October, 1912, a mail sorter accidentally fell between the platform and footboard of the mail van at the Sealdah Railway Station while the train was in motion, and succumbed to the injuries that he received.

Twelve post offices were destroyed by fire and one collapsed owing to heavy rains, but the value of the property lost was inconsiderable.

Post Office
staff.

36. Appendix VIII, an abstract of which is given in the margin,* shows the

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Chief Officers of Direction, Account Officers, Heads of Circles, and Superintendent, Press and Workshop, Aligarh	34	34
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors ...	672	678
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters ...	6,730	6,759
Extraneous Agents, such as Schoolmasters and Station Masters ...	12,269	12,279
Clerks ...	15,018	15,134
Postmen and other servants ...	26,887	27,392
Village Postmen ...	8,219	8,190
Road establishment ...	19,364	18,687
Signallers and other servants employed wholly for telegraph work in combined offices ...	3,562	3,717
Total ...	92,755	92,870

entire staff of the Department, the numbers in the different classes being shown separately for each postal circle. On the 31st March, 1913, the total numerical strength was 92,870 as compared with 92,755 at the close of 1911-12. This figure includes 282 pensioned soldiers of the Native Army, of whom 63 were non-commissioned officers and 219 sepoys. The

number of women employed was 86, of whom 74 were either Europeans or Eurasians and 2 were Burmans.

The total number of servants of the Department dismissed was 471 against 540 in the previous year. Of this number 226 were postmen or village postmen and 28 belonged to the road establishment,

The total number of Burmans employed was 649 as compared with 497 in the previous year, and efforts are being made to increase this number as far as possible.

Use of private
presses.

37. The charges incurred on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to Rs13,503 as compared with Rs10,628 in the year 1911-12.

Section VII.—Non-postal Branches of the Post Office.

Postal—Tele-
graph offices.

38. During the year 163 combined post and telegraph offices were opened and 16 were closed. There was, therefore, a net increase of 147 in the total number of such offices against an increase of 136 during 1911-12. Of the 163 new combined offices, 156 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office and 126 at places where there had previously been neither a Government nor a Railway telegraph office. The total number of combined offices open on the 31st March, 1913, was 2,860 as compared with 2,713 on the 31st March, 1912. The number of postal servants who qualified as signallers was 286 and the total number of signallers was 4,443 as compared with 4,307 at the close of 1911-12. There were 1,135 boys employed as messengers in these offices, the number at the close of the preceding year being 1,149.

39. In Appendix IX will be found the traffic statistics of combined offices. Traffic statistics of combined offices. which show that there was an increase over the previous year's figures of 738,742, or 9.62 per cent., in the number of messages sent, of 561,021, or 8.51 per cent., in the number received, and of Rs. 14,242, or 9.84 per cent., in the revenue realised on sent messages. The revenue from telegrams booked at combined offices was Rs. 46,23,789 against Rs. 42,09,547 during the preceding year, while the total number of telegrams sent, excluding free messages, was 8,415,817 and the number received 7,152,269.

40. In addition to the telegrams sent and received by the 2,860 combined offices, there were 62,496 telegrams booked at receiving offices for despatch by post to telegraph offices as compared with 58,279 in the previous year. The revenue realised on these telegrams was Rs. 35,654 as compared with Rs. 34,545 in 1911-12. Telegraph receiving offices.

The number of telegrams received at post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 260 against 318 in the year 1911-12, the fees realised amounting to Rs. 2,905 as compared with Rs. 3,087 in the previous year.

41. The Post Office continued to act as agent for the receipt of salt revenue at certain selected offices in the Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces, Bengal and Central Circles. There was an appreciable increase in this class of work as shown by the following figures:— Receipt of salt revenue at post offices.

			1911-12.	1912-13.
Post offices authorised to receive salt revenue	... No.		301	308
Indents received	... No.		2,114	2,245
Quantity of salt indented for	... Mds.		5,90,70	6,34,697
Value of salt indented for	... Rs.		6,71,808	7,32,319
Postal commission realised	... Rs.		1,302	1,411

42. The Post Office obtained 10,694 lbs. of quinine for sale to the public as compared with 9,562 lbs. in the preceding year. Sale of quinine at post offices.

43. Appendix X shows the operations of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowances as compared with those of the previous year, and Appendix XI shows the financial results of the administration of the Post Office Insurance Fund up to the end of 1912-13. The number of new policies issued was 1,920 of the aggregate value of Rs. 26,85,000 against 2,496 issued in the previous year for a total sum of Rs. 30,48,877. Of these 1,920 policies, 379 of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,89,800 were Life Insurance policies while 1,541 for Rs. 29,95,200 were Endowment Assurance policies, against 440 Life Insurance policies for Rs. 6,78,237 and 2,056 Endowment Assurance policies for Rs. 23,70,640 issued in the previous year. The falling-off, which is more marked under Endowment Assurance policies, is apparently due to the fact that the scope of the General Provident Fund was extended during the year with the result that a number of Government servants joined that Fund instead of the Post Office Insurance Fund. Post Office Insurance Fund.

The total sum realised on account of premia amounted to Rs. 12,97,673 as compared with Rs. 12,22,937 for the previous year. Claims to the extent of Rs. 5,99,666 were discharged as compared with Rs. 5,41,297 in 1911-12; while eighty-two Life Insurance policies representing a gross sum of Rs. 1,00,300, two hundred and ninety-seven Endowment Assurance policies representing Rs. 3,36,696 and one monthly allowance contract for Rs. 6 lapsed, were surrendered or cancelled.

Of the 1,920 persons to whom policies were issued during the year, 1,843 were pure Asiatics by race. Three women employed under Government were insured so that there are now twenty-five female policy holders in all.

Three new contracts for monthly allowances were entered into during the year, the total amount of the monthly allowances secured being R 40.

Two Life Annuities were purchased from the Post Office under Article 807 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The general results of the past two years are summarised below :—

Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.				Up to the 31st March, 1912.	Up to the 31st March, 1913.
Number of lives insured	...	...	...	27,159	29,079
				R	R
Amount received in premia	...	...	...	1,05,83,637	1,18,81,310
Amount of insurance	...	...	...	3,68,38,576	3,95,23,576
Amount of claims met	...	...	...	39,51,180	45,50,846

The number of active policies and contracts in existence at the close of the year, and the aggregate amounts of insurance and allowances represented by them are detailed in the following statement :—

				On the 31st March, 1912.	On the 31st March, 1913.
Number of active policies in existence	...	...	...	*22,076	23,288
(a) held by Post Office servants	...	...	...	*9,537	9,865
(b) held by servants of other Departments	...	...	...	12,539	13,423
Aggregate amount of insurance	...	...	...	R*3,03,78,480	R3,21,25,539
Number of monthly allowance contracts in existence	...	...	...	97	92
				R a. p.	R a. p.
Amount of allowances contracted for	...	...	...	989 5 6	978 11 4

* Revised figure.

Payment of military pensioners.

44. The number of pensioners of the Native Army who had their pensions paid through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab and North-West Frontier was 38,282 as compared with 38,310 in 1911-12, and the amount disbursed on this account was R28,77,664-13-4 against R27,51,321-11-4 in the previous year. The commission credited to the Post Office as remuneration for this special service was R21,582-7-9.

Section VIII.—Financial Results.

Financial results of working the posts in Kashmir.

45. The following figures show the financial results of the amalgamation of the posts in the Kashmir and Jammu State with the Imperial Post Office.

The total revenue was R 2,27,402 as compared with R 2,22,140 in 1911-12 and R 2,07,182 in 1910-11, while the expenditure amounted to R 2,37,041

against Rs. 2,46,718 in 1911-12 and Rs. 2,41,441 in 1910-11, the actual deficit for the year being Rs. 9,639.

46. The total receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office Accounts and given in Appendix XII are as under:—

Receipts.		Charges.	
1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,20,40,516	3,39,17,726	2,92,31,101	2,95,80,116

According to these figures, the charges for 1912-13 exceeded the charges for 1911-12 by Rs. 3,49,015, the receipts for 1912-13 exceeded the receipts for 1911-12 by Rs. 18,77,210, while the receipts for 1912-13 exceeded the charges for the same year by Rs. 43,37,610 as compared with Rs. 28,09,415 representing the surplus receipts for 1911-12.

47. Appendix XII shows also under a distinct head (II) certain charges which appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts but not in the Post Office Accounts. These

*Stores from England ...	Rs. 360
Payments under postal arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury ...	8,18,820
Total ...	8,19,180

charges are reproduced in the margin* and if their total be added to

those given in the table in the preceding paragraph, the total charges of the year amount to Rs. 3,03,99,296. It will thus be seen that there was a surplus of Rs. 35,18,430 on the year's transactions as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. In order, however, to arrive at the true financial

	Details.	Total.
Add to charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Railway free service estimated ...	23,545	...
Rent of Government buildings ...	7,00,491	...
Gratuities ...	8,206	...
Leave allowances paid out of India ...	67,842	...
Pensions (being the average of five years capitalised at 10 to 105 years' purchase) ...	14,15,018	22,15,102
Deduct—		
Share of marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political and other Departments ...	4,94,624	...
Estimated cost of managing the Post Office Savings Bank ...	4,90,000	...
Net expenditure on account of unremunerative establishments formerly paid from District Post funds ...	1,34,806	11,19,430
Net amount to be added ...	...	10,95,672

administration, it is necessary to increase the charges by a further sum of Rs. 10,95,672 representing the net balance of the items shown in the margin, and to add to the receipts the sum of Rs. 3,80,160 representing the estimated total value of the services rendered by the Department to a large number of Native States in carrying their official correspondence free of charge, in accordance with the arrangements under which their postal systems have been amalgamated with the Indian Post Office.

After these authorised adjustments have been made, the net result is a surplus of Rs28,02,918 as compared with Rs14,97,650 for 1911-12.

It will be observed that the result noted above has been arrived at without taking any credit for the loss on the large number of unremunerative post offices and road lines that are maintained solely or mainly in the interests of the Military or Political authorities.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

- (1) Direct communication three times a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.
- (2) Weekly communication between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway (during fair season only) and Rangoon.
- (3) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon.
- (4) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.
- (5) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.
- (6) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang.
- (7) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy, Palaw, Mergui, Kamaw, Bokpyin, Karathuri, Victoria Point and Malawun.
- (8) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.
- (9) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *via* the Coast ports.
- (10) Weekly communication between Karachi and Bushrah *via* the principal Persian Gulf ports.
- (11) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Bushrah *via* the Persian Gulf ports.
- (12) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Bushire *via* the Persian Gulf ports.
- (13) Daily communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.
- (14) Weekly service from Negapatam to the Straits.
- (15) Direct weekly communication between Rangoon and Penang.
- (16) Fortnightly communication between Bombay, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban with calls on the outward voyage every four weeks at the Seychelles, Lamu, Mozambique and Dar-es-Salaam.
- (17) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines and between any of the ports on the Coromandel Coast and Rangoon.

Under contract with the Post Office from 1st February, 1913, on an annual subsidy of R 10,70,000.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

- (18) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.

The consideration is not in the form of a subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores the contract is for five years from 1st July, 1909.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

- (19) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.
- (20) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Bassein and Myaungmya.

Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of five years from 1st November, 1908. The annual subsidy is R 1,41,000, of which R 41,236 is paid by the Post Office.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited—contd.

- (21) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Prome and Thayetmyo and Minbu.
- (22) Communication twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pakokku.
- (23) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Magwe and Sale.
- (24) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Sale and Pakokku.
- (25) Daily communication (Fridays excepted) between Myingyan and Pakokku.
- (26) Weekly communication between Pakokku and Kindat.
- (27) Weekly communication (provided the depth of the water permits) between Kindat and Homalin.
- (28) Communication six times a week between Katha and Bhamo.
- (29) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Kaya-in.
- (30) Daily communication between Rangoon, Pyapon, Maubin and Yangoon.
- (31) Communication three times a week between Moulmein and Shwegun.
- (32) Communication three times a week between Moulmein and Kyondo.
- (33) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Moulmein and Natmaw.
- (34) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Moulmein and Kado.
- (35) Daily communication between Rangoon and Kyauktam.
- (36) Daily communication between Wakema and Myaungmya.
- (37) Daily communication between Myaungmya and Moulmeingyun.
- (38) Daily communication between Wakema and Moulmeingyun.
- (39) Daily communication between Wakema and Kyonmangne.
- Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of five years from 1st November, 1908. The annual subsidy is £ 1,41,000, of which £ 41,236 is paid by the Post Office.
- Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until twelve months' notice is given by either party. The annual subsidy is £ 18,000, of which £ 4,666 is paid by the Post Office.
- Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy, which is £ 100 per mensem, is paid by the Burma Government.
- Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The annual subsidy is £ 4,800, of which Rs. 960 is paid by the Post Office.
- Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The annual subsidy is £ 3,000, of which £ 000 is paid by the Post Office.
- Under contract with the Burma Government to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy, which is paid by the Burma Government, being £ 250 per mensem.
- Under contract with the Post Office to continue in force until two months' notice is given by either party. The annual subsidy is £ 1,500, of which £ 1,200 is paid by the Burma Government.
- Under contract with the Post Office to continue in force until two months' notice is given by either party, the monthly subsidy being £ 280.

By the Arracan Company, Limited.

- (40) Communication three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung.
- (41) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa.
- (42) Communication once a week between Akyab and Kyauktaw.
- (43) Communication once a week between Akyab and Myaungbwe.
- (44) Weekly communication between Akyab and Sakanmaw via Myebon and Kyaukpyu.
- Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April, 1910. The subsidy, which is £ 83,000 a year, is paid by the Burma Government.

By the Arracan Company, Limited—contd.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (45) Weekly communication between Sandoway and Kyaukpyu. | } Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April, 1910. The subsidy, which is Rs 83,000 a year, is paid by the Burma Government. |
| (46) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Sandoway and Gwa. | |
| (47) Weekly communication between Akyab and Kyaukpyu. | |
| (48) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Cheduba, Kyaukpyu and Ramree, Sandoway and Singaing, Sandoway, Taungup and Kyaukpyu. | } Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April, 1910. The subsidy, which is Rs 22,200 a year, is paid by the Burma Government. |

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (49) Weekly communication on the river Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad. | } Under contract for ten years from the 1st May, 1904, with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy Rs 24,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. (10). |
|--|--|

By the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (50) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. | } The consideration is not in the form of a money subsidy but of a guarantee of certain concessions. |
|---|--|

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (51) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. | } Non-contract lines maintained by the company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. Under Article 20 of the contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and His Majesty's Postmaster-General relating to the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails, mails sent by these non-contract steamers are conveyed without payment other than the subsidy specified in that contract. |
| (52) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo. | |

By other Agencies.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (53) By the Bombay Steam Navigation Company—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. | } Under contract with the Post Office from 1st October, 1912, to 31st May, 1913. The monthly subsidy paid by the Post Office is Rs 3,000, towards which the Government of Portuguese India contributes Rs 200. |
| (54) By Messrs. Cowasjee, Dinshaw and Brothers.—Weekly communication between Aden, Berbera and Zeyla. | } Under contract with the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate for 12 months from 1st October, 1912, to 30th September, 1913. The monthly subsidy is Rs 1,050, of which a sum of Rs 300 is at the sole charge of the Protectorate Government, and the balance, <i>vis.</i> , Rs 750, is paid in equal shares by the Protectorate Government and the Indian Post Office. |
| (55) By the Retriever Flotilla Company.—Communication four times a week between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. | } Under contract with the Post Office from 1st July, 1910, to 31st December, 1913. Subsidy Rs 6,600 a year. |

Statement showing according to circles (1) the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen and (2) the distances over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail carts, runners, and steamers.

Names of Circles.	POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.										DISTANCE OVER WHICH MAILS WERE CONVEYED BY					
	EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1912.			EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1913.			RAILWAY.		MAIL CARTS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.		RUNNERS AND BOATS.		STEAMER SERVICES—SEA AND RIVER.		TOTAL.	
	Post Offices.		Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.		Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.		Village postmen.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1912-13.	
	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	2,649	8,426	382	2,676	8,550	385	202	202	116	119	13,484	13,299	2,197	2,197	15,797	15,615
Bombay	2,962	9,472	1,330	2,971	9,428	1,324	202	202	1,487	1,567	14,112	14,543	6,600	6,800	22,401	22,912
Madras	3,558	8,519	1,554	3,503	8,615	1,539	202	202	1,397	1,478	18,139	17,893	2,077	2,077	21,613	21,250
United Provinces	2,230	6,815	1,909	2,234	6,788	1,920	202	202	932	1,160	9,443	8,793	...	...	10,375	9,953
Punjab and North-West Frontier	3,218	6,045	1,565	3,202	6,099	1,584	202	202	4,216	4,408	12,042	12,009	...	...	16,418	16,418
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,042	4,511	423	2,041	4,636	412	202	202	111	181	10,789	10,788	288	328	11,307	11,307
Burma	413	2,005	514	433	2,084	327	1,522	1,538	678	826	2,089	1,950	8,325	8,383	12,614	12,687
Central	1,729	2,002	742	1,729	2,031	719	29,707	30,302	1,391	1,401	12,100	12,152	...	...	13,491	13,558
Railway Mail Service . . . . .	...	295	...	...	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	486	30,193	30,788
TOTAL	18,801	48,122	8,219	18,789	48,524	8,190	31,451	32,062	10,328	11,122	92,198	91,238	19,973	20,071	153,950	154,493
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	...	...	...	-12	+402	-29	...	+611	...	+794	...	-980	...	+88	...	+548

* Revised figure.

Number of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population and number of postal articles (excluding money orders) in relation to population.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Area in square miles.	CENSUS OF 1911.		ONE POST OFFICE SERVICES—			ONE LETTER-BOX SERVICES—			Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	NUMBER OF POSTAL ARTICLES PER HEAD OF	
		Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.			
Bengal	154,359	57,294,350	3,440,157	54	21,410	1,286	14	5,085	305	172,174,834	301	5005
Bombay	203,125	29,117,115	2,059,198	68	9,800	707	16	2,345	169	121,315,598	726	10066
Madras	182,111	69,920,175	4,515,546	52	19,960	1,289	15	5,737	370	178,862,558	256	3961
United Provinces	161,886	48,014,880	1,659,107	72	21,492	743	18	5,251	183	111,200,003	232	6702
Punjab and North-West Frontier	295,160	31,975,747	1,123,052	92	9,986	351	32	3,414	120	141,944,532	444	12639
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	105,540	34,594,362	2,022,220	52	16,950	991	16	5,160	302	86,075,154	249	4256
Burma.	236,738	12,141,676	2,670,878	57	28,041	6,168	94	4,824	1,061	41,696,188	343	1561
Central	282,614	36,422,117	1,030,424	163	21,065	596	75	9,628	272	63,083,673	173	6122
TOTAL	1,622,533	319,479,622	18,560,582	86	17,004	988	24	4,746	276	1,006,342,540	315	5422

† Extending figures of the Indian post offices at Bagdad, Basrah, and places in the Persian Gulf.

Appendix II.

Statement showing according to circles (1) the estimated* number of unregistered articles of the letter mail given out for delivery and (2) the actual number of registered articles of the letter mail and parcels posted.

Classes of articles.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	United Provinces.	Panjab, and North-West Frontier.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Burma.	Central.	Railway Mail Service.	Total.	
										1912-13.	1911-12.
<i>Articles of the letter mail—</i>											
Paid unregistered letters ...	69,058,898	83,432,792	71,779,083	40,442,495	50,485,705	30,450,536	26,024,005	24,406,090	699,549	408,190,066	372,323,612
Unpaid letters ...	8,551,272	2,353,933	3,373,494	6,559,563	3,357,670	4,223,205	4,279,035	2,406,680	26	36,043,619	35,799,583
Registered letters and packets	2,157,754	1,780,935	2,901,522	1,606,536	2,061,477	912,353	682,381	858,073	103,386	13,264,242	14,415,849
	Value-payable	502,432	348,450	215,358	170,453	31,545	76,277	43,581	—	1,616,777	1,471,827
Insured letters ...	407,417	163,093	724,655	791,669	182,727	207,975	43,400	75,671	—	2,059,287	1,867,662
Postcards ...	68,359,001	105,675,964	73,160,314	48,606,126	68,377,753	39,497,510	3,703,647	28,853,729	322,191	438,786,864	424,601,054
Registered newspapers ...	10,395,556	10,347,923	8,540,770	5,609,945	8,104,433	5,750,340	2,716,617	2,061,460	219,751	64,956,826	52,612,161
Ordinary unregistered packets ...	9,756,880	10,657,711	10,358,420	6,344,195	7,477,644	4,277,122	4,256,813	3,009,842	240,452	56,287,771	51,292,914
Total	163,167,940	215,730,673	176,986,679	109,037,883	146,147,074	85,550,687	41,182,165	64,785,471	1,704,355	1,003,194,882	934,794,662
<i>Articles of the parcel mail—</i>											
Ordinary registered parcels ...	855,785	549,155	423,432	341,231	589,286	177,156	252,193	164,202	—	3,086,581	2,892,785
Insured parcels ...	117,583	174,394	103,976	49,471	81,879	27,285	42,677	46,510	—	647,199	599,340
Value-payable registered parcels ...	537,785	256,555	201,262	173,171	129,155	10,296	108,791	11,680	—	1,503,897	1,259,495
Ordinary unregistered parcels ...	212,036	178,577	164,555	99,876	60,074	41,168	6,873	27,695	—	681,646	622,877
Value-payable unregistered parcels and packets	1,677,893	1,163,194	914,534	607,431	931,144	258,982	91,597	45,654	—	5,896,741	5,153,040
Total	3,066,824	2,326,535	1,873,859	1,269,115	1,737,468	554,477	504,023	298,262	—	11,598,563	10,988,068
GRAND TOTAL	173,174,814	218,057,208	178,960,538	111,300,003	147,884,542	86,175,164	41,686,183	65,083,673	1,704,355	1,014,788,445	945,792,730
Debit—Number of articles deposited as dead	971,632	260,770	282,101	514,748	357,664	114,940	76,939	61,110	—	2,281,494	2,464,689
Total number delivered	171,971,802	217,667,773	178,577,437	110,685,255	141,586,868	85,660,224	41,609,249	63,922,563	1,704,355	1,012,506,951	943,928,041

* Computed from the actual figures of 14 days of the year.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the number of articles dealt with by the Dead Letter Offices.

Names of Dead Letter Offices.	RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL. ^a					Total for 1912-13.	Total for 1911-12.
	Unregistered letters and postcards.	Registered newspapers.	Unregistered packets.	Registered letters, post-cards, and packets.	Parcels.		
Bombay	1,332,977	31,968	86,176	30,020	13,529	1,513,770	1,617,614
Calcutta	1,606,112	132,955	264,034	25,142	33,066	2,061,309	1,766,022
Dacca	622,458	1,525	9,372	7,986	4,145	645,516	677,907
Shore	1,122,848	26,223	36,523	9,598	6,793	1,201,987	1,522,422
Lucknow	1,293,703	15,099	27,864	14,296	8,252	1,359,214	1,463,165
Madras	1,029,732	23,921	111,197	69,784	30,561	1,265,195	1,365,603
Nagpur	460,973	3,020	5,702	4,821	1,731	467,247	510,608
Rangoon.	732,717	8,127	16,347	8,368	5,371	770,930	536,156
TOTAL (a)	8,220,650	242,840	557,215	170,015	103,448	9,294,168	9,459,627
(1) Issued for delivery to addressees	3,192,154	63,599	158,753	14,568	17,232	3,446,508	3,409,808
Percentage on total at (a)	38.83	26.19	28.49	8.57	16.66	37.08	36.05
(2) Issued for delivery to senders	3,184,392	164,655	331,570	142,132	81,054	3,803,833	3,971,115
Percentage on total at (a)	38.74	67.80	59.51	83.60	78.38	42.01	41.97
(3) Total of (1) and (2)	6,376,746	228,254	490,323	156,700	98,316	7,350,341	7,379,943
Percentage on total at (a)	77.57	93.99	88.00	92.17	95.04	79.09	78.02
(4) Actually delivered to addressees or senders	6,047,008	227,968	489,547	151,734	96,417	7,012,674	6,994,938
Percentage on (3)	94.83	99.87	99.84	96.83	98.07	95.41	94.78
(5) Returned as undeliverable	329,738	286	778	4,966	1,859	337,667	385,005
Percentage of (5) on (3)	5.17	.13	.16	3.17	1.93	4.59	5.22
(6) Deposited originally as dead	1,843,904	14,586	66,890	13,315	5,132	1,943,827	2,079,684
Percentage of (6) on (a)	22.43	6.01	12.00	7.83	4.96	20.91	21.98
(7) Total deposited as dead	2,173,642	14,872	67,668	18,281	7,031	2,281,494	2,464,689
Percentage of (7) on (a)	26.44	6.12	12.14	10.75	6.80	24.55	26.05

Appendix V (a).

Statement showing the money order business in the last ten years.

YEAR.	INLAND ORDERS.				FOREIGN INCLUDING NATIVE STATE ORDERS.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase in amount.
1903-04	16,470,135	29,43,59,136	7'56	5'80	596,478	2,67,74,506	7'16	+ 7'92	17,066,593	32,11,33,642	7'55	5'98
1904-05	17,657,917	31,04,28,794	7'21	5'46	642,611	2,88,05,118	7'73	+ 7'58	18,300,528	33,92,33,912	7'23	5'64
1905-06	19,622,437	33,14,36,803	11'13	6'77	673,981	3,11,97,172	4'88	+ 8'30	20,296,418	36,26,33,975	10'91	6'90
1906-07	20,923,383	35,25,97,091	6'63	6'38	697,430	3,45,80,384	3'48	+ 10'84	21,620,813	38,71,77,475	6'52	6'77
1907-08	22,109,666	37,97,08,358	5'67	7'69	737,016	3,82,49,203	5'68	+ 10'61	22,846,682	41,79,57,561	5'67	7'95
1908-09	23,132,115	39,19,26,114	4'62	3'22	745,522	3,58,68,601	1'15	- 6'22	23,877,637	42,77,94,715	4'51	2'35
1909-10	23,888,149	39,96,74,848	3'27	1'98	781,012	3,60,53,890	4'76	+ '52	24,669,161	43,57,28,738	3'31	1'85
1910-11	24,781,847	41,85,13,444	3'74	4'71	851,781	4,15,04,645	9'06	+ 15'12	25,633,628	46,00,18,089	3'91	5'57
1911-12	26,322,257	44,29,23,702	6'22	5'83	921,152	4,42,15,288	8'14	+ 6'53	27,243,409	48,71,38,990	6'28	5'90
1912-13	28,622,470	47,39,38,492	8'75	7'00	994,114	4,88,76,411	7'92	+ 10'54	29,618,584	52,28,14,903	8'72	7'32

B.—FOREIGN RUPEE ORDERS.			B.—FOREIGN RUPEE ORDERS.		
	R	a.	R	a.	R
British East Africa	25	14,751 14	395	23,311 0	19,727
Ceylon	15,941	4,73,339 9	14,541	5,37,413 1	270,896
Federated Malay States	1,122	42,428 1	1,200	43,404 14	65,810
German East Africa	25	1,257 11	34	2,517 14	8,006
Hong Kong	1,096	1,50,116 0	2,169	1,63,549 14	8,641
Mauritius	479	34,444 15	401	21,153 3	1,651
North Borneo	3	63 9	4	222 15	458
Portuguese Settlements (India)	21,569	8,65,795 5	24,471	8,60,487 0	7,029
Sarawak	5	66 7	8	132 10	581
Seychelles	47	1,8,8 1	62	2,172 3	466
Somaliand (Br. Protectorate)	123	5,499 3	130	7,098 15	2,091
Straits Settlements	1,241	60,0 7 6	1,291	61,640 7	47,548
Zanzibar (Br. Protectorate)	208	36,030 5	172	21,573 5	7,044
Siam	58	4,577 15	82	4,371 12	1,210
Total (B)	41,400	16,90,431 5	44,959	17,50,152 1	1,97,19,750 11
			78 35	+ 754	1425
					1629
C.—NATIVE STATE RUPEE ORDERS.			C.—NATIVE STATE RUPEE ORDERS.		
	R	a.	R	a.	R
Chamba	1,454	34,134 6	1,442	29,523 6	85,007 11
Gwalior	39,734	9,01,940 2	97,724	8,72,797 1	21,70,906 8
Jhind	9,405	2,18,645 12	8,807	2,11,381 6	3,94,317 6
Nabha	19,132	3,53,032 13	13,634	3,11,679 1	2,91,352 6
Patiala	35,446	9,76,537 5	35,004	10,23,933 14	55,168
Total (C)	104,831	24,85,190 6	96,611	24,49,304 12	182,311
			78 4	— 144	912
					957
GRAND TOTAL, BEING TOTALS OF (A), (B) AND (C)	273,732	1,04,78,586 6	270,879	1,05,49,061 15	723,235
			78 4	+ 67	1171
					1351

APPENDIX V (c).

Statement showing money order transactions with the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries and with the Native States of India.

NAMES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND NATIV STATES WITH WHICH DIRECT EXCHANGES EXIST.	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.						ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.					
	1911-12.			1912-13.			1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase or decrease (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase or decrease (+) or decrease (-) in amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase in number.	Percentage of increase in amount.
	A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS.						A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS.					
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
United Kingdom	106982	354,495 11 4	108,341	358,975 16 8			42,329	345,475 16 3	43,707	389,879 17 5		
Austria	944	2,410 10 0	827	2,849 8 10			326	1,319 1 9	411	2,289 11 9		
British Guiana	31	99 16 4	25	114 14 3			807	2,662 14 7	805	3,411 14 4		
Nyasaland Protectorate	10	12 2 9	10	48 17 7			584	6,345 18 2	481	5,422 9 6		
Denmark	200	611 1 4	348	942 1 3			95	1,079 19 8	127	1,053 3 8		
Egypt	1,079	5,736 2 6	1,145	5,893 17 6			3,575	64,534 10 3	3,734	66,460 12 0		
France	7,904	16,472 7 10	7,873	4,574 8 4			1,703	7,953 6 6	1,983	10,740 18 8		
Germany	5,447	17,623 18 3	6,077	19,224 14 6			2,810	15,611 8 8	3,420	21,520 2 9		
Italy	1,474	8,054 16 1	1,281	7,373 16 4			3,771	121,295 8 6	4,402	142,451 18 8		
Malta	66	379 5 11	102	357 14 1			158	2,795 5 8	183	3,232 3 2		
New South Wales	576	1,864 4 5	618	2,021 16 10			1,579	11,665 10 6	1,744	13,366 10 6		
New Zealand	173	607 5 10	163	761 15 9			1,076	3,950 11 1	1,356	5,545 14 11		
Norway	95	421 2 1	102	488 15 2			41	169 15 11	69	222 15 9		
Queensland	148	549 8 1	152	404 4 10			603	8,844 0 1	623	5,677 4 5		
South Africa, Union of—Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State, Natal, and Transvaal.	492	2,458 17 5	368	1,806 10 2			21,519	261,077 15 8	22,780	284,249 7 11		
South Australia	106	411 4 11	127	354 0 0			521	2,315 6 6	514	2,301 18 7		
Switzerland	528	2,222 15 5	639	2,658 19 8			284	972 11 3	346	1,284 2 8		
Tasmania	171	454 6 6	193	750 17 9			203	495 0 10	228	585 16 10		
Trinidad	18	193 0 4	18	132 18 4			965	3,912 14 0	834	3,617 17 11		
Victoria	738	2,826 14 5	690	2,763 18 4			1,332	6,723 5 8	1,349	6,744 17 2		
Western Australia	206	1,238 14 6	198	802 14 0			668	4,377 13 3	470	6,321 9 7		

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.										Number of Sub-Banks.		Number of Head Branches.		NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.										Number of Sub-Banks.		Number of Head Branches.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Opening balance.					Opened during the year.					Closed during the year.					Balance.					Opening balance.					Deposits.					Interest.					Total.					Withdrawals.					Balance.					Average number per bank.					Average balance in each bank.					Average balance at credit of each depositor.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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* This includes Rs. 2,10,34,170-7-5 balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

Statement showing according to circles the number of cases in which servants of the Post Office were held to be guilty of offences punishable by law and the number punished in these cases.

NOTE :—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed¹ by a Post Office servant. Besides the 472 cases shown above, there were 93 cases in which postal servants were charged with offences but no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Statement showing the Post Office staff.

COMBINED OFFICERS.

**Signalers (whole-time) . . .
Messengers and other servants**

	Number of combined offices open on 31st March, 1913.	Total cost incurred by the Post Office in working combined offices during the year and debited to the Telegraph Department.	NUMBER OF MESSENGERS.				Revenue realised during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	REMARKS.
			Sent, Inland and Foreign (excluding "Free").	Received.	Transit.			
		R a. p.				R a. p.		
Total for 1912-13 ...	2,880	14,03,286 0 3	8,415,817	7,152,289	1,705,968	48,23,789 0 0		
Total for 1911-12 ...	2,713	13,31,576 0 5	7,677,075	6,591,248	1,562,774	42,09,547 3 0		
Increase ...	147	71,589 15 10	738,742	561,041	143,192	4,14,241 13 0		
Percentage of increase ...	5'42	5'37	9'62	8'51	9'16	9'84		

Statement showing the operations of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowances.

	LIFE INSURANCE.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.			GRAND TOTAL.			MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premium (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met including cost of establishment maintained for the insurance.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premium (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met including cost of establishment maintained for the insurance.	Amount insured.	Number of lives insured.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Claims for monthly allowances met including cost of establishment maintained for the insurance.
Post Office	129	1,53,650	65,035 9 5	76,952 8 6	614	5,40,273	2,58,638 12 7	1,34,252 14 7	R A. P.	743	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Telegraph Department	24	31,350	27,618 8 8	38,209 2 0	74	1,24,657	72,128 9 3	27,416 11 10	R A. P.	93	...	...	701 4 0
Public Works Department	13	33,100	11,609 7 4	4,092 0 0	58	98,752	63,478 1 4	34,712 2 11	R A. P.	71	...	112 8 0	342 4 0
Local Fund	10	14,500	2,594 14 4	138 0 0	43	58,350	20,001 2 10	6,219 11 8	R A. P.	53	4 0 0	540 9 4	6,046 3 0
Other Civil Departments	180	3,19,200	1,18,447 0 4	29,559 14 4	707	12,11,268	6,18,160 11 1	2,25,650 5 11	R A. P.	887	36 0 0	3,123 0 8	1,133 5 10
Military Departments	23	38,000	9,176 3 8	4,591 0 0	45	62,000	30,454 0 2	16,861 11 3	R A. P.	68	...	9 6 0	48 4 0
Total for 1912-13	(a) 379	5,89,800	2,34,761 11	91,53,542 8 10	(b) 1,641	20,95,200	10,62,891 5 3	4,48,123 10 2	R A. P.	1,920	40 0 0	3,885 12 0	9,177 8 10
TOTAL FOR 1911-12	440	6,78,237	2,21,329 3 5	1,62,182 14 0	2,056	23,70,640	9,99,607 7 6	3,79,914 5 2	R A. P.	2,446	43 15 0	4,637 12 4	10,282 5 3
Increase	...	...	11,452 8 4	...	...	...	63,283 13 9	67,009 5 0	R A. P.	...	...	...	...
Decrease	61	88,437	...	8,640 5 2	515	2,75,440	...	...	R A. P.	576	3 15 0	822 0 4	1,104 12 7

	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.		Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.		Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	
(a) 1912-13	.	363	10	(b) 1912-13	61	(c) 1912-13	.	2	1
1911-12	.	433	24	1911-12	52	1911-12	.	4	0

Life Insurance.				Endowment Assurance.				Monthly Allowances.			
Receipts—				Receipts—				Receipts—			
Balance on 1st April, 1912	...	...	24,79,000 1 10	Balance on 1st April, 1912	...	...	60,44,748 3 20	Balance on 1st April, 1912	...	...	91,395 2 8
Premium realised on Life Insurance Policies during 1912-13.	...	2,34,511 12 0	...	Premium realised on Endowment Assurance Policies during 1912-13.	...	10,61,928 15 3	...	Subscriptions realised during 1912-13	...	365 8 8	...
Fines realised during 1912-13	...	153 15 9	...	Fines realised during 1912-13	...	587 14 0	...	Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowances.	...	3,466 3 4	...
Medical fees realised during 1912-13	...	16 0 0	...	Medical fees realised during 1912-13	...	374 8 0	...	Fines realised during 1912-13	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	23,45,811 11 9	TOTAL	...	...	10,62,891 5 3	TOTAL	...	...	3,835 12 0
Payments—				Payments—				Payments—			
Life Insurance Policies paid	...	1,21,683 14 8	...	Endowment Assurance Policies paid	...	3,48,799 9 11	...	Allowances paid	...	5,062 8 10	...
Surrender values paid	...	22,457 5 6	...	Surrender values paid	...	68,362 1 11	...	Surrender values paid	...	...	...
Medical fees paid	...	2,500 0 0	...	Medical fees paid	...	4,996 0 0	...	Refunds of subscription	...	...	...
Refunds of medical fees	...	4 0 0	...	Refunds of medical fees	...	28 8 0	...	Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	...	115 0 0	...
Refunds	...	498 4 8	...	Refunds	...	1,230 6 4	...		...	...	...
Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	...	6,399 0 0	...	Cost of postal establishment, including printing, etc.	...	22,707 0 0	...		...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1,53,542 8 10	TOTAL	...	...	4,46,123 10 2	TOTAL	...	...	9,177 5 10
Interest on balance	...	...	88,790 8 9	Interest on balance	...	...	2,23,946 2 8	Interest on balance	...	...	3,731 2 8
Balance on 31st March, 1913	...	...	26,49,129 12 9	Balance on 31st March 1913	...	...	68,55,462 0 11	Balance on 31st March, 1913	...	...	89,054 8 6

* Revised figures.

Appendix

Statement showing the receipts and charges of

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
	₹	₹
Postage realised in cash	14,54,324	
DEDUCT—Refund of Postage	852	
		14,53,461
Gross sale of Ordinary Postage and Unified stamps	370,63,033	
DEDUCT—Civil Department share	19,00,800	
Net payments made by India in respect of correspondence and parcels exchanged between it and other countries.	2,25,085	
	21,25,885	
Net Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of Ordinary stamps	3,49,37,148	
Gross sale of Service Postage stamps	53,70,977	
Total Post Office and Telegraph Department share of sale of stamps	4,03,08,125	
DEDUCT—Telegraph Department share	1,37,05,181	
Net Post Office share of sale of Postage and Unified stamps . . . . .	...	2,66,02,545
Passenger Service Receipts . . . . .	...	18,716
Receipts on account of Money Orders . . . . .	...	56,56,463
Receipts on account of British Postal Orders . . . . .	...	16,537
Fees and Petty Receipts:—		
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	27,658	
Contributions from private individuals and Native States	29,697	
Other Petty Receipts	1,23,814	
TOTAL	1,81,169	

Office.

CHARGES.		Amount.	
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		R	R
L	Salaries	5,68,853	
	Establishment	10,20,348	
	Other charges	8,22,152	
	Grain Compensation Allowance	5,815	
	Other Special Items	2,218	
		24,19,386	
DEDUCT—Proportion of charges debitable to Telegraph Department		10,978	24,08,408
RE OF INT AND DIT.	Salaries	98,739	
	Establishment	6,40,195	
	Other charges	79,817	
	Grain Compensation Allowance	1,696	
	Other Special Items	128	
		8,20,575	
DEDUCT—Cost of Accountant-General's Office debitable to Telegraph Department.		21,200	7,99,375
ENCY AND RICT ICES.	Salaries	13,57,600	
	Establishment	1,33,67,966	
	Other charges	25,37,193	
	Grain Compensation Allowance	2,77,646	
	Other Special Items	78,346	
			1,76,18,751
ANCE OF ILS.	Subsidies	20,10,900	
	Road Establishment and charges	20,06,898	
	Ferry and Boat Establishment and charges	30,830	
	Gratuities to Masters of Ships	2,758	
	Passenger Service Establishment and charges	59,082	
	Special Train Hire	2,22,735	
	Construction of Vans	5,826	
	Other Payments to Railways	21,50,704	
	Grain Compensation Allowance	93,049	
		12,210	
			65,94,992
ERY AND TING.	Stationery supplied by Superintendents, Government Printing	6,51,020	
	Stationery supplied from Central stores	2,55,833	
	Stationery purchased in the country	1,268	
	Printing at Government (including Jail) Presses	2,72,154	
	Printing at Private Presses	13,503	
	Printing at Departmental Presses. { Establishment	48,479	
	Other charges	43,081	
	Grain Compensation Allowance	311	
	Other Special Items	158	
		12,85,807	
DEDUCT—Recovery from the Telegraph Department		49,494	12,36,313
ANEONS	Aligarh Work-shop. { Salaries	8,200	
	Establishment	12,040	
	Other charges	2,330	
	Cost of Postage and Unified stamps	8,18,892	
	Compensation for lost or damaged insured and other articles	15,165	
	Receptacles for foreign mails and cost of repairs	47,129	
	Other miscellaneous charges	18,521	
			9,22,277
TOTAL CHARGES AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS			2,95,80,116

Appendix

Statement showing the receipts and charges of.

RECEIPTS.		A m t.	
		Rs	Rs
DEDUCT—Refund of Window Delivery Fees		26	...
Refund of other Petty Receipts		11,139	...
	TOTAL .	11,165	
			1,70,004
TOTAL RECEIPTS AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS	{ For 1912-13 .	...	3,30,17,726
	{ For 1911-12 .	...	3,20,40,516

XII—contd.

the Post Office.

CHARGES.	Amount.	
	₹	₹
II.—CHARGES NOT SHOWN IN THE POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS BUT DEBITED TO THE POST OFFICE IN THE FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.		
Stores from England	360	
Payments under Postal arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury	8,18,820	
		8,19,180
GRAND TOTAL .	For 1912-13 .	3,03,99,296
	For 1911-12 .	3,00,54,916

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR THE LAST	EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1st APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
		1912.	1913.	10 days of September 1912.	10 days of September 1913.	10 days of Sep-tember 1912.	30th September 1912.	30th September 1913.			
	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
State and Guaranteed Railways.											
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines).	319	2,495	2,571	10,17,000	11,73,000	408	1,92,65,808	1,95,74,000	3,08,102	...	
Bezwada Extension	339	21	21	9,335	10,300	445	1,85,443	2,05,000	19,557	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	660	946	946	7,29,608	7,93,000	771	1,53,25,593	1,63,91,000	10,65,707	...	
Eastern Bengal (inclg. 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	430	1,551	1,578	11,59,167	12,65,000	743	1,58,29,591	1,61,36,000	3,06,406	...	
East Indian	78	2,455	2,551	30,00,028	30,40,000	1,223	5,15,02,453	4,94,17,000	...	20,85,453	
Great Indian Peninsula (inclg. Indian Midland)	623	2,473	2,537	18,21,117	20,24,000	777	3,51,45,632	3,54,01,000	20,55,368	...	18
Agra-Delhi Chord	339	126	126	53,043	60,500	431	10,01,018	10,01,000	...	...	13,735
Baran-Kotali	86	40	40	7,211	8,000	180	1,00,126	85,400	...	...	...
Bhopal Itarsi.	510	57	57	50,243	52,700	585	8,00,015	9,06,000	1,05,985	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	269	2,585	2,585	8,54,099	8,82,000	339	1,81,69,337	1,87,84,000	6,23,663	...	...
North-Western (inclg. 2' 6" gauge lines)	446	3,812	3,917	25,80,016	19,80,000	677	4,70,58,613	4,48,51,000	...	21,77,613	
Outh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3½" link)	295	1,591	1,600	5,53,479	6,78,000	374	1,25,98,127	1,19,01,000	...	6,97,127	
Cawnpore-Banda (2)	...	...	33	...	1,200	...	...	22,200	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	267	32	32	11,652	15,500	364	2,19,260	2,47,000	27,740	...	
Assam-Bengal	155	805	805	1,83,936	2,40,000	229	3,37,837	30,93,000	55,163	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	328	1,928	1,828	6,77,735	6,77,000	371	1,52,63,856	1,35,73,000	...	16,93,856	
Burma	286	1,545	1,532	5,44,331	5,74,000	352	98,12,943	1,00,34,000	11,01,057	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	209	124	124	4,41,731	48,000	356	6,65,049	7,78,000	1,12,051	...	
Lucknow-Bareilly	153	281	287	48,038	55,700	171	11,38,104	11,73,000	34,896	...	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields, 5' 6")	172	411	411	92,011	96,400	224	17,85,928	18,20,000	34,072	...	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	379	1,396	1,451	7,25,979	8,20,000	364	1,39,41,714	1,44,51,000	5,11,285	...	
Travancore Branch	147	108	108	22,807	24,600	145	4,23,519	4,45,000	21,481	...	
Tirhoot	242	774	792	2,24,543	1,99,000	290	46,12,916	45,85,000	...	27,916	
Jorhat (Provincial)	78	30	30	3,103	3,700	104	60,968	58,800	...	2,168	
TOTAL	415	25,497	25,992	1,44,57,760	1,47,21,500	567	26,91,57,513	26,90,65,400	...	92,213	

(a) Opened from 21st April 1913.

	179	114	114	25,900	225	427	5,71,777	5,67,000	28,248	4,777
Bhopal-Ujjain	71	148	148	18,500	104	135	2,05,732	2,04,000	...	...
Bina-Gauna-Baran	332	192	192	86,500	448	451	1,17,121	1,16,400	12,121	...
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	104	16	16	2,000	142	125	36,715	62,200	25,485	...
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	...	...	...	7,000	...	71	...	96,400	9,400	...
Jalandhar Doab (b) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	15,600	971	...
Kharpur-Chachran	25	22	22	500	32	23	14,629	3,48,000	...	14,345
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	15,000	276	190	3,62,345	3,48,000	...	24,227
Nagda-Ujjain	169	34	34	6,500	180	191	1,05,227	1,41,000	...	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	311	334	334	1,67,000	415	500	27,52,192	30,05,000	2,52,808	...
Petlad-Cambay	172	34	34	6,300	184	185	1,57,804	1,48,000	...	9,864
Rajpur-Bhatinda	348	108	108	53,892	499	537	10,85,571	9,80,000	...	1,05,571
Southern Punjab	230	425	425	1,37,257	333	301	26,82,847	24,38,000	...	244,847
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	142	155	155	28,674	185	194	5,81,372	6,21,000	39,678	...
Sutlej Valley	47	208	208	12,410	60	77	2,39,924	2,85,000	45,076	...
Tapti Valley	176	155	155	27,744	179	192	6,73,804	5,83,000	...	90,804
Tarapur	333	22	22	11,373	517	291	1,93,540	1,77,000	...	16,540
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,500	67	74	68,056	63,000	...	5,056
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	76	89	89	7,100	84	81	1,71,180	1,80,000	8,820	...
Bengal and North-Western	182	1,174	1,240	2,57,109	219	174	55,73,545	52,86,000	...	2,87,545
Bengal-Doonars	181	153	153	53,200	256	348	6,68,842	7,47,000	73,158	...
Bezwada-Masulipatam	124	52	52	7,900	159	152	1,63,316	1,74,000	10,684	...
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	150	194	227	44,000	174	164	7,63,359	7,15,000	...	10,359
Cooch Behar	163	33	33	6,200	183	185	1,18,193	1,25,000	6,507	...
Dibru-Sadiya	239	86	86	35,400	495	423	6,21,151	6,77,000	53,849	...
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	78	184	184	16,292	89	92	3,72,112	3,00,000	17,888	...
Gondal-Parbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	121	194	211	33,609	173	176	6,01,214	6,50,000	48,786	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	192	442	442	6,838	174	214	20,05,085	18,37,000	...	2,53,085
Jaipur	87	73	73	7,600	104	100	1,63,600	1,46,000	...	17,939
Jamnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	6,700	109	124	1,17,343	1,46,000	28,657	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	910	1,020	1,45,858	161	216	27,03,757	29,33,000	2,29,243	...
Junagad	93	100	113	15,200	166	135	2,42,973	2,98,000	55,017	...
Kolhapur	210	29	29	7,541	20	241	1,40,720	1,62,000	21,280	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhndo (including Khadro Section)	40	100	100	6,500	45	65	81,095	69,700	17,505	...
Morvi (including Vankar-Morvi, 2 1/2" gauge)	148	53	93	16,592	183	137	3,61,451	2,87,000	...	74,451
Mysenigh-Jamalpur-Jaganathganj	112	55	55	17,400	139	316	1,35,572	2,20,000	73,425	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	143	268	268	56,096	209	178	1,87,000	10,68,000	...	19,000
Sangli	146	5	5	745	149	200	16,502	20,300	3,938	...
Shoranur-Cochin	187	65	65	13,913	150	251	3,01,829	3,20,000	15,171	...
Tanjore District Board	175	103	103	24,880	169	236	4,90,623	5,45,000	54,377	...
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	95	67	67	8,270	123	109	1,54,466	1,34,000	...	20,466
Barai	96	116	116	17,195	148	124	4,48,410	4,57,000	3,350	...
Champaner-Shivrajpur	92	20	20	2,474	124	105	40,760	45,700	2,934	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	89	118	118	11,150	94	103	2,07,501	2,05,000	27,419	...
Koanba-Zankhvat	14	26	26	354	14	13	(c) 10,472	15,500	2,338	...
Nadiad-Kapadvanj (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	2,400	...	86	...	55,100	55,100	...
Rajpipla	62	37	37	2,324	63	62	54,350	62,100	7,750	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	430	51	51	36,856	723	941	5,67,336	6,05,000	37,664	...
Pipar Road-Bhavi (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	700	...	28	...	12,900	...	...
TOTAL	163	7,027	7,427	15,00,824	214	218	3,02,55,514	3,04,79,800	2,24,256	...
GRAND TOTAL	360	32,524	33,419	1,59,58,584	491	459	29,04,13,127	29,95,45,200	1,32,073	...

(b) Opened from 1st January 1913.

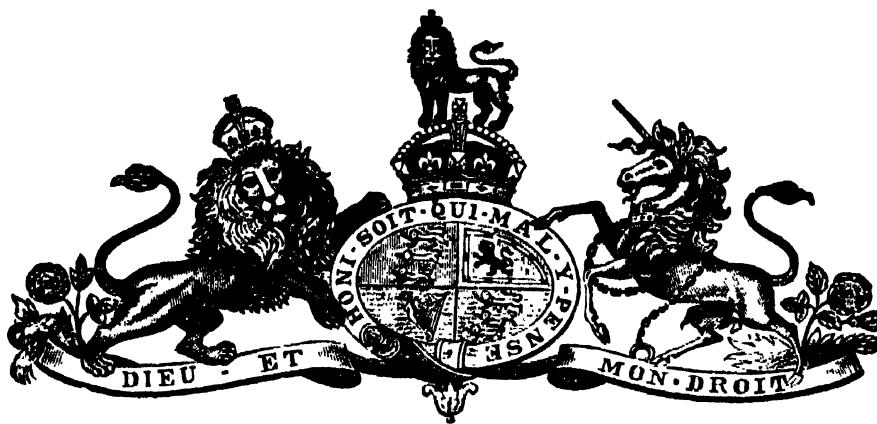
(c) From 1st June 1912.
(d) Opened from 5th March 1913.

(e) Earnings reported from March 1913.

Simla the 16th October 1913.

C. F. ANDERSON, Major, R.E.,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPISEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
Burma*															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui†	...	...	...	62.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	25.91	46.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	35.75	57.14	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	37.87	56.14	49.61	49.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	41.29	54.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	39.75	58.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Hensada	...	...	38.79	57.14	76.19	67.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	38.32	51.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	35.75	50.79	41.83	51.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	40	58.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.38	22.08	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*															
Burma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	35	22.5	55	41.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Golapara	31.87	18.12	58.75	31.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26.25	15.62	50.62	36.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	25	27.5	45 53.75 to 62.5	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	45	48.75	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	61.25	50	45	32.5	...	...	32.5	27.5	35	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Bardwan	...	...	55	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	33.75	23.12	56.25	41.25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	20	72.5	45	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*															
Bihar, north—															
Bhagalpur	...	...	55	45	42.5	35.62	...	...	30	26.25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66.56	44.37	36.25	33.28	...	...	26.56	25	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	...	...	41.25	36.25	28.12	30.78	...	...	18.75	22.19	24.37	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	44.79	38.07	38.07	35.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces*															
(a) AGR—															
Eastern—															
Benares	25.31	25.31	55.1	49.48	37.03	38.8	42.81	39.82	24.53	26.51	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	33.12	25	52.5	42.19	41.25	32.06	50	36.35	33.12	25	30	21.61	27.5	25	...
Jhansi	...	...	54.37	52.5	34.09	34.06	...	...	26.72	24.37	27.19	24.53	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	28.59	...	59.22	53.28	34.84	31.41	39.06	38.12	27.5	26.56	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	57.24	47.08	59.22	50	43.28	31.98	46.41	38.59	35.52	26.67	32.60	27.0	34.79	28.54	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahanpur	30.94	26.56	80	...	38.75	30.16	40	35	26.56	25	...	...	...	22.81	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	44.23	47.03	39.06	32.6	45.73	40	25.78	23.54	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	26.72	24.37	49.37	47.66	35	32.5	...	...	25.78	24.06	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

† Not reported yet

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RICE	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	
...	Burma—
...	61.54	61.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tenasserim—
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergul
...	Tavoy
...	38.16	34.97	45.71	48.12	52.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monlmein and
...	51.61	51.61	51.61	51.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amherst
...	46.88	40.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Bangoon
...	39.02	49.61	55.17	52.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	Bassein
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Henzada
...	17.11	21.26	34.41	33.16	51.61	51.61	59.81	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
...	25	31.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	44.44	44.44	57.14	57.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	Pakokku
...	Arakan—
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Burma—
...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
...	57.5	62.5	Brahmaputra—
...	57.5	63.75	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	52.5	50	...	...	...	...	65	100	65	75	Bengal—
...	52.5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	65	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	85	...	85	82.5	47.5	40	35	30	...	...	52.5	75	62.5	60	Dacca
...	82.5	82.5	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.5 to 65	62.5	Deltaic—
...	67.5 and 73.75	67.5 and 78.75	Calcutta
...	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	51.25	75	...	...	Western—
...	45	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	Midnapur
...	Northern—
...	Pabna
...	Bangpur
...	Bihar and Orissa—
...	28.12	20	31.25	26.25	45	39.37	32.5	22.5	...	...	55	73.12	46.25 and 56.87	47.5 and 55.62	Bihar, north—
...	28.59	20	30.73	25	44.37	33.28	30.73	22.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagalpur
20	24.37	21.00	24.37	22.19	32.5	33.28	25	20	...	...	54.37	72.5	58.75	70	Muzaffarpur
...	38.07	33.07	50.78	43.59	35.94	30.31	...	...	...	...	75	60.94	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	United Provinces—
...	23.7	...	27.5	25.62	48.12	33.59	...	...	...	...	56.41	...	53.02	57.97	(a) AGRA—
...	32.5	15.68	33.75	31.93	42.5	31.98	37.5	31.35	25	17.4	52.5	69.53	60	55.16	Eastern—
...	28.12	23.44	...	...	...	...	28.59	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
...	28.59	...	29.58	28.91	36.25	30.78	50	25	...	...	57.34	57.19	55.16	...	Central—
...	33.33	...	34.06	21.04	43.23	34.79	50	44.43	25.78	22.31	57.24	80	59.22	61.56	Cawnpore
...	...	18.12	35	22.19	40	28.59	...	...	...	...	50	65	57.34	60	Jhansi
...	20	20	28.59	31.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	61.51	61.51	61.51	Western—
...	22.5	19.37	28.12	20	...	34.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut
...	Agra
...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) OUDH—
...	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	SERANUM (Til or jinjit)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Burma—														
<i>Tenasserim—</i>														
Mergui*	...	...	...	581.82	...	...	...	20.58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581.82	581.82	...	...	20.51	20.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457.14	457.14	...	...	16.89	17.98	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>														
Rangoon	...	...	581.82	583.33	...	...	18.29	18.55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	581.82	581.82	...	...	22.86	22.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	492.81	492.81	...	...	22.86	22.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>														
Henzada	...	...	583.33	492.81	...	...	22.86	21.84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.81	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>														
Mandalay	...	...	583.33	583.33	...	...	22.61	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	711.11	711.11	...	...	22.54	22.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>														
Akyab	...	...	583.33	583.33	...	...	29.63	30.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
<i>Burma—</i>														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	600	520	62.5	60	20	19.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>														
Goalpara	...	...	500	480	70	60	20.62	21.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	540	510	72.5	80	27.5	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Chittagong	...	...	550	490	60	65	16.25	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	600	480	82.5	70	22.5	21.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>														
Calcutta	67.5	75	530	480	55	50	16.87	18.75	63.75	67.5	...	...	22.5	13.75
<i>Western—</i>														
Bardwan	...	...	525	470	{ 60 to 65 }	65	18.75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	{ 530 to 600 }	{ 500 to 550 }	65	77.5	20	20	{ 120 and 130 }	120	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>														
Pabna	...	...	555	510	47.5	45	21.25	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	560	540	82.5	60	22.5	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
<i>Bihar, north—</i>														
Bhagalpur	80	80	525	490	57.5	50	19.69	21.09	...	100	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	583.12	457.5	50	36.25	20.94	22.19	206.56	160	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>														
Patna	66.25	65	480	410	40	42.5	20	20.62	20	20	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>														
Cuttack	75	60.94	609.87	476.15	60.88	47.6	17.5	16.25	92.34	69.9	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Benares	66.67	81.41	510.26	488.91	47.34	43.12	24.53	22.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>														
Cawnpore	80	100	510	492.29	40	50	17.5	17.76	140	72.5	{ 90 and 97.5 }	100	...	...
Jhansi	69.53	72.97	492.19	426.56	50	50	20	19.69	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Western—</i>														
Meerut	80	...	556.87	512.19	40	47.03	17.66	16.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	100	...	492.29	474.06	57.13	57.13	17.76	17.4	105	90	125	127.5	11.41	...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>														
Shahjahanpur	62.5	66.72	490	495	65	61.56	20	20	180	...	{ 80 and 90 }	{ 120 and 130 }	...	...
(b) OUDH—														
<i>Southern—</i>														
Lucknow	...	...	485	477.5	...	...	20	20.94	...	...	90	120	8.12	8.12
<i>Northern—</i>														
Fyzabad	...	...	525	470	33.12	35	20.62	20.94	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet

STRAW		JAWAB STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
...	22.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	11.9	...	...	...	...	2	...	Mergui
...	2	...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	32.09	...	...	...	...	...	1.81	1.75	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Rangoon
...	14.29	...	...	...	...	1.87	1.75	Maubin
...	Bassein
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	2	1.94	Henzada
...	Toungoo
...	28.83	32.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	2	2	Mandalay
...	Pakokku
...	2.25	2.25	Arakan—
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	1.94	1.94	Surma—
...	2.69	2.25	Balaganj (Sylhet)
...	Brahmaputra—
...	2.03	2.06	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	1.8	1.8	Eastern—
...	2.25	2.06	Chittagong
...	Dacca
15	10	...	...	...	...	22.5	23.75	...	...	...	...	2.02	2.02	Deltaic—
...	Calcutta
10	5.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.94	2.05	Western—
5.62	5.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.12	2.06	Bardwan
...	Midnapur
...	2.12	2.06	Northern—
...	2.37	2.19	Pabna
...	Rangpur
...	21.56	...	...	...	...	...	1.95	2.11	Bihar and Orissa—
...	6.56										

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGGI
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
Rajputana—															
<i>Eastern—</i>															
Ajmer . . .	26-07	26-07	...	...	39-11	38-12	...	...	30-78	30-05	28-59	30-78	31-98	33-83	...
Punjab—															
<i>Southern—</i>															
Ferozpur . . .	...	...	53-28	52-5	30-78	30	36-25	33-75	25	25-62	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>															
Lahore . . .	25	28-59	50	50	35-62	32-5	39-06	37-34	24-37	25-78	27-5	23-19	30-78	29-69	...
<i>South-eastern—</i>															
Delhi . . .	33-12	30	66-87	68-75	37-5	31-25	41-87	37-5	28-75	25	25	24-37	30	27-5	...
<i>Submontane—</i>															
Amritsar . . .	27-5	27-66	53-28	53-28	31-25	28-75	33-01	33-28	...	...	22-19	21-09	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>															
Rawalpindi . . .	...	...	56-25	56-25	34-69	33-75	38-75	36-25	22-5	23-75	18-75	23-75	27-31	33-12	...
<i>Western—</i>															
Lyallpur . . .	...	...	52-5	50	31-25	31-25	35	34-37	23-75	22-5	...	...	...	...	...
Multan . . .	28-28	26-25	46-72	45-94	32-5	32-81	36-25	37-81	...	26-87	...	22-19	26-87	34-37	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar . . .	...	...	62-76	58-7	36-15	34-22	40-99	39-74	23-59	21-56	19-22	19-22	31-51	34-01	...
Dera Ismael Khan . . .	...	...	...	...	35-57	33-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-67	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi . . .	...	...	52-81	60	37-5	41-25	...	...	29-87	...	...	30-31	23-44	47-81	...
Shikarpur . . .	...	23-75	65-94	55	33-75	35-31	...	...	27-19	30	...	...	23-75	...	...
Quetta . . .	...	...	...	...	37-5 to 40	40 to 41-87	62-5	65	28-91	29-69	28-91	37-5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
<i>Deccan and Karnatak—</i>															
Dharwar . . .	...	...	...	...	39-53	49-43	...	...	...	...	28-59	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . .	...	...	53-33	...	48-38	...	...	...	...	...	29-53	35-31	30-62	...	...
Poona . . .	...	...	62-76	64-37	45-31	49-32	...	...	...	36-64	...	41-67	38-18	52-76	...
<i>Khandesh and N.-E.</i>															
<i>Deccan—</i>															
Ahmadnagar . . .	...	...	...	63-65	43-12	42-08	...	...	...	...	35-16	42-45	34-33	43-85	...
Dhulia . . .	...	...	59-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29-01	...	28-44	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>															
Surat . . .	...	...	...	...	39-63	...	...	...	...	...	32-45	46-15	...	43-23	...
Ahmadabad . . .	...	...	56-25	43-75	38-75	38-75	...	...	27-5	32-5	30	33-75	35	36-25	...
Central Provinces *—															
<i>Western—</i>															
Nagpur . . .	...	...	42-25	42-25	35-25	35-25	44-5	50	...	...	30-37	28-25	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>															
Jubbulpore . . .	...	...	41-5	38-12	34-75	36-37	42-12	44-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>															
Raipur . . .	...	...	39	38	34-5	33-5	43	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola . . .	...	...	45-25	41-75	38	39-75	...	...	...	...	29	26	...	...	...
Amraoti . . .	...	...	44-75	44-75	35-75	35-75	...	...	...	...	26-25	25	...	...	...
Madras—															
<i>South, central—</i>															
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32-9	39-2	36-5	39	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32-2
<i>Central—</i>															
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31-3	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	39-7	39-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-9	34-2	...	44-3	...
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>															
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29-8
<i>East Coast, south—</i>															
Madras . . .	34-5	33-8	56-3	53-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . .	35-2	35-2	56-8	53-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32-4
<i>Southern—</i>															
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39-1	42-5	40-2	48-8	...
Mysore—															
Mysore . . .	26-5	32	66	72	60	60	51-98	51-98	...	...	26	28	...	...	26
Bangalore . . .	32	28	70	64	60	60	67-76	67-76	...	...	39	...	...	...	30

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RASI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	
...	38.59	30.05	30.78	27.4	...	...	30.78	...	...	...	94.06	100	...	...	Rajputana—
...	Eastern— Ajmer
...	28.59	24.06	40	40	...	...	33.28	27.5	66.72	70	...	...	Punjab—
...	25.62	26.56	27.5	26.56	50	30.25	85	30.78	30.78	25.78	60	69.06	61.25	57.19	Southern— Ferozpur
...	30	24.87	29.37	21.25	37.5	35	...	...	27.5	23.44	90	100	60	60	Central— Lahore
...	28.12	26.25	...	...	...	...	28.12	27.5	52.5	...	63.12	...	South-eastern— Delhi
...	25.02	23.12	25.02	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.87	...	52.5	Submontane— Amritsar
...	...	25	26.25	26.25	...	...	...	...	27.5	25	...	...	...	...	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	27.81	...	...	...	...	...	28.75	...	...	...	62.19	61.25	Western— Lyallpur Multan
...	32.29	29.22	26.09	28.54	33.18	37.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	26.93	26.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
...	34.69	29.01	...	...	...	...	31.56	27.97	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	31.87	29.37	45	...	...	...	32.5	27.03	...	...	...	...	Karachi Shikarpur
...	32.5	31.87	...	...	57.5	61.25	52.5	41.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	Bombay—
...	48.40	...	...	...	...	...	48.91	...	...	...	Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	31.25	32.45	...	...	...	...	...	29.17	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	30.1	32.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	30	30	47.5	42.5	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	29.5	32.02	44.87	36.75	...	...	22.5	25	...	...	...	...	Central— Jubbulpore
...	26.62	26.62	44.5	35.37	36.67	40	26.62	23.5	50	69.62	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
...	29	29	50	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar—
...	32	34.25	44	30.5	...	...	22	27.25	...	...	...	...	Akola Amravati
...	26.25	31.25	41.5	34.12	...	...	20.62	25	61.5	84.62	...	...	Madras—
...	49.4	55.8	...	...	...	...	36.8	35.2	...	...	...	...	South, central— Coimbatore Salem
...	34.9	37.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	36.9	46.2	35.8	...	...	...	21.1	23.1	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	35.7	27.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura
...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or Jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	88.91	94.06	492.34	582.03	50	65.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.28	11.4
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	80	...	533.28	530	53.28	52.5	16.72	16.25	80	55	114.23	120	...	5.6
Central—														
Lahore	80	80	556.25	533.12	48.12	61.56	14.84	14.84	75	66.25	100	133.28	11.25	10
South-eastern—														
Delhi	95	80	580	530	40	50	17.5	17.5	70	80	100	130	11.41	8.7
Submontane—														
Amritsar	85	70	532.5	490	44.37	55.16	14.37	14.37	...	40	70	115	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	530	440	40	43.75	13.75	13.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur . . . . .	...	...	515	490	40	43.12	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	...
Multan . . . . .	...	76.25	530	505	44.06	44.22	15.62	15.78	...	...	105	136.87	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	474.06	457.13	49.22	65.31	15.1	15.57	127.97	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	530	...	...	...	...	44.37	45	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	{ 530 to 580 }	{ 500 to 550 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	75	69.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	547.34	522.81	75	75	...	...	252.66	192.97	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E.														
Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	529.17	479.17	60.83	70.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat . . . . .	...	...	540.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	470	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur . . . . .	...	95.75	600	600	...	...	23.37	23.37	83.37	100	120	120	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	76.25	80	490	450	...	...	22.25	22.25	123.12	100	106.62	123.12	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	490	465	...	...	20	26.5	170	160	82	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola . . . . .	...	...	630	410	...	...	19	19	114	100	...	...	...	...
Amratoti	83.37	83.37	500	500	...	...	20	20	124.5	173.87	...	...	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	80.8	90.5	548.9	487.8	49.6	43.5	22.1	21.9	...	...	60	86.4	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	445.2	445.2	...	...	...	...	182.1	205.5	85.7	114.7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	730.2	571.5	47.7	67.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	592.1	427.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.5	77.8	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	116.6	65.8	74.1	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	566.6	366.6	...	...	15.7	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	79.1	74.1	559.6	493.8	49	56.1	12.8	12.7	131.7	131.7	47.8	82.8	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	600	466.6	...	...	13.1	13.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	608.2	510.5	...	...	17.6	17.6	123.4	102.8	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	87	87	675.7	675.7	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	76	685.68	565.73	68.54	68.34	...	...	205.68*	205.68*	120	120	3.65	3.6
Bangalore	84	72	751.27	582.81	51.41	61.27	...	...	240*	240*	134.27	171.41	5.88	5.8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
6.77	6.67	12.84	8.02	...	...	57.19	...	110	100	85	85	2.91	2.91	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	6.72	7.97	...	...	90	90	150	150	2.5	2.41	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	10	10	25.62	27.5	150	140	170	170	2.58	2.41	Central— Lahore
...	...	11.41	13.12	10	8.75	18.75	20	80	80	150	150	2.17	2.17	South-eastern— Delhi
...	7.19	7.97	20.47	23.12	100	100	...	...	2.66	2.5	Submontane— Amritsar
...	...	18.75	...	10	12.5	...	28.75	90	90	120	120	2.37	2.25	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	6.25	5.62	22.5	25	100	100	140	140	2.62	2.5	Western— Lyallpur
...	20.31	...	...	...	...	...	2.62	2.52	Multan
...	N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	6.35	5.57	16.61	16.46	{ 60 to 100	{ 60 to 100	{ 60 to 200	{ 60 to 200	2.8	2.66	Peshawar
...	3.06	2.62	Dera Ismael Khan
...	2.16	2.03	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	5	10	...	18.75	...	...	...	...	2.45	2.34	Shikarpur
...	5.62	5.47	22.5	30	{ 100 to 200	{ 100 to 200	...	...	2.39	2.37	Quetta
...	90	...	...	...	2.41	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	2.37	2.2	Sholapur
...	2.34	2.12	Poona
...	28.19	...	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.03	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	2.36	2.2	Dhulia
...	2.5	2.27	Gujarat— Surat
...	22.5	23.75	...	...	...	...	2.37	2.25	Ahmadabad
...	50	50	100	100	1.87	1.87	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	26.62	30	60	60	70	70	1.87	1.75	Central— Jubbulpore
...	2.25	2.25	Eastern— Raipur
...	92	88	53	58	2	1.87	Berar— Akola
...	33.37	60	60	80	75	2.25	2.25	Amraoti
...	Madras— South, Central— Coimbatore
7.8	7.8	3.2	4	...	...	90.4*	115.2*	...	...	60	60	2.44	2.19	Salem
...	80†	80†	...	...	2.22	2.11	Central— Bellary
...	...	6.8	6.8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2.25	2.25	Cuddapah
...	2.25	2	Karnul
...	2.62	2.33	East Coast, central— Nellore
3.6	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.78	1.72	East Coast, south— Madras
...	26.9	24.3	123.76†	98.76†	...	...	1.79	1.76	Tanjore
...	14.3	14.3	135†	130†	...	...	2.06	1.82	Trichinopoly
...	35.3	32.3	...	...	...	...	2.44	2.39	Madras— Madura
15	15	...	...	...	...	20.4	20.4	...	...	40	...	2	2	Mysore— Mysore
3.65	5.16	4.43	4.43	...	...	36.72	36.72	80	80	100	100	2.62	2.37	Bangalore
5.88	5.88	...	4.27	...	...	33.8	33.8	160	160	{ 120 to 150	{ 120 to 150	2.5	2	

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. F. GRUNING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, October 22, 1913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (An tropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui* . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...
Monlmein and Amherst . . .	6 13	6 13	...	...	9 5	9 2	10 7	9 5	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 3	11 10	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . .	7 13	7 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 —	9 15	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	9 11	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 9	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . .	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Frome . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 12	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tonngoe . . .	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . .	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . .	8 14	9 3	...	...	8 9	8 5	10 13	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bhamo . . .	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	17 11	17 14	...	...
Meiktila . . .	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 10	9 10	9 8	20 3	20 6	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Fandoway . . .	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpypu . . .	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Burma—</i>												
Sylhet . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar . . .	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Kháisi and Jaintia Hills . . .	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . .	7 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nágé Hills . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . .	...	...	...	...	1 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara . . .	10 —	10 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámróp . . .	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Daríang . . .	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sihágar . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lákhimpur . . .	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	8 8	8 8	{ 12 — 12 — to to 13 — 13 — }		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	8 12	8 12	11 12	11 12	...	...	5 12	5 8	11 12	11 12	...	...
Hooghly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh) . . .	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 14	...	...	...	...
Jessore . . .	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR KUNAGA (<i>Cicer arabianum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	17 12	14 —	Burma—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 9	Mergui
...	9 13	9 13	...	...	7 —	6 15	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 8	17 8	Moulmein and
...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Amherst
...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pegu
...	10 8	11 7	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	14 4	Rangoon
...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Maulin
...	8 4	8 4	18 4	18 4	5 13	5 13	14 —	14 —	Bassac
...	11 2	11 2	21 6	21 6	7 5	7 5	16 —	16 —	Pegu (inland)—
...	14 4	14 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Tharawadi
...	13 5	13 4	24 6	24 5	8 14	8 14	17 12	17 12	Henzada
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 2	9 8	Prome
...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Toungoo
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Thayetmyo
...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 12	Upper Burma—
...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	7 12	17 —	17 —	Mandalay
...	7 7	7 7	9 8	9 8	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	Bhamo
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Pakokku
...	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Meiktila
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 —	Arakan—
...	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Sandoway
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	Kyaukpadaung
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 14	16 —	16 —	Akyab
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Assam—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Surma—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Cachar
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	23 —	23 —	Hill tracts—
...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	20 —	Khasi and Jaintia
...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Hill
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	16 —	17 —	Garo Hills
...	16 —	16 —	Manipur
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Naga Hills
...	16 —	16 —	Lushai Hills
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	Brahmaputra—
...	16 —	16 —	Gourpar
...	16 —	16 —	Kamrup
...	16 —	16 —	Darrang
...	16 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	16 —	16 —	Sibsagar
...	16 —	16 —	Lakhimpur
...	16 —	16 —	Bengal—
...	16 —	16 —	Kalcutta—
...	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	16 —	16 —	Nonkali
...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	16 —	16 —	Tippura
...	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	16 —	16 —	Deltic—
...	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	16 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	16 —	16 —	Jessore
...	16 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUK (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month
Bengal—continued												
Western—												
Bankura	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 6	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	12 —	13 8	...	...	6 6	6 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 7	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 —	10 10	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 9	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 4	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	9 7	8 12	13 1	12 8	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	9 14	10 4	15 6	15 6	...	...	6 9	6 8	...	...	...	...
Musaffarpur	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Champaran	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Fanthal Parganas	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	9 12	10 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	6 4	6 6	...	...	...	...
Gaya	10 —	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	7 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Tatna	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 —	10 8	...	13 —	...	...	9 2	8 11	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singliam	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 11	10 11	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	9 13	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 11	...	...	...	...
Balasore	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	10 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 12	9 12	14 8	15 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 12	15 3	16 8	13 4	12 12
Benares	10 5	11 2	15 11	16 4	6 2	6 2	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	10 10	10 10	15 11	16 5	5 4	5 4	7 10	7 10	16 15	16 5	12 14	12 14
Jaunpur	10 9	...	16 —	...	4 5	...	7 12	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 8	5 8	5 8	6 14	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Central—												
Banda	11 —	11 12	13 12	16 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	15 —	17 12	14 8	14 —
Fatehpur	9 2	10 12	12 —	15 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	9 4	10 12	10 12	14 4	5 4	5 4	6 12	7 —	11 8	17 —	11 8	15 4
Jalaun	8 12	11 8	11 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	9 8	10 12	11 12	15 8	...	...	7 8	7 12	13 —	16 8	13 8	16 —
Jhansi	11 4	12 1	14 12	16 5	4 13	5 4	7 2	7 —	14 6	16 4	14 —	15 1
Etawah	8 12	11 4	11 8	15 4	3 —	3 —	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Farrukhabad	9 2	11 1	11 8	15 10	3 12	3 14	6 12	6 13	13 12	15 4	11 15	15 4
Mainpuri	8 8	11 8	10 8	15 8	5 —	4 8	8 —	8 8	12 —	14 —	10 8	15 —
Etah	9 8	11 12	11 8	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Mecrut	11 8	11 12	14 8	16 8	3 —	3 4	6 12	7 4	14 —	17 —	...	...
Agra* . . . . .	...	10 —	...	14 8	...	3 —	...	7 —	...	15 —	...	14 —
Muttra* . . . . .	...	11 4	...	15 8	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	16 —	...	14 —
Aligarh* . . . . .	...	12 4	...	17 —	...	3 8	...	5 —	...	14 —	...	14 —
Bulandshahr	10 8	12 8	13 8	18 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 1	10 11	15 15	16 4	5 3	5 3	7 2	7 2	...	16 13	13 —	13 —
Assamgarh	11 12	12 —	16 8	18 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur* . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	12 8	12 4	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
Bengal—continued												
Western—												
...	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	12 8	13 14	...	...	8 —	8 12	20 —	21 —	Burdwan
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
Northern—												
...	7 8	7 7	18 2	18 2	Pabna
...	13 8	14 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	16 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Malda
...	7 2	7 14	19 8	19 8	Bogra
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	10 13	10 13	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 8	Dinajpur
...	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Rangpur
8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Hills— Darjeeling
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
...	12 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	12 10	12 10	13 12	13 12	8 14	8 14	19 —	18 —	Bhagalpur
16 8	15 6	...	...	13 3	13 8	14 5	14 3	9 14	10 4	17 9	17 9	Darbhanga
...	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	Muzaffarpur
15 —	...	6 —	4 —	14 —	13 8	15 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	20 —	19 8	Saran
...	13 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 8	Champaran
Bihar, south—												
...	11 —	11 —	16 —	27 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	Santhal Parganas
...	14 12	15 4	17 —	17 —	8 10	8 12	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	Gaya
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	Patna
...	14 —	15 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 8	Shahabad
Chota Nagpur—												
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Singbhum
...	11 8	11 8	16 —	20 —	8 8	9 —	16 —	18 —	Manbhum
20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	6 — to 6 8	6 12	16 —	16 —	Ranchi
...	12 15	14 10	20 4	20 4	10 2	10 2	18 9	19 2	Palamau
18 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	16 —	14 —	8 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	Hazaribagh
Orissa—												
...	10 8	9 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	Puri
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	22 13	22 13	Cuttack
...	10 —	10 — and 12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 4	7 8	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
...	...	15 8	12 12	13 12	13 4	16 8	16 8	5 9	8 12	16 8	17 —	Mirzapur
...	...	15 11	15 11	13 9	14 11	16 4	...	8 11	8 15	16 9	16 14	Benares
...	...	12 3	12 3	15 —	15 11	15 15	...	10 5	10 5	17 4	17 4	Ghazipur
...	12 6	...	16 14	...	9 5	...	17 7	...	Jaunpur
...	15 2	15 12	...	...	8 14	9 —	19 —	19 —	Allahabad
Central—												
...	12 12	16 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	18 —	18 —	Banda
...	11 —	14 4	...	...	9 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	11 —	14 12	...	...	9 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Hamirpur
...	11 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 12	14 4	12 8	19 —	9 8	10 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	14 —	15 15	14 14	...	8 1	8 6	20 —	20 —	Jhansi
...	11 8	15 4	...	...	13 8	16 4	19 8	19 8	Etawah
...	10 7	13 11	11 15	15 10	9 2	9 12	20 2	20 —	Farukhabad
...	11 —	15 —	13 —	20 —	10 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	11 4	13 8	12 —	17 —	9 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
Western—												
...	13 4	15 —	14 —	16 —	10 8	11 —	22 8	23 —	Meerut
...	15 —	...	15 —	...	10 —	...	21 —	Agra
...	16 8	...	...	...	11 —	...	21 8	Muttra
...	...	8 —	...	...	15 —	...	17 —	...	10 —	...	22 —	Aligarh
...	12 4	15 —	13 —	18 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	20 8	Bulandshahr
Submontane, east—												
...	14 4	14 5	16 4	16 4	10 11	10 11	16 4	16 4	Ballia
...	13 8	14 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	17 —	17 —	Asamgarh
...	Gorakhpur
...	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 8	12 —	15 —	17 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	9 —	12 —	17 —	14 —	18 —
Budaun	10 —	11 11	14 12	16 10	3 12	3 14	6 4	6 14	14 —	14 14	14 —	14 14
Pilibit	9 8	11 12	13 —	17 4	4 8	5 —	6 —	6 8	12 —	—	—	—
Bareilly	10 8	11 9	15 8	18 12	4 —	4 —	7 2	7 4	—	—	—	—
Moradabad	9 6	10 6	13 14	16 14	3 3	3 3	7 14	7 14	—	—	—	—
Bijnor	10 2	11 4	14 1	17 8	3 8	3 8	6 —	7 8	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarnagar	11 4	12 6	15 6	17 1	3 —	3 —	7 2	7 2	16 8	16 8	11 —	11 —
Saharanpur*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehra-Dun	10 10	11 —	16 4	16 6	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Almora	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	11 —	12 —	15 —	18 —	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	17 —	—	—	—
Sultanpur	12 —	12 4	16 4	18 8	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 8	—	—	—	—
Rae-Bareilly	10 10	11 8	15 —	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 5	9 8	16 —	18 —	16 —	18 —
Unao	9 2	11 11	12 8	15 12	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	13 —	16 —	13 —	15 —
Lucknow	10 4	11 4	15 —	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	—	17 8	—
Hardoi	10 —	12 8	14 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	8 —	—	—	12 8	—
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 2	11 8	15 6	16 8	—	—	7 14	8 —	—	—	—	—
Barabanki	10 8	11 8	13 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	16 —	20 —	14 —	16 —
Gonda	10 14	11 4	14 8	15 8	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —
Bahraich	11 8	12 8	17 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	17 —	19 —	14 8	15 8
Sitapur	11 —	12 —	15 —	18 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	14 8	18 —
Kheri	10 12	12 —	15 8	18 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 11	11 5	18 5	18 5	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	16 2	15 6	11 —	10 10
Ajmer	10 4	10 4	13 —	13 1	6 —	5 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 8	12 8	12 8
Kishangarh	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8
Tonk	10 3	10 4	14 11	14 10	4 12	4 8	5 12	5 10	16 4	16 14	14 8	15 12
Jaipur*	—	11 12	—	15 7	—	5 —	—	6 12	—	15 2	—	14 1
Karanli	10 —	11 4	12 13	14 6	5 10	5 —	6 14	6 4	—	—	11 4	13 12
Dholpur	10 14	11 7	14 15	16 8	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	14 13	16 8	14 11	16 6
Bharatpur	11 3	11 10	14 15	15 8	4 14	4 14	5 8	5 2	14 10	14 10	12 10	12 10
Alwar	10 15	11 11	13 11	14 9	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	14 11	16 4	12 14	14 —
Deoli	10 6	11 10	15 12	15 13	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 8	12 —	12 —
Nasirabad	10 —	10 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Bikaner	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 8	4 8	5 —	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	9 —	9 —	—	—	5 1	5 1	5 10	5 10	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
Jodhpur	{ 9 8 and 10 1	{ 9 10 and 10 3	13 —	18 —	5 3	6 3	6 8	6 8	12 13	13 8	{ 11 4 and 12 8	{ 11 8 and 13 —
Central India—												
Indore	12 4	12 8	16 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 8	13 8	13 —
Nimach	11 12	11 12	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Gwalior	10 8	11 —	—	—	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 12	—	—	—	—
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Ferozpur	12 8	12 8	15 —	16 —	—	—	7 4	7 4	—	—	—	—
Central—												
Lahore	10 12	11 12	16 —	15 8	—	—	7 12	8 —	14 —	15 —	12 8	12 8
Gujranwala	11 6	12 6	17 8	18 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Gujrat	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhelam	11 4	11 8	18 —	18 —	—	—	8 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahanpur
...	13 2	14 4	14 —	15 14	9 8	9 14	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	11 —	15 8	12 —	...	9 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibhit
...	12 12	14 11	13 —	16 8	11 4	12 —	21 —	21 —	Bareilly
...	12 12	13 14	12 12	...	9 10	11 2	20 10	20 10	Moradabad
...	12 6	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	Bijnor
...	13 3	15 6	15 6	...	7 2	7 2	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	Shahjahanpur
15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	16 8	18 —	10 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
Hills—												
12 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Almora
...	Garhwal
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
...	14 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Partabgarh
19 8	24 —	16 —	20 —	14 4	17 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	22 —	22 —	Sultanpur
...	15 4	16 8	14 —	16 —	10 8	11 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	...	19 —	21 —	12 8	15 2	13 —	...	9 8	9 12	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	13 8	16 —	20 —	...	10 —	10 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	12 8	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	Hardoi
Northern—												
...	...	13 8	13 8	13 12	15 8	18 4	...	9 6	9 12	19 —	19 —	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	16 —	12 8	15 8	14 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	13 12	14 4	16 8	16 8	9 12	9 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	11 8	10 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	11 —	11 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
10 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	17 8	15 —	16 8	10 8	11 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
24 —	18 —	12 —	11 —	13 8	15 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	Kheri
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	12 1	10 10	12 5	12 7	19 1	17 15	8 1	8 1	18 5	17 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	14 —	14 —	13 12	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Kishangarh
...	15 12	...	...	12 13	12 6	14 8	...	...	...	21 6	20 4	Tonk
...	6 9	...	13 10 and 15 6	...	14 10	...	16 11	...	24 5	Jaipur
...	13 2	16 4	...	...	12 8	14 6	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	10 12	11 —	15 4	17 12	...	...	10 3	11 3	21 15	21 8	Dholpur
...	...	9 —	9 —	14 19	14 10	15 5	16 4	10 6	10 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 11	9 12	11 8	16 9	13 7	14 8	17 10	18 6	25 4	25 4	Alwar
...	13 11	13 15	15 8	15 8	8 —	8 —	22 14	22 14	Deoli
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
Western—												
...	11 12	15 4	...	...	7 8	8 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	14 5	13 12	...	...	7 —	8 12	16 5	16 5	Jodhpur
Central India—												
...	15 —	16 4	18 8	13 8	8 12	8 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	Gwalior
Punjab—												
Southern—												
...	14 8	17 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	Hissar
...	16 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Ferozpur
Central—												
...	...	10 8	10 8	14 4	15 8	15 —	15 —	7 8	8 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	15 12	16 12	15 8	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	15 —	16 4	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidesum)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	16 —	13 8	14 8
Delhi	10 —	10 8	13 8	15 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	15 —	18 —	12 8	15 —
Rohtak	10 12	12 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	13 —	15 —
Karnal	11 12	11 12	15 8	17 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 12	12 8	16 8	17 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	19 —	23 —	11 12	11 12
Ludhiana	11 8	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	17 —	11 —	11 8
Jullundur	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	19 —	12 —	12 —
Hoshiarpur	12 12	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	17 —	18 —	10 —	10 8
Gurdaspur	14 —	14 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Amritsar	12 8	13 —	16 8	17 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	17 —	20 —	11 8	12 —
Siakot	12 —	11 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	...	12 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 13	10 —	15 12	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Kangra	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 8	11 4	17 —	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	21 —	14 —	15 —
Attock	10 12	11 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —
Western—												
Shahpur	14 12	14 12	18 —	17 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 —
Jhang	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	19 —	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	19 —	...	...
Multan	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	19 8	19 8	14 8	13 8
Montgomery	11 13	11 13	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —
Muzaffargarh	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 8	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan . .	11 10	11 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	8 12	18 —	13 12	13 8	13 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	9 4	9 4	14 6	14 10	3 9	3 9	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 13	9 13
Peshawar	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 8	20 —	20 —	12 —	11 —
Kohat	10 14	10 11	14 6	14 6	4 13	4 13	7 12	7 12	12 12	11 7	12 2	11 7
Bannu	13 4	13 2	20 —	18 12	4 6	4 6	8 2	7 13	12 8	12 8	13 12	10 15
Dera Ismael Khan . .	11 4	10 15	15 —	15 —	3 12	3 12	5 12	5 12	18 12	16 8	15 —	13 2
Tochi	14 8	14 8	23 4	23 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kurram	12 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	9 6	9 8	10 11	10 9	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 8
Thar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 —
Shikarpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 —	14 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier . .	11 4	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Quetta	10 — to 10 11	9 14 to 10 8	13 —	12 13	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 13	10 11	10 5
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 6	7 14	10 9	10 2	8 12	9 4
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	8 7	8 7	9 15	9 15
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8
Bombay	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 13	7 13	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10
Thanna	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 9	6 9	10 8	10 3	10 12	10 12
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	9 13	9 13	...	...	7 6	6 14	7 13	7 6	12 5	10 15	10 10	9 12
Belgaum	8 11	8 15	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	12 7	12 7
Satara	7 12	7 12	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 6	6 6	12 11	12 11	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 —	7 8	11 15	13 12	11 9	12 —
Bijapur	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 1	7 1	11 6	11 6	11 5	11 5
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	6 6	6 6	10 13	10 13	10 8	10 8
Khandesh and N.-E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	9 9	10 5	...	...	5 14	6 4	6 10	6 10	11 —	11 —	10 8	11 3
Nasik	10 9	10 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 15	10 15
Dhulia	10 4	9 5	...	...	6 2	6 2	6 6	6 6	12 8	12 1	12 15	12 —
Jalgaon	9 9	9 7	...	...	5 13	5 11	6 8	6 7	12 9	12 6	11 4	11 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 3	8 3	11 9	11 6	10 10	10 8
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	11 —	11 —
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
Baroda	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Ahmadabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 8
Godhra	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
Disa	10 12	10 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	14 —	13 4	13 8	13 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	13 —	12 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	13 4	13 —	11 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	11 8	12 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	7 10	12 13	12 13	...	...
Hoshangabad	12 —	12 11	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...
Betul	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	13 6	13 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 5	9 5	12 11	12 11	...	...
Nagpur	10 14	11 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	10 8	10 —	...	...	5 7	5 2	9 4	9 1	12 11	12 —	...	...

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, OHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAB DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	13 12	16 4	11 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	Punjab—continued
...	13 —	15 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	South-eastern—
...	14 4	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgaon
...	15 —	16 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Delhi
19 8	19 8	15 12	15 12	14 12	16 4	21 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Rohtak
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 12	16 —	16 —	17 —	8 8	8 8	25 8	25 8	Karnal
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	16 4	18 —	19 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Submontane—
...	14 —	15 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ludhiana
...	...	14 —	14 —	14 —	15 4	...	16 8	9 12	9 12	26 8	26 8	Jullundur
...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	25 —	24 —	Hoshiarpur
...	11 4	12 8	16 1	15 —	6 4	6 —	17 —	17 —	Gurdaspur
...	11 8	11 —	...	...	10 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	Amritsar
...	...	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 8	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	Sialkot
...	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Hills—
...	16 —	16 —	14 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Simla
17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	14 12	15 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	Kangra
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	...	24 —	24 —	Northern—
...	...	10 8	10 8	13 12	14 4	11 12	14 —	...	...	24 8	24 8	Rawalpindi
...	15 4	15 4	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Attock
...	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Western—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	...	22 8	22 8	Shahpur
...	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Jhang
...	...	13 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	Lyallpur
...	14 6	14 6	11 7	11 7	...	...	28 1	23 1	Multan
...	15 1	15 5	15 10	15 10	...	...	30 —	31 4	Montgomery
...	14 11	11 11	12 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	Muzaffargarh
...	15 12	15 12	...	...	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghasi Khan
...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	N. W. F. Province—
...	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Hazara
...	Peshawar
...	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Kohat
...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Bannu
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	Tochi
...	11 3½	11 8	11 7	11 7	6 7	6 7	16 —	16 —	Kurram
...	10 7	10 7	...	...	7 2	6 3	20 10	20 10	Malakand
12 8	13 —											

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1913—concluded.

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces— <i>continued</i>												
Central—												
Narsinghpur . . .	11 1	11 1	...	...	4 13	4 13	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Saugor . . .	11 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . .	11 15	12 13	...	...	5 6	6 2	6 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	11 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . .	11 11	12 3	...	...	6 1	6 6	8 2	8 11	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Balaghāt . . .	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 7	5 6	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandāra . . .	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Chānda . . .	9 14	9 14	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 1	9 1	12 14	12 14	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilāspur . . .	9 14	10 11	...	...	6 7	8 —	8 —	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	11 4	11 8	...	...	6 12	7 4	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug . . .	11 8	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 6	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana . . .	9 10	9 1	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	15 2	13 12	...	...
Akola . . .	10 5	10 5	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 —	8 —	18 1	18 1	...	...
Amrāoti . . .	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 11	8 11	14 —	13 —	...	...
Yeotmal . . .	9 11	9 11	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 11	8 11	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad . . .	7 —	7 4	9 6	11 10	8 8	8 8	7 —	7 1	11 7	11 2	9 11	10 7
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 12	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	12 3	12 3	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9
Central—												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 4	13 4	...	...
Anantapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 —	13 —	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 7	...	...
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	6 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	...	...	16 12	14 14
Gedāvari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	13 12	13 12	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 7	10 13	10 13	...	...
Guntur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	12 9	12 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 1	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 15	8 15
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 —	11 —	11 10	11 10
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 1	13 5	13 4	11 10	11 10
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 4	11 12	11 —	10 15	9 9
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore . . .	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg . . .	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 4	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Aden . . .	7 2	7 —	...	...	4 3	4 —	4 15	4 10	8 14	9 5	8 11	8 15

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
												Central Provinces
												<i>—continued</i>
												<i>Central—</i>
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	10 5	10 5	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	14 8	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	19 7	18 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	14 11	19 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	1 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 8	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	6 5	6 5	15 12	15 12	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 13	16 13	Bhandāra
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	Chānda
												<i>Eastern—</i>
...	...	...	...	9 14	11 11	...	...	7 2	8 —	12 13	12 13	Bilāspur
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	17 —	17 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	Baldāna
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	8 1	8 1	16 —	16 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	17 2	17 2	Amrāoti
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
12 2	12 12	...	...	10 14	10 12	...	...	11 3	11 10	14 —	14 —	Hyderabad— Secunderabad
												Madras—
												<i>Malabar Coast—</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	18 11	S. Canara
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	<i>South, central—</i>
12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	17 7	<i>Central—</i>
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Bellary
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	21 3	Anantapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	20 9	<i>East Coast, north—</i>
13 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Ganjam
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Vizagapatam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	<i>East Coast, central—</i>
10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Kistna
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Guntur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
11 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 11	27 7	<i>East Coast, south—</i>
10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Madras
13 5	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 2	Chingleput
11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Arcot
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	23 7	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	26 —	<i>Southern—</i>
11 13	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 8	16 8	Mysore—
13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
16 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Coorg— Coorg
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 5	8 5	32 —	32 —	Aden

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
J. R. GRUING

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of September, 1913, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India in the whole twelve months October, 1912 to September, 1913, and the average net value per cwt. in each description. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1914:—

Description of sugar.	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.		IMPORTED SINCE 1st OCTOBER 1912	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	5	8 8	1,513,460	9 12
„ and soft, refined in China . . .	281	15 12	22,370	11 8
„ „ „ from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	1,010,333	9 0	6,061,784	9 8
„ „ „ from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	964,127	8 0	3,658,094	8 12
„ „ „ from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	31,001	7 12	134,533	8 4
„ „ „ from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	78,744	9 4	2,624,175	9 8

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. F. GRUNING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA ;
The 21st October 1913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

**REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT
DURING THE YEAR 1912-13.**

From—M. F. GAUNTLETT, Esq., Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department, the movement of funds and on the resource operations of Government during the year 1912-13.

The main features of general interest of the report are the following :— Main features of general interest.

the large increase in the cash balances in the Government treasuries during the year was not produced by withdrawing funds from circulation in India (paragraph 13) :

the demands for rupees in financing the jute trade were very heavy, and Government were obliged to undertake new coinage of rupees by purchasing silver worth £7,000,000 (paragraphs 6 and 18) :

the absorption of currency of all kinds in the year amounted to $24\frac{1}{2}$ crores against an average of $21\frac{3}{4}$ crores in the preceding three years (paragraph 21) :

the absorption of gold increased in every province save Madras, the total for all India being $15\frac{1}{2}$ crores, out of a total absorption of all forms of currency of $24\frac{1}{2}$ crores (paragraphs 25 and 37) :

the analysis of this absorption by circles, trade seasons and denominations of currency, and the inferences drawn therefrom, in paragraph 26 contain several matters of interest :

the use of gold as currency is extending, specially in Northern India and Bombay (paragraph 41), and in those parts at least gold has to some extent replaced in the circulation rupees (paragraph 44) and small notes (paragraph 59). The part which gold plays in the circulation is discussed in some detail in paragraph 41:

the rate of development in active note circulation was well maintained in 1912-13 (paragraph 51) and there was a steady increase in the circulation of small value notes used for everyday transactions (paragraph 53). But the growth of the circulation of small notes seems to have received a check owing to the more extended use of gold as currency (paragraph 59). The use of notes for remittance purposes is increasing (paragraphs 56 and 57).

I would invite special attention to the statements and remarks in paragraph 26, which, I venture to think, indicate more clearly than has hitherto been attempted, the correlation of the various forms of currency in the internal financial operations of the country.

I—BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE AND THE FINANCING THEREOF.

2. The following table shows the balance of foreign trade and the manner in which that balance was financed in the year under report and in each of the previous seven years :— Balance of Foreign Trade how financed.

(Excluding Government transactions.)	In Lakhs of Rupees.							
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
GROSS Exports of Merchandise	1,61,71	1,76,57	1,77,36	1,53,03	1,87,88	2,09,88	2,27,84	2,45,90
„ Imports „	1,03,08	1,08,31	1,29,90	1,21,27	1,17,06	1,39,35	1,38,57	1,61,02
Net Exports of Merchandise	58,63	68,26	47,46	31,76	70,82	80,53	89,27	84,88
<i>Imports of Funds and Treasure.</i>								
(1) Council Bills	47,70	50,47	23,46	8,02	41,73	39,43	40,17	38,83
(2) Gold (Sovereigns) (Net)	+4,33	+7,13	+9,65	+1,30	+13,82	+12,24	+27,34	+26,43
(3) Government Securities (Do.)	+38	5	+1,26	+80	—78	+2,43	+1,06	+53
(4) Gold bullion (Do.)	+5,12	+7,36	+7,70	+3,41	+7,86	+11,74	+10,42	+11,15
(5) Silver bullion and coin (Do.)	+5,02	+6,69	+10,03	+11,96	+9,37	+8,61	+5,29	+6,57
	62,55	71,90	52,10	25,49	72,00	74,45	84,28	83,51

Monthly details of the above transactions and also of the balances of the Presidency Banks in Calcutta and Bombay during the year under report are given in the following statement.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)
	Net Exports of merchandise.	Council Bills paid.	Net Imports of gold.	Net Imports of silver.	Total (3) to (5).	PROGRESSIVE TOTALS OF		Bengal Bank balances.	Bombay Bank balances.	Total (8) + (9).
						Exports Column 2.	Imports Column 6.			
								(a)6,61	(a)4,77	11,38
April . .	7,36	2,83	2,99	38	6,20	7,36	6,20	6,68	4,67	11,35
May . .	9,51	2,61	3,53	92	7,06	16,87	13,26	6,35	3,95	10,30
June . .	10,13	1,99	4,31	35	6,65	27,00	19,91	8,58	5,15	13,73
July . .	9,20	2,13	1,76	57	4,46	36,20	24,37	11,24	5,07	16,31
August . .	5,57	2,00	3,35	1,30	6,65	41,77	31,02	9,44	5,02	14,46
September . .	3,80	2,52	2,44	—22	4,74	45,57	35,76	7,56	5,08	12,64
October . .	5,80	3,07	2,02	22	5,31	51,37	41,07	6,98	4,45	11,43
November . .	4,47	2,89	1,61	70	5,19	55,84	46,26	5,87	3,94	9,81
December . .	5,21	5,80	3,77	43	10,00	61,05	56,26	6,79	3,35	10,14
January . .	5,73	5,02	6,04	64	11,70	66,78	67,96	5,96	3,17	9,13
February . .	10,60	5,50	3,07	44	9,01	77,38	76,97	6,21	3,04	9,25
March . .	7,50	2,47	2,70	84	6,01	84,88	82,98	6,11	3,56	9,67
TOTAL . .	84,88	38,83	37,58	6,57	82,98	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Opening Balances at commencement of year.

Although there are considerable variations in the monthly details, the progressive totals for the year show that, while the bank balances remained high, the value of the exports was allowed to exceed the imports, but that, as soon as the busy season lowered those balances, the progressive value of the imports rapidly caught up that of the exports. The reduction of the balance of the Bank of Bombay by 1½ crores during the year was mainly due to a temporary lock up of funds in cotton at the close.

of Mer- 3. Exports are steadily increasing. In 1912-13 there was a total increase of 18,06 lakhs over 1911-12 to which the following important variations mainly contributed:—

Increases.

	Lakhs.
Gunny bags and gunny cloth	6,80
Jute, raw	4,49
Wheat and wheat flour	4,63
Rice	3,51
Barley	3,31
Cotton, twist and yarn	2,33
Raw hides and skins	2,32
Tea	1,24
Ground nuts	86
	<hr/> 29,49

Decreases.

	Lakhs.
Linseed	4,94
Gram and pulse	1,90
Opium	1,87
Raw cotton	1,66
Sugar	1,52
	<hr/> 11,89

Net important increase 17,60

Under jute and jute manufactures the year proved the most prosperous on record. In spite of the fact that the production of jute in the year was considerably in excess of the average of recent years, the demands for both the raw article and the manufactured goods were so great that a much higher level of price was maintained and the value of the exports beat all past records.

The increase under wheat and wheat flour occurred mainly in the United Provinces and the Punjab and partly in the Central Provinces. The exports from India appear to have been stimulated to some extent by a contraction of shipments from Russia due to the Balkan War.

Of the increase of 3,51 lakhs under rice, Burma contributed 2,53 lakhs and Bengal 69. Prices were unusually high in Burma in the early months of the year owing to shortage of crops in the Further East and the total exports from all India amounted to 2,763,000 tons against 2,624,000 tons in 1911-12 and 2,328,000 tons, the average of the previous three years.

The improvement in the exports of cotton twist and yarn was almost entirely in Bombay and raw hides and skins showed an increase chiefly in Bengal.

The increase in the groundnut trade took place in Madras.

The trade in linseed was abnormal in 1911-12 and in 1912-13 it returned to its usual level. The exports of pulse, millets and cereals were also unprecedentedly high in 1911-12. The exports of raw cotton from Bombay suffered a decline, owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1911 in the Guzarat districts coupled with the existence of large supplies of American cotton. The shortage at Bombay amounted to 4,03 lakhs in value, but this was partly counterbalanced by an improvement of 1,83 in the exports from Karachi.

4. Here the total increase amounted to 22,45 lakhs. The important increases occurred under the following heads:—

	Lakhs.
Cotton yarn and piece-goods	11,39
Sugar	2,37
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,97
Metals and manufactures of metal	1,42
Silk goods	1,07
Machinery	1,30
Building and Engineering Materials, Dyeing and Tanning Substances, Glass and Glassware, Instruments and Liquors	1,12
Coal, coke and fuel	65
Cutlery and hardware, etc.	60
Provisions	41
	<hr/> 22,30 lakhs

The large expansion in the imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods, railway plant and rolling stock, silk goods, machinery and provisions indicates the growth in the material prosperity of the country and in its industrial activity.

Although the increase in the value of the total exports of the year amounted to 18.06 crores the improvement in imports was still higher, 22.45 crores, and in the result the net exports were less by (22.45—18.06 or) 4.39 crores. This is the first time in four years that there has not been a progressive improvement in the net exports, and the deterioration is due solely to the transactions of the month of March when the net exports fell by 5.44 crores as compared with March 1912. Corresponding to the reduction in net exports, the imports of funds in India to finance the foreign trade were somewhat smaller both under Council bills and sovereigns.

5. The figures given in the first table in paragraph 2 show an increase, in 1912-13, in the imports of gold bullion of 73 lakhs and of silver bullion of 1,28 lakhs over the corresponding figures of 1911-12. It should be noted that these figures take into account, in the case of gold, coined gold other than sovereigns and also the exports of metallic gold from the Mysore mines. In the case of silver the figures comprise not only the imports of bar silver from the United Kingdom and other countries for the arts and industries, but also the imports and exports of Government of India rupees and the exports of British dollars coined at the Bombay Mint for circulation in Hongkong.

The production of the Mysore mines varies little from year to year, but in 1912-13 the net imports of coined gold other than sovereigns amounted to 23 lakhs against 35 lakhs in 1911-12, and the net import of gold bullion in 1912-13 was, therefore (73+35-23), 85 lakhs more than in 1911-12. The difference is not very large, but, as the first table in paragraph 2 shows, the figures for the three years 1910-11 to 1912-13 are unusually high, and, as the gold bullion is used mainly for the arts and manufactures, they indicate a steady continuance of the favourable material conditions of the country.

Price and consumption of Silver bullion.

6. In the case of silver, the ruling prices affect the demand to some extent, and during 1912-13 the price was at a higher level owing to heavy purchases on Government account for currency purposes and to the anticipation of such purchases. The price of bar silver in London, at the beginning of April 1912, stood in the neighbourhood of 27*d.*, the opening quotation being 26½*d.* On the 26th April the price was quoted at 28*d.* This level was practically maintained till the middle of August when, on the 16th of the month, the quotation was 29*d.* The highest reached in August was 29½*d.* and at the end of the month the quotation was at 29½*d.* September recorded a slight rise, the closing rate of the month being 29½*d.* The highest reached in October was 29½*d.* on the 8th, but thereafter it declined till 29*d.* was reached at the close of the month. Towards the end of November the price reached 29½*d.* and in December it fluctuated between 29½*d.* and 28½*d.* January closed with 28½*d.* and February saw a rise to 28½*d.* only with a tendency to decline in the price towards the end of the month to about 27*d.* The lowest reached in March was 26½*d.*, the closing rate for the month being 26½*d.* against 26½*d.* quoted on 1st April 1912. The highest rate reached in the year was thus 29½*d.* and the lowest 26½*d.* in March 1913. The range of variation within a little over 3*d.* compares fairly well with the similar variations in 1905-06 and 1906-07, the last period during which heavy purchases of silver were made on Government account for coinage into rupees. In 1905-06 the highest rate quoted was 30½*d.* and lowest 25½*d.*, while in 1906-07 the highest was 33½*d.* and the lowest 29½*d.*

In spite of the higher level of prices during the greater portion of the year, purchase of £7,000,000 worth silver was made on Government account during the year at an average price of 28½*d.* This result was due to special precautions taken to enter into contracts for purchases over two months before actual delivery and also to postponement of shipments to India as far as possible. The first instalment purchased in England was on the 5th March 1912 for delivery in May and June, and the first shipment to India took place on the 9th August 1912. The value of imports of silver retained in the country for other than coinage purposes is worked out as follows for the two years :—

		1911-12.	1912-13.
		Lakhs	Lakhs.
Gross imports on private account		11.93	9.91
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount used for dollar coinage	5.00		1.45
Government rupees imported on private account	31	5.34	2.08
Net		6.59	7.83
Gross exports on private account		6.64	3.33
<i>Deduct</i> —Dollars exported	5.00		1.45
Government rupees exported on private account	1.52	6.52	3.31
		12	2
Retained in the country		6.47	7.81

The above shows that in 1912-13 the amount of silver retained for home consumption exceeded the corresponding actuals of 1911-12 by about 1.34 lakhs. The figure for 1911-12 was unusually low, and the increase in 1912-13 would probably have been much higher but for the higher level of the price of silver maintained during the year.

Import of Sovereigns.

7. The imports of sovereigns in 1912-13 maintained the same high level as in the preceding year. One special feature of the year was the steady growth

of imports of sovereigns into India from Egypt. Including bullion and coin the total net imports of gold to India have been as follows for the last three years :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	United Kingdom.	Egypt.	Australia.	Other places.	TOTAL.
1910-11	12,79	6,65	2,85	1,69	23,98
1911-12	14,08	8,18	12,52	2,98	37,76
1912-13	11,53	11,95	10,77	3,33	37,58

The figures of gold bullion included in the above amounts do not show any important variations in the three years, and practically the whole of the differences appears under sovereigns. It will be seen that the supplies from Egypt show a steady increase year by year. No doubt, as in the case of gold shipments from Australia, it is found cheaper and more convenient to bring the gold direct to India instead of first shipping it to London and then obtaining bills or transfers on India at about 16d. the rupee.

Another noticeable feature in the imports of the three years is the increase in the net imports of sovereigns from the Straits Settlements to India. In the year 1910-11 the Straits received from India over 42 lakhs. In 1911-12 there was a net export of about 40 lakhs from the Straits to India, and in 1912-13 the exports rose to 1,23 lakhs. The trade in merchandise between India and the Straits Settlements has been as follows in the three years :—

	1910-11. Lakhs.	1911-12. Lakhs.	1912-13. Lakhs.
Exports from India	7,61	8,60	9,01
Imports to India	3,10	2,98	3,09
Net export	4,51	5,62	5,92

8. The figures of imports of gold dealt with in the preceding paragraph relate to imports on private account. During the year 1912-13 remittances on Government account from India to England of gold of the value of £2,382,613 were made as follows :—

	£
In October 1912 from Bombay	1,875,700½
In November 1912 from Calcutta	53,887½
In March 1913 from Bombay	453,025½
	2,382,613½

Export of Gold on Government account.

These remittances were not directly connected with the immediate requirements of the Secretary of State for Home expenditure. They consisted of light weight sovereigns which could not be reissued to the public in India and the remittances were made because the face value of such sovereigns could be realised only in England.

Under the Coinage Law in England sovereigns and half sovereigns remain current so long as they are not of less weight than that, for the time being, prescribed as the least current weight, viz., 122·5 grains for sovereigns and 61·125 grains for half sovereigns. But, following the practice in England, sovereigns and half sovereigns, even though below the prescribed least current weights, are received at Government treasuries at their face value when they have not been reduced more than 3 grains below standard weight, i.e., are not less in weight than grains 120·27447 and 58·63723 respectively. The remittances in question consisted of light weight coins of this class and were sent to England for recovery of their nominal value from the Bank of England. The sovereigns used in India as currency have not been sufficiently long in circulation to justify a loss by wear and tear of so much as 3 grains in one coin, and the light weight coins sent to England were not withdrawn from circulation in India but were found in the consignments imported from abroad by the Exchange Banks and presented at the currency offices. When such sovereigns are so tendered they are carefully shroffed at the mints and current weight sovereigns only are issued from the currency offices—

the light weight coins being set apart at the mints for remittance to England at a convenient opportunity.

Withdrawal of
light weight
Sovereigns.

9. The face value of the sovereigns so set apart in each of the last three years has been as follows :—

	Calcutta. £	Bombay. £	Total. £
1910-11 . . .	3,958	343,942	347,900
1911-12 . . .	41,790	512,964	554,754
1912-13 . . .	23,203	964,838	988,041
	<u>68,951</u>	<u>1,821,744</u>	<u>1,890,695</u>

By far the largest proportion of the sovereigns is received in Bombay, and the following were the percentages of the light weight coins to the total receipts in each year (in thousands of £) :—

	Total Sovereigns tendered.	Total light weight.	Percentage.
1910-11 . . .	6,972	344	4.9
1911-12 . . .	13,317	513	3.8
1912-13 . . .	15,891	965	6.1

The increase in the percentage of light weight sovereigns in 1912-13 is believed to be due to larger imports from Egypt where a gold currency has been in existence longer than in any other Eastern country and where, it is believed, sovereigns are sweated so as to reduce them within the limit at which the Bank of England will give face value in exchange. The percentages of the light weight sovereigns have been calculated since 1st April 1910 for each tender by every Exchange Bank at Bombay and they vary within very wide limits. For instance, in the case of one important bank, whose averages on the total year's tenders closely agree with those worked out above for the whole of the Government receipts, the averages on individual tenders varied as follows :—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
1910-11	Nil	12.98
1911-12	Nil	15.43
1912-13	Nil	22.70

The examination at the Bank of England of the light-weight sovereigns sent from India has shown that our automatic machines work unduly severely in rejecting light-weight coins. This is being rectified but it does not explain the steady growth in the percentage from year to year.

As shown above, £1,890,695 sovereigns were set apart for remittance to England in the three years ending 1912-13 and this, with about £579,000 in stock on 1st April 1910, made the total available for remittance about £2,469,600 up to March 1913. The actual amount remitted was £2,382,613. The net amount actually realised in England was £2,380,525, of which £1,600,000 were placed in the Currency Reserve and the balance £780,525 taken in aid of the Home Treasury balances.

Council Bill draw-
ings.

10. The total drawings of the Secretary of State in the year amounted to £25,759,700 (=38.50 lakhs) against £27,058,500 (=40.38 lakhs) in the year 1911-12, the reduction in the demands accompanying a similar reduction in the balance of India's export trade in the year.

The following figures compare the monthly variations in the two years :—

	(In lakhs of rupees.)	
	1911-12.	1912-13.
April	4.13	2.72
May	4.48	2.83
June	2.44	2.09
July	2.13	2.82
August	2.51	2.01
September	2.28	2.22
October	2.39	3.53
November	2.33	3.20
December	1.88	4.81
January	7.13	5.37
February	5.02	4.41
March	3.66	2.49
	<u>40.38</u>	<u>38.50</u>

The above comparison shows that the demands were low in the last three months of 1912-13, as compared with the corresponding figures of 1911-12. This was not due to any falling off in the gross export trade, nor to larger imports of treasure, but to an unprecedented development in the import trade during that period as indicated in paragraph 12 below.

The year opened with regular sales in April of 60 lakhs each week, of which less than half was allotted to Bombay, less than a third to Calcutta and less than a quarter to Madras. The 60 lakhs rate continued with occasional special sales till the third week of May, when the rate was reduced to 50 lakhs in the fourth sale of May. The 50 lakhs rate continued steady for eighteen weeks up to the last week of September—considerably more than half the total sales being appropriated by Calcutta to meet the requirements of the jute trade. The jute demands were abnormal and the rate of sale never went down below 50 lakhs a week in the year. On 25th September, the allotment was raised to 60 lakhs and, under the pressure for jute, 80 lakhs had to be allotted on 30th October. This high rate of regular sales continued up to the beginning of December, and on the second Wednesday of that month the sale had to be increased to 1,00 lakhs to finance the cotton and rice trades. As usual, the demands were very brisk about Christmas, and the regular sales were for 1,20 lakhs on the third Wednesday of December and 1,30 lakhs on the 4th Wednesday. The rate of 1,30 lakhs with intermediate special sales proved too high and in the first two sales of January 1,20 lakhs were allotted each day. After this 1,00 lakhs were fixed for the regular sales which rate continued up to the last week of February, for which 80 lakhs were announced, but in the sale of 5th March the full amount of 80 lakhs could not be allotted, as the rate of exchange offered by the Banks was unexpectedly low and only 61.40 lakhs were allotted at the minimum rate fixed by the Secretary of State. Simultaneously the allotment for the 12th March was reduced to 60 lakhs, but again there was a failure to sell more than 51½ lakhs at the minimum rate. Consequently the regular sales for the last two weeks for March were at 50 lakhs each, an unusually low rate for the closing month of the year. The highest amount drawn in any month was 5,37 lakhs in January and the lowest, 2,01 lakhs in August.

11. The total sales of Council Bills for the year were effected at an average of about 16 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per rupee. The special feature of the year was that the rate of exchange did not go down below 16d. at any time during the slack season of the year. In 1909-10 a rate below 16d. continued for the first six months of the year. In 1910-11 it lasted from the middle of May to the middle of August. In 1911-12 the fall appeared only for two weeks in June, while in 1912-13 it never fell below 16d. during the first nine months of the year. But contrary to past experience the rate went down in the busy season about the middle of March, and, as already stated, there was a failure to sell the full amount of the regular allotment of Council Bills on two Wednesdays in March 1913, and the Secretary of State was obliged to fix 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. as the minimum for the sales of the last two weeks of March. At this time the rates of discount of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay were 7 and 8 per cent. respectively and the combination of so low a rate of exchange with 7 and 8 per cent. Bank rate is considered very abnormal.

12. The fall in the demands for Council Bills and in the rate of exchange in March is no doubt unusual and the main explanation must be sought in the conditions of trade at the time. To some extent, no doubt, the Exchange Banks were obliged to restrict transfers of their home balances to India at a time when the bank rate in England was specially high as the result of the Balkan War, but, as regards the combination of a high bank rate in India with a low demand for remittances from England, it may be mentioned that the Presidency Banks in India are not allowed to deal in foreign exchanges as they have no direct access to the London market, and, broadly speaking, the main function of the Presidency Banks is to finance the internal trade of the country, while the Exchange Banks finance the foreign trade at the seaport towns. A slackness in the demand for foreign funds is not therefore wholly inconsistent with active employment of local capital in India. In considering this subject the

following figures of the Indian foreign trade in merchandise in the last three months of the year may be interesting :—

		(In lakhs of rupees.)		
		Imports.	Exports.	Net exports.
1910-11.				
January	.	11,89	20,56	8,67
February	.	10,27	19,24	8,97
March	.	12,73	21,73	9,00
Total		34,89	61,53	26,64
1911-12.				
January	.	11,39	19,24	4,85
February	.	10,72	23,15	12,43
March	.	11,02	23,96	12,94
Total		33,13	66,35	30,22
1912-13.				
January	.	16,80	22,53	5,73
February	.	13,01	23,61	10,60
March	.	14,06	21,56	7,50
Total		43,87	67,70	23,83

The above table shows that while in each of the three months the value of the imports has shown steady improvement over previous corresponding actuals, in the case of the exports there was a substantial improvement in January, but in February the value of the trade was about the same as in February 1912, while in March there was a heavy decline of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Comparing the totals for 1912-13 with those for 1911-12 the exports increased by 1.35 crores only while the increase of imports amounted to no less than 7.74 crores. Thus the net exports were 6.39 crores less, and of this diminution 5.44 crores occurred in March. In that month there was an increase in the import trade of about 3 crores under yarns and textile fabrics and other articles classed as "wholly or mainly manufactured," while under exports rice, flour and opium were less by about $\frac{1}{2}$ a crore each and barley, gram and other grains and pulse taken together by over a crore. This combination of a falling off in exports and increase in imports at the same time is no doubt the chief explanation of the unusual feature of the sterling exchange in March 1913. The high bank rate in India at that period was partly due to the lock-up of funds in cotton in Bombay referred to in paragraph 2 above.

II—TREASURY BALANCES AND PAYMENT OF COUNCIL BILLS.

Treasury Balances.

13. Statement I gives the usual details of the cash balances in the Government treasuries on the first of each month. The year opened with a balance on 1st April of 18,42 lakhs, which is the balance just sufficient to meet the normal requirements of the Indian treasuries, till the rupee loan of the year is raised in July. The balances increased considerably from month to month, and the closing balance on 31st March 1913 exceeded the normal opening balance on 1st April 1912 by the large amount of $10\frac{1}{2}$ crores. This increase in the Treasury balances in India has been the subject of much adverse criticism, and the Government has been accused of increasing the stringency in the money market in India by taking off the market, and thereby swelling the Reserve Treasury balances, funds which were not required for immediate expenditure. It is necessary to explain, in the first place, that the large increase in the cash balances in India in the year 1912-13 is explained entirely by a transfer from the Home Treasury balances of Government in England to the Reserve Treasury balances in India, through the operations for purchase and adjustment of silver for new coinage. The increase of $10\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the Indian balances corresponds exactly to the price paid for silver (£7,000,000) purchased in England for coinage in the Indian mints. The price of the silver purchased for coinage was paid in England from the Home Treasury balances, and consequently the proceeds of the coinage in India should be credited in the treasury accounts to the extent of the price

paid. The exact procedure followed was this. On receipt of intimation from the Secretary of State of the shipment of any consignment of silver or in some cases, on the delivery of the silver in the mints in India, the price of the silver was paid in India from the currency reserve to the reserve treasury and the silver treated as part of the currency reserve. On the coinage of the silver into rupees, the amount already paid from the currency reserve was replaced and the difference representing the profits on coinage made over to the Gold Standard Reserve.

Under the procedure described above, the result of the purchase of silver in England out of funds supplied from the Home Treasury balances, was to reduce those balances by a corresponding increase in the Indian balances, and the increase was obtained by a transfer from the currency reserve to the reserve treasury and not by the withdrawal of funds from circulation in India. The following amounts were transferred from the currency reserve to the reserve treasury in this way in the several months of the year :—

		(In thousands of rupees.)	
		In the month.	Up to end of month.
August	. . . . .	2,17,50	2,17,50
September	. . . . .	1,87,66	4,05,16
October	. . . . .	1,81,49	5,86,65
November	. . . . .	2,39,98	8,26,63
December	. . . . .	82,49	9,09,12
January	. . . . .	1,50,00	10,59,12

If the above special credits in the cash balances in India are deducted from the figures of differences in the balances for the two years as given in Statement I, they would stand as follows :—

		(Increase + Decrease—)
End of April	. . . . .	—2,20,01
„ May	. . . . .	—42,15
„ June	. . . . .	+77,83
„ July	. . . . .	+1,91,97
„ August	. . . . .	+3,19,73
„ September	. . . . .	+4,36,05
„ October	. . . . .	+42,08
„ November	. . . . .	+31,12
„ December	. . . . .	—1,70,82
„ January	. . . . .	—1,03,23
„ February	. . . . .	—37,52
„ March	. . . . .	—6,63

14. The above indicates that in the busy trade season from December to March, there was no withdrawal of currency from circulation in India to swell the reserve treasury balances. Nor was the increase in the reserve treasury balances accompanied by any decrease in the Government balances

Balances with
Presidency Banks.

with the Presidency Banks, which compare as follows month by month with the balances in 1911-12.

1911-12.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
Head Offices . . .	1,85	1,59	1,70	1,63	1,65	1,62	1,86	1,74	1,58	1,65	1,46	2,01
Branches . . .	2,27	2,50	2,32	2,46	2,53	2,56	2,47	2,75	2,82	2,15	2,24	2,28
TOTAL . . .	4,12	4,09	4,02	4,09	4,18	4,18	4,33	4,49	4,40	3,80	3,69	4,29

1912-13.

Head Offices . . .	1,80	1,77	2,13	3,18	2,03	2,00	1,95	1,88	1,80	1,95	2,03	2,38
Branches . . .	2,20	2,33	2,20	2,28	2,24	2,22	2,16	2,35	2,46	2,72	2,90	3,27
TOTAL . . .	4,00	4,10	4,33	5,46	4,27	4,22	4,11	4,23	4,26	4,67	4,93	5,65
Increase in 1912-13 . . .	- 12	+ 1	+ 31	+ 1,37	+ 9	+ 4	- 22	- 26	- 14	+ 87	+ 1,24	+ 1,36

Thus, during the busy season of the year 1912-13 there were substantial increases in the balances with the Presidency Banks.

Surplus Balances
in India not lent
out to Trade.

15. This does not answer the question why the surplus balances in the reserve treasuries in India could not have been lent out in India, as they would have been lent out in England had they remained there. The answer to this question is that there were no applications for such loans, probably because the existing rules as regards such loans do not encourage applications.

Council Bill
Payments.

16. Paragraph 10 of this report deals with the drawings of the Secretary of State in London, but the figures entered in the tables in paragraph 2 represent amounts paid in India. The drawings in London and the payments in India in any month do not agree, as the bills issued in London cannot be presented for payment in India till more than a fortnight after their issue, and, therefore, some bills remain unpaid at the end of the month in which they are drawn, and the amount thus outstanding varies from month to month. The sum of 38,83 lakhs paid on account of Council Bills in the year was met wholly from treasury balances against 37,19 lakhs so met in the preceding year, and the payments were distributed as follows among the three Presidency towns :

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Calcutta	16,24	20,07
Bombay	15,30	12,82
Madras	5,65	5,94
TOTAL	37,19	38,83

Supplies from
Provinces to meet
Council Bill
payments.

17. Council Bills are paid at the three Presidency towns only. But the funds required for the payments are supplied from all the provinces in India, and it is the duty of the Comptroller General to bring to the Presidency towns all available surplus funds. The following table shows the local receipts in each province from various sources, the net total funds available in the

year and the amounts actually transferred by the Comptroller General from province to province in conducting his resource operations—

	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.										
	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Net local Revenue receipt.	-2,92	89	2,37	36	2,18	1,50	5,42	3,36	5,85	1,91	20,92
Opium Revenue .	...	...	...	...	4,98	...	...	...	...	2,21	7,19
Salt and Customs .	1,08	...	2,06	...	4,22	...	...	...	1,70	5,76	14,82
New Rupee Loan .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00	3,00
Transfer from Home Treasury on account of purchase of silver.	3,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,79	10,59
Total . .	1,96	89	4,43	36	11,38	1,50	5,42	3,36	7,55	19,87	56,52
Opium Expenditure .	...	...	...	...	...	...	-89	...	...	...	-89
Capital, Interest and Imperial Department transactions.	-3,16	10	2,75	53	95	-78	-3,86	-6,44	61	4,15	-5,15
Miscellaneous Debt Deposit transactions.	3,53	63	18	-8	1,30	69	52	60	-14	-8,36	-1,13
Total Net funds available.	2,33	1,62	7,36	51	13,63	1,41	1,19	-2,43	8,02	15,46	49,35
Amounts actually transferred by Comptroller General.	22,06	-1,04	-6,59	-1,17	-14,16	-77	-1,28	2,66	8	21	...
Council Bills paid .	-20,07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-5,94	-12,82	-38,83
Cash balance Increase	4,32	58	77	-36	-53	64	-9	18	2,16	2,85	10,52

III.—CURRENCY RESERVES AND THE FINANCING OF INTERNAL TRADE.

18. Statement II shows the distribution of the Currency Reserve of coin month by month throughout the year. The opening balance of gold for the year stood at the high figure of 23.33 crores, but the rupee balance was 15.40 crores only. This balance was unduly low in view of the various trade requirements and the high volume of the note circulation, and frequent and costly movements of rupees were required. As a result, the resource work was done under considerable pressure throughout the year.

The net issues of rupees during the busy season in each circle are shown in the statement in paragraph 26 below. Those net issues amounted to 32.42 crores and were exclusive of the amounts met from local revenue collections. While heavy demands for trade occur in some provinces surplus revenue accumulates in others and to economise the coin balances, and to reduce to a minimum the coinage of new rupees, the surplus is withdrawn to trade centres as quickly as possible. To meet the 32½ crores issued from the currency offices at different seasons the surpluses available were as follows:—

		Lakhs.
April to June	Calcutta	3,65
April to November	Rangoon	2,20
June to September	Cawnpore	1,75
July to September	Lahore	1,50
May to October	Bombay and Karachi	4,60
June to November	Madras	1,25
November to March	Calcutta	4,25
December to February	Cawnpore	1,00
February to March	Lahore	1,00
		<hr/>
		21,20

Thus against about 32½ crores to be supplied from the currency reserves about 21½ crores were available by surplus collections in India leaving a deficiency of about 11½ crores. This deficiency had to be met by coinage of new rupees and the net amount added to the Currency Reserve during the year by such coinage was just about 12½ crores. The balance remained in the Currency Reserve where the balances increased during the year from 15,40 to 16,45 lakhs.

Main currency coin
remittances.

19. *Hot weather: April to June*.—In the three months April to June 1912 about 5 crores in silver were required for the spring crops in Northern India and about 1½ crores for cotton and groundnut in Madras, and coin remittances in aid were required from other circles to the extent of 1½ crores in Cawnpore, 1¾ crores in Lahore and 1,60 lakhs in Madras. Gold is used largely for financing the trade in Northern India, and a remittance of over 4 crores was also sent in sovereigns from Bombay for this purpose, made up of 3,33 lakhs to the Lahore Circle and 75 lakhs to Cawnpore.

On the whole, the withdrawals from circulation in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon proved just sufficient to meet the demands, and the balance of rupees in the Reserve on 30th June was 15,41 lakhs against 15,40 on 1st April.

The issue of gold in the quarter exceeded 5 crores, but the imports far exceeded the issues and there was an increase in the stock in the three months from 23,33 to 26,08 lakhs.

Rains: July to October.—With an opening balance in rupees of 15,41 lakhs on 1st July the abnormal demand for the Bengal jute crop of 12,70 lakhs had to be met from July to October and every available rupee was withdrawn to Calcutta at considerable expense. The remittances brought to Calcutta during this season were—

Rangoon, Akyab and Moulmein	2,15	lakhs.
Cawnpore and its Agencies	1,02	„
Lahore and its Agencies	1,56	„
Bombay and its Agencies in the Central Provinces	4,75	„
Madras	20	„

Even these heavy remittances did not supply the demands in full and Government were obliged to undertake new coinage in September. The amount received by new coinage in the two months September and October was 2½ crores. Even with this, it was necessary to draw upon the opening balance to the extent of over 3 crores and the rupee balance in the Currency Reserve on 31st October came down from 15,41 to 12,37 lakhs—a very low balance for this season of the year.

Gold is not taken for financing the internal trade in jute and the accession of gold in the Currency Reserve by import during the jute season was about 6½ crores. Against this 2,81 lakhs were sent to England in October and about two crores issued to the public in Northern India and Bombay, so that the stock of gold increased from 26,08 to 27,46 lakhs. During this period a remittance in gold of 75 lakhs was made from Bombay to Cawnpore.

Cold weather: November to March.—With the close of the jute season in October begins the season for cotton, seeds and wheat in Northern and Southern India, which is followed by the end of December by the rice trade in Burma. The last five months of the year from November to March is thus a period of active trade over a large area and the demands for accommodation are very heavy. In November and December the revenue collections are comparatively small and consequently there is a heavy drain on the currency reserve of rupees. But from January to March the drain is accompanied by large revenue receipts so that the net reduction of the currency reserve of rupees is not great.

Every circle of currency had been denuded of its available rupees to meet the demands of the jute trade, and it was therefore necessary to make considerable

remittances to the trade centres from the proceeds of new coinage which continued to the end of March. The requirements at Bombay were supplied wholly from the coinage at the Bombay mint and the following remittances were made in the last five months of the year from Calcutta and Bombay mainly out of the new silver coinage :—

From Calcutta to Rangoon	3,70 lakhs
„ „ to Cawnpore	1,00 „
„ Bombay to Rangoon	1,50 „
„ „ to Lahore	1,25 „
„ „ to Cawnpore	25 „

The amount received by new coinage was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores in November and December and $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores from January to March. In spite of the addition of $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores by new coinage the balance of rupees in the Currency Reserve went down from 12,37 lakhs at the end of October to 11,80 at the end of December. In the second period from January to March the large revenue collections caused a surplus, and there was a net addition to the Reserve of (16,45—11,80) 4,65 lakhs in the last three months.

The issues of gold in November and December were heavy, and in spite of the usual imports the stock decreased, but in January the imports were unusually heavy, and in the last three months the imports exceeded the issues ; thus in spite of a remittance from Bombay to England of 68 lakhs the stock was raised by over $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores. In the five months from November to March the receipts by import were $11\frac{1}{4}$ crores, the issues to the public about 8 crores and the remittance to England 76 lakhs—the increase in stock being just a little below two crores.

The important remittances in gold during the period were 1,65 lakhs from Bombay to Cawnpore, 1,80 lakhs from Bombay to Lahore, 1,50 lakhs from Bombay to Madras and 45 lakhs from Bombay to Karachi.

The year closed with a stock in the currency reserve in India of 16.45 crores in silver, 29.38 crores in gold, being increases during the year of 1.05 crores in rupees and 6.05 crores in gold.

20. In the foregoing paragraphs it has been shown that to finance the foreign trade of the country in 1912-13 funds were imported by means of Council Bills to the extent of 38.83 crores and sovereigns to the value of 26.43 crores. Council Bills are paid directly from treasury balances at the three Presidency towns, and the treasury balances were sufficiently high in the year to admit of all the payments being met without any special assistance from the Currency or the Gold Standard Reserve. But it is necessary to concentrate the surplus treasury balances at Presidency towns to meet the payment, and the extent of the inter-provincial movements of funds necessary to secure this object has been exhibited in the table in paragraph 17. Council Bills are paid in the first place either by means of book credit or in currency notes, and thus pass immediately into the banks' stores of value. In the same way, imported sovereigns mostly find their way into the currency offices and currency notes issued in exchange are lodged with the banks as store of value. The stores of value at the Presidency towns are remitted to the districts in payment for articles of export, and silver or gold, according to requirements, is taken in exchange for the notes. The payments made for articles of exports partly come back into banking centres in payments for foreign imports and partly into Government treasuries on account of revenue. The effect of these various exchanges of currency on the currency reserve of gold and silver is reviewed above in paragraph 18, and the review shows that the demand for rupees exceeded the receipts by about $11\frac{1}{4}$ crores, and it was necessary to supply this excess by resorting to new coinage. As regards gold the demands were heavy, but the imports from abroad were heavier still, and out of about $21\frac{1}{2}$ crores received into the currency offices about $15\frac{1}{2}$ crores were absorbed leaving about 6 crores as an increase in the stock in India.

General summary
of the financing of
foreign trade.

IV.—TOTAL ABSORPTION OF CURRENCY.

Increase in total of
currency.

21. It is now necessary to examine the total increase in the circulation as a whole as the result of the trade of the year. In the three years from 1909-10 to 1911-12 the average annual addition to the currency was 21·72 crores. For 1912-13 the total came to 24·52 crores made up as follows:—

	(In lakhs of rupees.)	
New rupees coined and paid to Currency Reserve	12,27	
Deduct—Amount obtained from silver held in Currency Reserve on 31st March 1912	8	
Payment of gold from Treasury to Gold Standard Reserve	1,80	1,88
		<hr/>
		10,89
Net imports of sovereigns received at the Currency Office	21,57	
Deposit into the Currency Chest in England against equivalent issues in India	2,40	23,97
		<hr/>
		34,36
Deduct—Increase in treasury balance in India	9,84	
		<hr/>
		24,52

The comparison of the total increase in the circulation with the trade balance is as follows for the last four years:—

	Balance of trade.	Increase in currency circulation.
1909-10	70,82	21,16
1910-11	80,53	18,69
1911-12	89,27	30,31
1912-13	84,88	24,52

New rupees coined.

22. As already stated, £7,000,000 worth of silver was purchased in the year for coinage into rupees. The average price paid was 28½d. per ounce British standard $\frac{3}{4}$ th fine. The outturn at the Indian mints in tolas Indian standard $\frac{1}{11}$ th fine was 15·85 crores of which 4·90 crores were paid to the Gold Standard Reserve and the remainder 10·95 crores to the treasury and currency. Of the 4·90 crores paid to the Gold Standard Reserve 1·80 crores were transferred to the currency reserve, in exchange for gold thus making the total addition to rupees on account of new coinage 10·95 + 1·80 = 12·75 crores. The withdrawal of uncurrent rupees in the mints amounted to 3·40 crores, of which only 2·92 crores were re-coined into rupees and the net addition to the rupee currency was therefore (12·75 + 2·92 - 3·40) 12·27 crores.

The sum of 3·40 crores on account of uncurrent rupees withdrawn from circulation during the year, included Rs. 1,05·12 lakhs tendered by a Native State at the Calcutta mint. This tender of uncurrent rupees came out of hoards, and the State instead of taking the whole outturn in rupees took only 25 lakhs in rupees and the remainder as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Sovereigns	50
Rupees 10,000 notes	7
„ 1,000 „	13·74
„ 500 „	9·32
Universal notes	·06
	<hr/>
	80·12

Thus, about 80 lakhs in hoards were replaced partly by gold and partly by currency notes on account of the Native State.

Tender of imported
sovereigns at the
Currency Office.

23. According to the table in paragraph 2 the net imports of sovereigns on private account in the year under report amounted to 26·43 crores. Of this amount about 25·15 crores net were tendered into the currency offices in exchange for notes or transfers, and about 1·28 crores absorbed direct without

passing through the Government treasuries or currency offices. From 25·15 crores received by Government about 3·58 crores were remitted to England as already explained in paragraph 8, and of the amount so remitted 2·40 crores were again taken into the currency chest in the Bank of England. Thus (21·57+2·40) 23·97 crores were taken as an effective addition to the currency circulation in India.

24. Gold of the value of about 1,28 lakhs not tendered to Government is believed to be either shield sovereigns or yellow sovereigns marked on the reverse with a large AUSTRALIA for which a premium is offered in the bazar. Doubts have been expressed whether such large amounts of shield sovereigns are really procurable. The subject is not of much practical importance, because even if the major portion of the imports not tendered to Government does not represent shield sovereigns specially used for jewellery there is nothing improbable in the assumption that a portion of the imports in current weight sovereigns were directly passed from the Banks for use either as currency or as ornaments. The subject of the proportion of shield sovereigns in light weight coins has, however, been specially examined. There is no doubt that the large imports by the Exchange Banks contain a few shield sovereigns, for many such have found their way into the mints. In February 1912 a lakh of light weight sovereigns packed for remittance to England were specially shroffed in the Bombay mint and 839 shield and 112 yellow coloured Australian sovereigns were found in the consignment. Between March and June 1912, 20,851 shield sovereigns found in a stock of light weight sovereigns of about £1,600,000 were actually separated at the Bombay mint. These two examinations show a percentage of nearly 1·3. The shields are in such request in the bazar that the Exchange Banks are prepared to pay Government par value for light weight coin and also the expenses of shroffing. I am also informed by a well-known bullion merchant in Bombay that Bombay imported £80,000 in shield sovereigns in the year 1912-13. This, I understand, was a special consignment apart from amounts found in large remittances for tender at the currency offices. On the whole, it is not unlikely that shield sovereigns formed a substantial proportion of those not tendered to Government.

25. The net addition to currency being worked out as above at 24·52 crores, it now remains to distribute this total circulation under the different denominations of currency. This is done in the following table:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total.
(1) Silver—					
New rupee coinage (excluding coinage for the G. S. R.).	...	...	...	12,27	12,27
Increase (–) or decrease (+) in the Currency Reserve of rupees and bullion.	+1,84	+3,22	+10,66	–1,05	+14,67
Transfer from or to the G. S. R.	+12,08	+90	...	...	+12,98
TOTAL SILVER	+13,92	+4,12	+10,66	+11,22	+39,92
(2) Gold—					
Net imports of sovereigns (through Currency).	+10,67	+10,88	+25,42	+21,57	+68,54
Increase (–) or decrease (+) in Currency Reserve of sovereigns in India.	–9,26	+2	–14,05	–6,04	–29,33
TOTAL GOLD	+1,41	+10,90	+11,37	+15,53	+39,21
(3) Increase in the circulation of currency notes.	+8,92	+58	+6,37	+7,61	+23,48
(4) Increase (–) or decrease (+) in Treasury balance.	–3,09	–1,91	+1,91	–9,84	–12,93
GRAND TOTAL CURRENCY DEMANDS	+21,16	+13,69	+30,31	+24,52	+89,68

Distributing the increase or decrease in treasury balances among the different denominations of currency the total absorption of each denomination is worked out as follows:—

(In lakhs of rupees).

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Gold	1,16	10,78	11,40	15,37
Silver (rupees and half-rupees)	13,22	3,31	11,54	10,49
Currency notes	7,28	—83	7,56	6
Bank and other balances	—50	40	—19	—1,40
	21,16	13,69	30,31	24,52

These figures show that there was a steady increase in the absorption of gold in the country. The issues of rupees were less than those of 1911-12 in spite of the abnormal demands for jute.

Absorption of each class of currency by seasons in each circle.

26. A clear indication of the part played by each form of currency in the monetary transactions of the country is afforded by the following statements which show first the absorption of each during the busy seasons in each circle, and secondly the absorption or return of each during successive busy and slack seasons.

I-A.—BUSY SEASONS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

		Rupees.	Sovereigns.	Currency Notes.
<i>Spring crops—Northern India.</i>				
Cawnpore Circle	April and May	3,40	45	—23
Lahore „	April to June	2,50	2,67	—65
<i>Cotton—groundnut, etc., Madras.</i>				
Madras Circle	April and May	1,30	40	—66
„ „	December to March	20	72	47
<i>Jute trade—Bengal.</i>				
Calcutta Circle	July to October	12,70	49	—85
<i>Cotton, wheat and seeds in Bombay and Karachi.</i>				
Bombay and Karachi Circles	November to March	4,50	2,25	—1,67
<i>Rice trade, Rangoon.</i>				
Rangoon Circle	December to March	1,10	50	1,81
<i>Winter crops in Northern India.</i>				
Cawnpore Circle	October and November	82	1,00	—28
„ „	March	70	20	—3
Lahore Circle	October to December	1,90	2,40	—22
		32,42	11,08	—2,31

I-B.—SLACK SEASONS.

April to June	Calcutta	—3,65	49	39
April to November	Rangoon	—2,20	66	—74
June to September	Cawnpore	—1,75	40	66
July to September	Lahore	—1,56	—10	19
May to October	Bombay and Karachi	—4,60	40	8
June to November	Madras	—1,25	1,15	60
November to March	Calcutta	—4,25	1,00	1,41
December to February	Cawnpore	—1,00	45	—32
February to March	Lahore	—1,00	...	17
		—21,20	4,45	2,44
	Net	11,22	15,53	13

II.—SUCCESSIVE SEASONS.

Circles.	Seasons.		Rupees.	Notes.	Sover-eigns.	Total.	Monthly average issue of sover-eigns.
Calcutta	Slack	April to June .	—3,65	39	49	—2,77	16
	Busy	July to October .	12,70	—85	49	12,34	12
	Slack	November to March .	—4,25	1,41	1,00	—1,84	20
	TOTAL		4,80	95	1,98	7,73	...
Bombay and Karachi.	Slack	April to October .	—4,60	8	40	—4,12	6
	Busy	November to March .	4,50	—1,67	2,25	5,08	45
	TOTAL		—10	—1,59	2,65	96	...
Madras	Busy	April and May .	1,30	—66	40	1,04	20
	Slack	June to November .	—1,25	60	1,15	50	19
	Busy	December to March .	20	47	72	1,39	18
	TOTAL		25	41	2,27	2,93	...
Rangoon	Slack	April to November .	—2,20	—74	66	—2,28	8
	Busy	December to March .	4,40	1,81	50	6,71	12
	TOTAL		2,20	1,07	1,16	4,43	...
Lahore	Busy	April to June .	2,50	—65	2,67	4,52	89
	Slack	July to September .	—1,50	19	—10	—1,41	—3
	Busy	October to December .	1,90	—22	2,40	4,08	80
	Slack	January to March .	—1,00	17	...	—83	...
	TOTAL		1,90	—51	4,97	6,36	...
Cawnpore	Busy	April and May .	3,40	—23	45	3,62	22
	Slack	June to September .	—1,75	66	40	—69	10
	Busy	October and November .	82	—28	1,00	1,54	50
	Slack	December to February .	—1,00	—32	45	—87	15
	Busy	March .	70	—3	20	87	20
	TOTAL		2,17	—20	2,50	4,47	...
GRAND TOTAL			11,22	13	15,53	26,89*	...

* The difference between this figure and (24,52 + 1,40) 25,92 in the preceding paragraph is due to this figure representing currency, while the latter includes also treasury transactions.

The important features of the above statements, and the inferences to be drawn therefrom are :—

(1) The regular ebb and flow of the rupee circulation : absorption in the busy season and return in the slack. This indicates the absolutely free circulation of the rupee throughout India for every purpose.

(2) The regular ebb and flow (save in the Rangoon circle and in one season in each of the Madras and Cawnpore circles) of the note circulation conversely to that of the rupee circulation. The cause of this is explained in detail in paragraph 48 below. Briefly it is that rupees, when wanted for circulation, are obtained from currency offices by the presentation of notes, and, when returned from circulation, are paid back to currency for notes in

which form bank balances are kept. The converse movement in the Rangoon circle, however, indicates a real use of notes in substitution for coin in the financing of the rice trade, and it may be inferred that in other circles notes are not used largely in the purchase of crops.

(3) The regular issue of gold in small quantities in busy and slack seasons alike in most circles.

This seems to represent the normal flow of gold when it is used for the domestic needs of the well-to-do and enlightened portion of the community and not in the financing of any important crop.

(4) The very considerable variations, from this regular outflow of gold, in the Punjab and, to a smaller extent, in the Bombay and Cawnpore circles. In these circles there were issues in the busy season considerably in excess of, and, in the slack season, an issue in Bombay and Cawnpore much below, what may be called the "normal issue for domestic needs," or even, in the Punjab, an actual return. These variations from this "normal issue for domestic needs" undoubtedly indicate the use of gold in the purchase of important crops, and the return to the treasury of a portion of the gold so used.

(5) The total column indicates roughly the prosperity of the various circles, coupled with the habit of withdrawing coin or notes from circulation. Thus the considerable absorption in the Calcutta and Lahore circles was undoubtedly due to the excellence of the crops in those areas, and to a lack of desire, probably greater in the Calcutta than in the Lahore circle, to use to the full the money obtained therefor. The large absorption in the Rangoon and Cawnpore circles followed on good crops in those areas, while the smaller absorption in Bombay was undoubtedly due to the season having been less prosperous there than in other parts of India, coupled probably with a more general use of money for the purchase of household commodities—a higher standard of comfort—or for investment.

Other details worthy of remark are :—

- (i) The overwhelming importance of the jute season as regards the net issue and absorption of rupees—over 40 per cent. of each were in connection with jute.
- (ii) The net issues of gold in busy seasons exceeded those of silver in the Punjab, in the Bombay circle they were nearly a half, and in the Cawnpore circle nearly a third.
- (iii) The total absorption of gold was 40 per cent. in excess of that of silver.

V.—RESOURCE OPERATIONS AND MOVEMENT OF FUNDS.

Movement of currency to finance the internal trade.

27. In the foregoing paragraphs I have reviewed the total addition to currency circulation in India in the year 1912-13 and the distribution of the total among the several denominations of currency over the various trade seasons in each currency circle. It is necessary here to explain the processes and agencies by which this distribution is effected. As previously explained (paragraph 21), the total increase in circulation was made up originally of 23·97 crores of gold and 55 lakhs out of the new coinage of 10·39 crores of rupees which passed into circulation, the remainder having gone to swell treasury balances. Government paid at the Presidency towns 38·83 crores on account of Council Bills out of collections of surplus revenue and other funds in the several Provinces. Thus the Government supplied the trade originally at the Presidency towns with the large amount of 63·98 crores made up of 38·83 Council Bills and 25·15, the value of notes issued in exchange for the gold presented. To assist the trade in transferring funds from the Presidency towns to the interior, Government grant telegraphic transfers to the banks at a nominal charge between head offices of Currency Circles. Universal notes also furnish a means of remitting funds from one circle to another. Supply bills and telegraphic transfers are also granted between treasuries according to Government requirements. Telegraphic transfers are used largely, and as they and supply bills and universal notes

are payable in coin at the option of the payee, almost the whole burden of coin remittances for trade purposes ultimately falls on Government. Coin remittances through private agencies are made largely to centres where there are no currency offices, but in the case of inter-provincial remittances Government practically undertake the whole burden of the movements of coin to currency centres. For instance, in the case of the Bengal jute trade, the remittances to the jute centres at Dacca, Narainganj, Sirajganj and other places in Eastern Bengal are made through private agency, Government supplying the coin at the currency office in Calcutta. In the same way the coin requirements for the North India trades are mostly supplied by Government at Cawnpore and Lahore, it being left to the trade to make its own arrangements to move funds from the currency centres to the interior. These arrangements, however, very frequently take the form of transfers through Government on district treasuries.

The processes and agencies for distribution of funds among trade centres are therefore considered under the following heads :—

1. Transfers of universal currency notes.
2. Inter-provincial transfers through Government.
3. Transfers through Government within Provinces.
4. Government remittances of coin between Provinces.
5. Remittances of coin on private account.

28. The transfer of universal notes from one circle of currency to another through private agency cannot be ascertained even approximately, but the encashment of these notes in a foreign circle gives some idea of the value of notes used for remittance purposes. The magnitude of the encashment in 1912-13 is dealt with in paragraph 56 below. The total encashments in 1912-13 amounted to 17.93 crores against 14.47 crores in 1911-12 and there is no doubt that currency notes are being used to a larger extent for trade remittances. It cannot be the case that all or even most of the notes remitted to a foreign circle are presented for encashment and the figures here given must represent a part only of the business done in the form of currency note remittances. The remittances as represented by encashments in foreign circles were as follows in 1912-13 :—

	Cashed	Remitted.	(In lakhs of rupees.)	
			Net receipt of currency.	Net receipt in 1911-12.
Calcutta	4.23	5.08	—85	1.74
Cawnpore	2.24	2.12	12	—1.29
Lahore	3.98	2.33	1.65	—3.34
Bombay	3.69	4.91	—1.22	3.34
Karachi . . . . .	.68	1.77	—1.09	.86
Madras	2.42	1.59	.83	—95
Rangoon . . . . .	.69	.13	.56	—36
	17.93	17.93	...	...

It is worthy of note that according to the above figures the net movement in 1911-12 has been reversed in every case in the year under report. In the former year Calcutta and Bombay obtained funds withdrawn from Northern India, Madras and Rangoon. In 1912-13 Northern India, Madras and Rangoon obtained remittances apparently from Calcutta and Bombay.

29. Statement (No. III) gives the details of the transfers between different centres, the total value of the transfers in 1912-13 having been 47½ crores

Inter-provincial transfers through Government.

against $43\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1911-12. The net results of the movements according to the statement are :—

Bombay sent away . . .	$24\frac{3}{4}$ crores	against $22\frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1911-12,
Bengal and India sent away . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	$\frac{1}{4}$ crore „
while		
Burma received . . .	$11\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	$10\frac{3}{4}$ crores „
Madras „ . . .	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	$7\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
United Provinces received . . .	4 „ „	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
Punjab „ . . .	4 „ „	1 crore „
Central Provinces „ . . .	1 crore „	$1\frac{3}{4}$ crores „

Thus larger remittances had to be made both in notes (see preceding paragraph) and by transfers to Northern India and Burma, and the supplies came naturally from Bombay where the gold imports and Council Bills were received in large amounts. The gross figures of the remittances are noticed below.

Bombay.—Bombay received for remittance to other provinces $27\frac{1}{2}$ crores while it paid $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores on account of bills and transfers drawn by other provinces. The payments included 1 crore supply bills drawn by the Punjab ($\frac{3}{4}$) and Baluchistan treasuries ($\frac{1}{4}$), 1 crore telegraphic transfers drawn by Calcutta in redistribution of the Exchange Bank balances among Presidency towns, $\frac{1}{2}$ crore transfers drawn on Karachi by Calcutta, and $\frac{1}{4}$ crore drawn by Madras and the United Provinces in the shape of bank transfers and supply bills. As regards the amounts received for remittance, the following are the details :—

Telegraphic transfers granted on Calcutta against imported gold . . .	$7\frac{1}{4}$ crores.
„ „ „ Madras „ . . .	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „
Other telegraphic transfers from Bombay on Calcutta . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ „ Cawnpore . . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ „ Lahore . . .	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ „ Madras . . .	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ „ Rangoon . . .	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ „ Central Provinces . . .	1 crore.
Transfers from Karachi on Lahore . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

Calcutta and Bengal.—Received for remittance 15 crores and paid $13\frac{3}{4}$ crores, making the net amount sent away $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores. As explained in the note under Bombay, there was a net payment on account of Bombay of ($7\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 1 - \frac{1}{2}$) $7\frac{3}{4}$ crores so that the net remittance to other provinces from Bengal was about 9 crores made up as follows :—

To Rangoon for the rice trade . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ crores.
„ Cawnpore „ wheat „ . . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ Lahore „ „ „ . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ Madras in the cotton and groundnut season . . .	1 crore.
	<hr/>
	$11\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

Deduct—

Returned by Madras in jute season . . .	1 crore.
„ „ „ Burma „ . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
Transferred from Cawnpore . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ „ Lahore . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
	<hr/>
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

Burma.—The rice trade required a remittance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ crores made up of $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores from Calcutta, $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores from Bombay and about $\frac{1}{2}$ crore from Madras. Rangoon returned in its slack season about a crore only, of which more than three-fourths went to Calcutta and less than a quarter to Madras.

Madras.—The net payment of $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores in Madras was made up of 7 crores paid and $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores received. As has been already explained, the 7 crores paid were made up of $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores from Bombay, 1 crore from Calcutta and about $\frac{1}{4}$ crore from Rangoon. The receipts for remittance were for Calcutta 1 crore and Rangoon $\frac{1}{2}$ crore.

United Provinces.—Here the net payment was 4 crores made up of remittances from Bombay $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores and Calcutta $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores and of a transfer to Calcutta $\frac{1}{8}$ crore.

Punjab.—Here also the supplies made to trade through Government amounted to 4 crores, of which $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores came from Bombay and $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores from Calcutta.

Central Provinces.—The 1 crore paid in these Provinces represented mainly bank transfers of treasury surplus in the Akola and Amraoti districts.

The following arrangements of the figures of remittances indicate the main lines of the movements of the years, the figures for 1911-12 being given for comparison :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

To		1911-12.	1912-13.	From	1911-12.	1912-13.
Inter-presi- dency.	Calcutta from Bombay	9,34	9,67	Calcutta to Bombay	89	1,63
	Calcutta from Madras	50	1,04	Calcutta to Madras	90	1,06
	Madras from Bombay	7,51	5,59	Madras to Bombay	14	8
	Punjab from Calcutta	59	1,28	Punjab to Calcutta	55	40
Northern India.	Punjab from Bombay	2,01	4,18	Punjab to Bombay	1,17	90
	United Provinces from Calcutta	1,15	1,34	United Provinces to Calcutta	32	42
	United Provinces from Bombay	98	2,59	United Provinces to Bombay	15	9
Bihar and Orissa.	Bihar and Orissa from Calcutta	...	20	Bihar and Orissa to Calcutta	...	54
Assam .	Assam from Calcutta	*388	66	Assam to Calcutta	60	51
C. P. .	Central Provinces from Calcutta	49	10	Central Provinces to Calcutta	3	2
	Central Provinces from Bombay	1,12	94	Central Provinces to Bombay	...	1
Burma.	Rangoon from Calcutta	6,85	7,61	Rangoon to Calcutta	...	82
	Rangoon from Bombay	3,87	4,53	Rangoon to Bombay	...	9
	Rangoon from Madras	14	39	Rangoon to Madras	5	22

* This figure represents remittances to Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1911-12 mainly for the jute trade in Eastern Bengal which remittances are shown this year in Statement IV under India and Bengal.

The outstanding feature in the above comparison is the considerable increase in the amounts drawn to Northern India to finance the wheat trade and the larger requirement for the rice trade in Burma.

30. Statement (IV) shows the internal movements of funds through Government agency. The magnitude of the transactions was greatest in Bombay, Madras and Burma, and for these provinces the aggregate figures compare as follows with 1911-12 :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Bombay	5,39	7,09
Madras	5,47	4,70
Burma	4,36	4,07

In Bombay the differences occurred chiefly under currency transfers between Bombay and Karachi and under transfer through the Presidency Banks in districts. The increase in the currency transfers was due to growth of business at Karachi. As regards Presidency Bank transfers, the Bombay Bank had larger surpluses to spare at its branches in the first quarter of 1912-13 and in the last quarter of 1911-12, and simultaneously there was an increased demand for funds at Government treasuries for loans and advances to cultivators in connection with the failure of rains in 1911. Accordingly transfers were arranged by opposite payment to the Bank at Bombay.

In Madras the falling-off occurs chiefly in the requirements of the cotton trade. The demands for bills and telegraphic transfers on Bellary were about 40 lakhs less than in 1911-12, and the requirements of the Bank of Madras in the Circars (Guntur, Godavari and Kistna) and at Tuticorin dropped by 42 lakhs and 23 lakhs respectively.

The diminution in the transfers in Burma is attributed to stocks of paddy having been held up for better prices.

31. The specie remittances between provinces and circles undertaken by Government in the year amounted to the large sum of 24.40 crores in silver Government remittances of coin between provinces.

and 10.69 crores in gold, being a total of about 35 crores against about 20 crores in the preceding year. The following are the details :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	SILVER.		Gold net [received (+) or sent (—)].
	Received.	Sent.	
India and Bengal	10,31	8,54	+ 12
Assam	3	...	+ 2
Central Provinces	1	25	+ 16
Burma	5,21	2,24	...
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	3	+ 3
United Provinces	2,80	1,57	+ 8,14
Punjab	3,44	1,65	+ 5,10
Madras	1,60	31	+ 1,50
Bombay	1,00	9,81	—10,69
			+ 62
TOTAL	24,40	24,40	...

The important movements take place as currency remittances, and have already been described in paragraph 19. The main reason of the large increase in the magnitude of the remittances was the low balance of rupees with which the treasuries and currency offices were worked during the year, the result being considerable remittances in opposite directions at different seasons of the year.

Remittances of gold are made almost invariably from Bombay, which receives the bulk of the imports, and require no special remark except that United Provinces and the Punjab took about 8½ crores worth against about 5 crores in 1911-12 and Rangoon had no remittances from India, the demands being supplied partly from balances and partly from direct imports of sovereigns from the Straits Settlements.

Remittances of
silver coin on
private account.

32. To ascertain these remittances, we depend entirely on the returns of railway goods traffic, but experience shows that the figures are not suitable for our purposes. After deducting from the total remittances of silver coin as given in these returns the Government remittances likely to have been included in them, the remittances on private account are obtained as follows :—

	(In lakhs of rupees.)
Bengal	+ 50
Assam	+ 15
Bihar and Orissa	+ 8
United Provinces	— 84
Punjab	— 82
Madras	— 1,28
Bombay	+ 1,23
Central Provinces	+ 98

Movements of
coin for the jute
trade.

33. The most important movement of rupees through private agency takes place in connection with the jute trade in Bengal. Most of the funds required are drawn from the Calcutta currency office in exchange for notes and they are then sent to the trade centres in Eastern Bengal. Hitherto the year 1906-07 has been considered a record year for jute demands, but the year 1912-13 has broken all past records. The following are the figures of net issues of rupees from the Calcutta currency office in the jute season :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
1906-07	69	3,61	5,06	1,66	1,34	12,36
1907-08	37	2,07	2,95	1,33	21	6,93
1908-09 . . . . .	...	70	1,90	89	22	3,71
1909-10 . . . . .	...	1,20	2,40	66	...	4,35
1910-11 . . . . .	...	79	2,34	1,37	25	4,75
1911-12	54	1,67	3,87	1,93	...	8,33
1912-13	62	4,38	4,09	2,92	...	12,93

In addition to the 12·93 crores supplied from the Calcutta currency office in 1912-13 a sum of about 1½ crores was obtained by means of bills and telegraphic transfers on the district treasuries. The approximate value of the outturn of jute during the year has been calculated at about 58 crores, and of this over 25 per cent. had to be financed by means of funds obtained through Government.

34. We are now in a position to calculate the visible addition to currency in the several provinces by trade remittances through Government and private parties. The following table shows the compiled result :—

Visible addition to currency through trade remittances.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	India and Bengal.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Burma.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.
1. Foreign imports of sovereigns.	+1,12	...	...	+38	...	...	...	+22,47	...
2. Council Bills .	+20,07	...	...	...	...	...	+5,94	+12,82	...
3. Inter-provincial Transfers—									
(a) Net transfer of Currency Notes to (+) or from (—) each circle.	—85	...	...	+56	+12	+1,65	+83	—2,31	...
(b) Remittances through Government.	—97	+16	—35	+11,40	+3,94	+4,13	+5,39	—24,71	+1,01
4. Silver coin remittances on private account.	+50	+15	+8	...	—84	—82	—1,28	+1,23	+98
5. Increase in treasury cash balances (—).	—10,42	—1,47	—1,59	—7,36	—1,14	+3,27	—8,02	—8,54	—1,61
Net visible addition to currency.	+9,45	—1,16	—1,86	+4,98	+2,08	+8,23	+2,86	+96	+38

35. The additions to currency according to the balances in the Government treasuries and the currency and Gold Standard Reserves and the currency note circulation account are as follows :—

Additions to currency according to Government balances.

	India and Bengal.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Burma.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Currency note Circulation Statement XVI.	+4,96	...	...	+1,07	—20	—51	+2,46	—17	...
Gold Issues Statement VI.	+1,63	+2	+3	+1,22	+2,42	+5,06	+2,36	+2,49	+14
Rupce Issues Statement VII.	+6,59	—4	—83	+1,97	+1,08	+1,60	+9	+42	—39
Increase (—) of currency notes in treasury balances.	—4,04	+11	+5	—16	+15	...	—2,16	—1,45	—5
TOTAL	+9,14	+9	—75	+4,10	+3,45	+6,15	+2,75	+1,29	—30

Allowing for variations due to want of exact correspondence between currency circles and provincial areas and also for necessary differences in the remittances of foreign circle notes, the agreement between the compilations by the two methods is fairly close and the absorption of currency in each province fits in fairly with the movements of trade.

VI.—Gold Circulation.

36. The year 1911-12 was a record year as regards the gross import of sovereigns which amounted to 27·51 crores. In 1912-13 the imports were nearly as high, having been 26·69 crores (Statement V). Of this total import 25·41 crores passed through currency offices and the difference of 1·28 between the figures as obtained from trade statistics and those supplied by currency

Imports of gold.

offices is believed to represent shield sovereigns or other sovereigns of earlier coinage in special favour with the people for use as ornaments. Paragraph 24 gives further particulars regarding the import of such sovereigns.

ption of gold.

37. Statement VI gives the figures of absorption of sovereigns in the year distributed among the provinces. The total absorption in 1912-13 (£10,245,000) was more than a third in excess of that in 1911-12 (£7,600,000) there having been an increase in every province. In the Punjab the increase was about 60 per cent., in the United Provinces about 50 per cent., in Bengal and Burma it was also about 50 per cent., while in Bombay it was only about 14 per cent., and in Madras the figures were practically the same in the two years. Of the total of £10,245,000, Punjab took by far the largest amount, namely, £3,372,000, next in order comes Bombay, United Provinces and Madras with £1,658,000, £1,616,000 and £1,571,000, respectively. The absorption in India and Bengal figure, *viz.*, £1,090,000, was large, but deducting from it the special issue to a Native State of 50 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 22 the balance was £756,700 against £677,000 in 1911-12. Burma absorbed £814,000 in 1912-13 against £573,000 in 1911-12.

larity of the sign.

38. In view of the importance of the subject special enquiries as to the exact use of sovereigns issued at Government treasuries and currency offices have been continued in all the provinces and the subject is receiving close attention from the Account and Currency officers concerned. Extracts from, or summaries of, the reports by these officers are reproduced below and acknowledgments are due to Mr. Brigstocke, whose report from Bombay, following on his equally thorough report from Lahore last year, indicates his great interest in this branch of economic enquiry.

India and Bengal.—A comparison of the issues over the counter of the Calcutta currency office of £100 or over with those of the previous year gives the following result:—

Purpose for which taken.	In hundreds of £	
	1911-12.	1912-13.
Payments	187,1	326,8
Banking	73,1	53,8
Rice	1,1	2,7
Seeds	2,6	6,0
Shellac	6	10,9
Jute	1,5	9,8
Nut	1	...
Wheat	1	...
Coal . . . . .	...	1
Hides . . . . .	...	8
Sugar . . . . .	...	4
Cotton . . . . .	...	10,4
TOTAL	266,5	421,7

The whole of the treasuries in Bengal absorbed less than £59,000. It is stated that what gold is absorbed is used chiefly for melting and to a certain extent for hoarding purposes. Some is taken out of the country by pilgrims going to Mecca.

The absorption in Assam, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces is still very small.

Central Provinces.—The large increase in the net total issues during the year under report was ascribed by all district officers to the rapidly increasing popularity of the sovereign throughout the province. In several districts it had the effect of partly reducing the demand for currency notes, the reason ascribed in one district (Akola) being that foreign merchants, who arrive during the harvest season, find it more convenient to return with their cash in sovereigns in preference to currency notes, for the encashment of which discount has sometimes to be paid. Gold was not used for financing crops in these Provinces, practically all payments being made in silver. The majority of the district officers expressed the opinion that sovereigns are not used for ornaments, nor hoarded to any appreciable extent.

Assam.—Two-thirds of the increase of absorption in the year under report was in Shillong.

Bihar and Orissa.—While the issues remained almost stationary as compared with the previous year, the receipts nearly doubled. One use of gold, which is brought to notice, is for making presents on marriage or other similar occasions as, *e.g.*, when sending "Tilak," *i.e.*, advance payment to bridegrooms.

In the other provinces the absorption was much larger and merits more detailed consideration. The remarks in the local currency reports are quoted, therefore, practically in full.

Burma.

Absorption of gold.—The following figures show the absorption of gold in Rangoon and in the districts separately for each quarter of 1912-13:—

		Rangoon.	Districts.
		£	£
First	quarter	153,226	61,837
Second	"	86,970	62,606
Third	"	75,997	60,980½
Fourth	"	202,821	109,952½

The absorption of the year under report shows an increase of £241,840 or 42 per cent. over the previous year's absorption, and was at its highest during the last quarter of the year, *i.e.*, during the rice season, which may possibly be due to gold having been used to a small extent for the purchase of paddy.

Gold as currency.—The issues of gold at the Rangoon currency office during the first three quarters of the year were mostly to Chetties, and more than half the issues of gold from the currency office were in sums of £50 and under.

It is reported that the greater portion of the gold issued in the districts is melted down and converted into ornaments and jewellery, and is not likely to return to circulation, but against this opinion may be set the fact that a sum of £18,536½ in gold was received by the district treasuries outside Rangoon during the year. It is true that this is only 7·04 per cent. of the issues at these treasuries, but it seems to show that gold is to a small extent finding its way into circulation.

United Provinces.

Popularity of the sovereign.—With a view to obtain as much first hand detailed information as possible in regard to the actual circulation of gold, a circular was addressed to all treasury officers enquiring as to the exact nature of the receipts and payments of which gold formed a part. Their replies constitute a large mass of evidence which is almost unanimous in declaring that the popularity of the sovereign as currency is on the increase. The Treasury Officer, Bulandshahr, reports that the extraordinary increase in his district is mainly due to the fact that owing to the discount on the *Mahajani Hundi* being high in Calcutta and Bombay last year, the traders generally took payment of their dues in sovereigns instead of in *Hundi* and the coins so received were subsequently handed over mostly to the agricultural class in purchasing cotton, grain, etc., who in their turn paid them into the treasury in payment of Government dues.

The Agent, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, ascribes the large issues and receipts of gold to greater prosperity of the people and the consequent freer currency of gold and says that it is questionable whether this free currency will remain in evidence during seasons of bad harvests. The Treasury Officer, Etah, says that the people in general like to keep the money in gold instead of in notes, and that on account of its portability, the export merchants made payment in gold which was in turn paid to Government.

Gold as currency.—Much of the gold coin issued necessarily comes back to the treasuries and the fact that over 15 lakhs worth sovereigns were received back and remitted by the sub-treasuries against 3½ lakhs of the previous year tends to show that the circulation of the sovereign is spreading from head-quarters to tahsils, and that the agricultural population also are gradually coming to look upon the use of sovereign as currency with favour, since the receipts in the sub-treasuries are payments by the people and indicate the composition of the currency they handle.

The circulation of gold does not appear to have penetrated yet to any appreciable extent to the villages, as payment for crops are still for the most part demanded in silver. This is proved by the fact that Messrs. Ralli Brothers and other European firms, who practically have the monopoly of the export trade, prefer silver to gold and make all their purchases in silver.* The general conclusion to be drawn appears to be that gold is passing more and more into circulation in these provinces, though not to the same extent as in the Punjab.

Use to which Sovereigns are put.—The popularity of the sovereign is ascribed to be due to its portability and the readiness with which it can be exchanged. In the bazars discount is generally charged for every note that is cashed, but not for a sovereign on account of its intrinsic value. This is not unlikely so far as notes of denominations higher than ten are concerned, but the large increase in the circulation of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes at the same time show that such replacement, if it has taken place as regards small value notes also, is not on a considerable scale. Traders now prefer to keep their reserve in gold. It seems probable that gold is replacing both silver and notes for purposes of hoarding. There is no evidence that a large quantity of sovereigns goes into the melting pot in these provinces.

The Punjab.†

Lahore.—The issues of sovereigns to the public may be analysed as follows:—

	(In thousands of £.)
On account of wheat trade	974
On account of cotton trade	504
For other trade purposes	65
Issues to Banks.	
Punjab National Bank	396
Bank of Bengal, Lahore	310
People's Bank	170
Punjab Banking Company	21
Other Banks	299
National Bank of India	11
Private persons and firms	681
TOTAL	1,888
	1,543
	3,431

The net issues in gold from the Currency and the Treasury during the year amounted to £3,019,000 and £432,000 respectively giving a total of £3,451,000. Out of this £3,451,000, £1,217,000 were issued in payment of currency telegraphic transfers including £95,000 paid from the Delhi Currency Chest.

The replies received by me to references made to the leading firms, banks, etc., in the Province and to the Chambers of Commerce at Delhi and Karachi confirm the view that the circulation of gold is daily increasing, especially in the Punjab.

The Punjab Chambers of Commerce stated that the Committee had no doubt that the use of gold was daily becoming more popular with the natives of India and circulated freely in the bazar.

* It is possible that cause and effect have been mixed up here, for in the Punjab and in Bombay the experience has been that large buyers of crops can pay in gold, but that the European firms usually prefer to handle silver.

† This province is much the most important in respect of gold circulation, but this report is comparatively brief because the corresponding report last year was very elaborate.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce replied that in the experience of the Committee of this Chamber, the circulation of sovereigns was still increasing and the coins were becoming more popular, especially in the Punjab.

The principal European export firms in the Province do not use gold for the reasons stated in last year's report, *viz.*, the risk incurred in the transport of gold by rail whereas the Indian firms prefer gold.

Madras.

Gold coins were issued during 1911-12 and 1912-13 from the Currency Office to the extent of £968,034 and £925,359 respectively. The issues in amounts of £100 and over fell from £861,000 to £794,260, while those in smaller amounts rose from £107,034 to £131,094. The falling off in the former is more than accounted for by a falling off in the requirements of the Bank of Madras for its branches on the West Coast. The requirements of these branches to meet trade demands during the busy season, are met almost wholly by remittances of sovereigns from Madras, indicating that the demand for gold in these parts is still active, and the decrease in the remittances from Madras as compared with the previous year is believed not to have resulted from any decrease in the demand for sovereigns but from a decrease in the total trade requirements of the year. At the end of the busy season a considerable quantity of the sovereigns comes back to the branches of the Bank, showing that gold is circulating in these parts to a considerable extent as currency though the large amounts remitted year after year may undoubtedly be taken as evidence of the fact that large quantities are either being hoarded as coin or are being melted or otherwise used for the manufacture of ornaments. The most important reason for a large circulation of gold as currency in these parts, is undoubtedly the fact that currency notes do not circulate here to any appreciable extent and sovereigns are circulating in place of currency notes. An important reason for hoarding is probably the special law of inheritance in force in these parts, under which all immoveable property and investments in Government promissory notes and other securities devolve on the sisters' children while investments in gold can be bequeathed to one's own children.*

The total amount of gold coins issued by the Bank in the year was as follows:—

	£
Remittances to West Coast branches for trade purposes	305,000
Remittance to Bangalore for the use of the Mysore Government	20,000
Issued to the public at Madras	138,970
Total	463,970

As regards other parts of the Presidency, it appears to be clear that considerable quantities are imported into the interior to finance trade, and these pass from hand to hand for the time being until they reach the substantial cultivator, landholder, or other citizen who hoards or melts them and thus they never come back into circulation.

Bombay.

The issues of gold during 1912-13 from the currency offices at Bombay and Karachi in *Issues to* what may be called the wholesale transactions in gold were £2,757,000 against £1,967,000 in 1911-12 and £1,453,000 in 1910-11. This steady increase in the "Issues to the public" shows that gold coins are growing in popularity and are being used for remittance and other purposes more freely. Here again we have an increase of 91 per cent. over the figures of 1910-11 and of over 40 per cent. on the figures for 1911-12. Taken by itself this increase does not necessarily imply that sovereigns are being more freely used as currency. To ascertain how far these coins go to form the ordinary circulating medium of the country we shall have to examine the receipts from the public both at the currency offices and at district treasuries. Of the £3,110,400 issued from the currency office in 1912-13 (including £353,100 issued for export by sea) £2,759,500 were issued at Bombay and only £350,900 at Karachi. The total issues to the public from the Karachi currency office in 1911-12 had amounted to £153,600 and compare as follows with those in 1912-13:—

	1911-12. £	1912-13. £
For trade remittances (including remittances to the Punjab for the purchase of wheat)	75,500	233,100
For pearls	8,200	12,300
For banking	1,000	6,000
For private use . . . . .	...	3,600
In small sums	67,900	95,900
	153,600	350,900

* A curious instance of the tendency to evade the operation of a customary law which has become unsuited to modern conditions

Of the £2,759,500 issued from the Bombay office in 1912-13, £1,925,900 were issued in sums of £1,000 and over. Details of these issues are recorded in the currency office books and are given below in thousands of pounds :—

For remittance to Agra for the purchase of wheat	15
For remittance to cotton-growing districts	315
For the purchase of cotton	626
For export to Hongkong and Shanghai	6
For export to the Persian Gulf for the purchase of pearls	388
For melting	66
For payment to staff (especially Great Indian Peninsula Railway)	419
For banking and exchange business	141
Total	1,926

The balance of £833,600 issued at Bombay was issued in small sums—for remittance purposes (£671,000), for melting (£11,400) and for local use, etc. (£151,200).

The total amount issued for remittance purposes from the Bombay currency office was £1,971,000 as shown below, against £1,243,000 and £1,152,000 issued in 1911-12 and 1910-11 :—

	In thousands of pounds.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
For remittance to the Central Provinces and Berar	123	351	313
For remittance to Khandesh and Gujarat	681	499	801
For remittance to the Southern Mahratta Country	13	89	62
For remittance to other places within and outside India	335	304	795
TOTAL	1,152	1,243	1,971

It will be seen that the issues for remittances to the Central Provinces and Berar, and the Southern Mahratta Country were larger in 1911-12 than in 1912-13, while the issues in 1911-12 for remittances to Khandesh and Gujarat were considerably smaller than those in 1910-11 or 1912-13. The variation in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar was due to the bumper cotton crop of that province in 1911-12. The large falling off in the issues to Gujarat was the result of the unfavourable monsoon of 1911, which reduced the outturn of the Gujarat crop to a very large extent. The variation in the case of the Southern Mahratta Country was due to the lateness of the cotton season of 1913 and to a reduction of the cotton crop of 1912 owing to excessive rainfall in some places in 1911. The cotton season in the Southern Mahratta Country begins in February or March and continues till July. Hence the unfavourable season of 1911-12 affected the issues in 1912-13.

among Apart from that afforded by statistics there is, however, also a considerable volume of direct evidence on record in favour of the view that, as in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, so also in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and in the adjacent parts of Berar there is a marked and growing inclination among the cultivating class to receive payment in gold. The number of firms in Bombay who finance the cotton trade is large, but several of them were written to with the object of ascertaining what was actually done with the gold taken from the Bombay currency office. I quote the following from some of the replies received :—
 “ For our own purchases of cotton up-country we always pay cash in silver currency, we however receive consignments of cotton from up-country for sale here on commission and are often asked by the up-country merchants to remit in gold.” “ In the majority of our purchases of cotton the gold is paid to the cultivators and also to middlemen that buy direct from the farmers; so ultimately gold goes to farmers Demand from farmers and bankers of farmers who are, the middlemen grows rapidly in preference to silver The farmers are more inclined to sell to payers of gold.” “ The cultivators readily accept and prefer gold coins as the cost of cotton.”

ctions. To obtain a clearer idea of the extent to which gold coin circulates as money in this Presidency it is necessary to examine what may be called the retail transactions with the public at treasuries. Statement of receipts and issues of sovereigns at the treasuries in this Presidency during the last three years, show a net receipt from the public of £76,589 in 1910-11, a net issue to the public of £19,647 in 1911-12 and a net receipt of £36,386½ in 1912-13. The gross receipts increased from £778,536 in 1910-11 to £1,337,163½ in 1911-12, and £1,890,501 in 1912-13, while the issues also increased from £701,947 in 1910-11 to £1,356,810 in 1911-12 and to £1,854,114½ in 1912-13. The total turnover increased from £1,480 millions in 1910-11 to £2,694 in 1911-12 and to £3,744 millions in 1912-13. In 1911-12 there was an increase of 71·8 per cent. in the receipts from the public and of 93·3 per cent. in the issues to the public. The percentages of increase in 1912-13 were 41·4 and 36·6 respectively.

It will be useful also to examine the figures of the more important treasuries. The following table compares the transactions in 1912-13 at some of the treasuries in this Presidency with those in 1910-11 and 1911-12. The figures are given in thousands of pounds, and I have selected those treasuries only at which the receipts or issues have exceeded £20,000 in 1912-13.—

	1910-11.			1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Receipts.	Issue.	Net Issue.	Receipts.	Issue.	Net Issue.	Receipts.	Issue.	Net Issue.
Ahmedabad	7	10	+3	15	21	+6	25	46	+21
Ahmednagar	10	12	+2	14	32	+18	10	45	+35
Belgaum	15	12	-3	44	38	-6	42	34	-8
Bombay	359	298	-61	751	599	-152	1,001	707	-294
Broach	2	3	+1	5	5	...	40	131	+91
Dharwar	5	11	+6	32	33	+1	34	38	+4
Hyderabad, Sind . . .	3	31	+28	14	46	+32	37	65	+28
Karachi	23	32	+9	25	25	...	88	46	-42
East Khandesh	124	21	-103	128	118	-10	158	130	-28
West Khandesh	65	12	-53	34	59	+25	72	60	-12
Larkhana	2	6	+4	17	13	-4	56	30	-26
Nasik	35	32	-3	38	43	+5	37	49	+12
Poona	16	43	+27	43	62	+19	45	78	+33
Sukkur	13	62	+49	17	96	+79	26	157	+131
Surat	8	4	-4	15	14	-1	23	21	-2
Kathiawar (Rajkot) . .	4	7	+3	6	12	+6	19	39	+20
TOTAL	691	596	-95	1,198	1,216	+18	1,713	1,676	-37

The general increase in the figures for 1911-12, as compared with those for 1910-11, is most marked, while there has also been a considerable increase in the figures for 1912-13. The increase in the total turnover is also noticeable, it having risen from under £1·3 millions in 1910-11 to nearly £3·4 millions in 1912-13, or by over 160 per cent. Omitting the figures for the Bank of Bombay the increase has been from £630,000 to £1,681,000, or by nearly 170 per cent. On the whole there has been a progressive increase, both in receipts and issues, in the case of nearly all the treasuries.

The most noticeable point in connection with the circulation of gold in the districts is the very large increase in the issues of gold at the Broach Treasury in 1912-13 compared with the issues of the previous years. This was due to an endeavour made by banks and traders to pay the cotton-growers in gold coin to avoid the heavy expense of taking silver coin from the Presidency town.

Through the courtesy of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, I have been furnished with some instructive figures regarding receipts in gold at the Berar treasuries in payment of Government dues. A certain amount of gold has found its way there from Bombay in connection with the cotton crop, and it is interesting to see whether there is any tendency to an increase in the receipts at the treasuries. The figures are as follows for the first five months of the three calendar years:—

	£
1911	7,753
1912	29,287
1913	73,310

These statistics relating to four treasuries only in Berar, are sufficiently eloquent testimony to the fact that all the gold issued from the Government currency offices does not disappear for ever into hoards.

A reference was made to the district and treasury officers in March last with a view to obtaining first-hand information of the circulation of sovereigns in their districts. The following extracts have been taken from their replies and serve to give a general idea of the growing popularity of sovereigns and of their increased circulation in the districts:—

Bombay.—The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay observes as follows:—

“A very large proportion of the receipts and issues of sovereigns at this office are connected with transactions on Government account with the Bank.

The following are the figures relating to such transactions for the year 1912-13 :—

Receipts.		£
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	.	467,016
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	.	111,897
Customs and Stamp Office	.	118,469½
Sundry	.	7,286
Total		699,668½
Issues.		£
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	.	211,868
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway	.	2,680
Customs	.	3,422
Naval and Military	.	86,909
Sundry	.	39,022
TOTAL		343,411

"In addition, the Bank received on its own account £300,945 and issued £368,259½, so that the total receipts were 1,000,613½ and the total issues £706,670½. Practically, the whole of the issues on Bank account were made to firms who forwarded the sovereigns up-country for the purpose of buying produce, principally cotton. The sovereigns so issued were partly given in payment of cheques, etc., drawn on the Bank and partly in exchange for currency notes.

"The receipts were spread over a very large number of our constituents and the sovereigns were almost entirely tendered to us in the ordinary course of business, viz., for credit of accounts or in payment of bills, etc. Sovereigns are very rarely tendered to us to be exchanged for currency notes or rupees, and when they are so tendered it is only for trifling amounts.

"The increase in the issue of sovereigns has undoubtedly resulted in a material reduction in the issues of whole rupees, but we can find no indication that the issues of currency notes have been similarly affected."

The Collector of Bombay observes :—

"Sovereigns are paid in ordinary treasury transactions by all classes of persons having to make payments into the treasury. They are now so common that in Bombay at any rate the amount hoarded or used for ornaments is a very small proportion of the number in circulation. They are specially popular among persons having to make a long journey."

Karachi.—The Agent of the Branch Bank at Karachi observes as follows :—

"These coins are becoming increasingly popular and are now circulating more freely among nearly all classes of the community * * * * The classes of persons from whom gold is received are chiefly merchants and the general public, so far as Karachi is concerned, and in the districts, I believe, the Zemindars pay a good proportion of their land revenue in gold and that Government officials of all ranks ask for gold in payment of their bills. The circulation is to a certain extent confined to educated people, but not wholly.

"It is not the general practice of the public to bring to the bank sovereigns for the express purpose of exchanging them for notes unless for some special reason. Sovereigns appear to occupy a place by themselves in the circulation of the country quite equal in importance to notes. Sovereigns are generally received in ordinary business and treasury transactions.

"The use made of the coins is general. They are, in our opinion, mainly used not as ornaments or for the purpose of hoarding but as a circulating medium. A large sale of bar gold in this district by the banks tends to displace sovereigns in the manufacture of ornaments, while the spread of education tends to diminish hoarding; the extension of banking facilities also works in the same direction * * * * The increased demand (in 1912-13) in our opinion is due to the readiness of the public to accept sovereigns when they are freely issued by Government as a circulating medium. I am unable to say whether sovereigns have displaced Rs5 and Rs10 notes in the circulation to any extent, but it is very probable that they have."

The Currency Officer, Karachi, observes as follows :

"Since the public began taking gold in large quantities there has been a falling off in the issues of silver coin as may be seen from the statement below :—

Year.	ISSUES TO THE PUBLIC.		
	Gold.		Silver.
	£	Value in Rupees.	Rs
1910-11	79,150	11,87,250	1,01,63,045
1911-12	153,637	23,04,555	79,03,845
1912-13	350,881	52,63,215	95,16,590

"As the export trade of Karachi has increased each year, I think I might safely say that the issues of rupees would have been considerably greater each year but for the fact that the public generally found gold more suitable for their requirements than silver. During 1912-13 Messrs. Ralli Brothers were practically the only people who asked for silver coin in large sums, their reason for preferring silver to gold being the greater risk attending the transport and storage of the latter in isolated places in the mofussil."

Ahmedabad.—"Gold coins are generally received into the treasury in payment of Government dues from persons such as land-holders, mill agents, excise and opium farmers and salt traders, and they are generally issued in payment of salaries to officials and for payment of money orders and savings bank transactions to post offices and to a small extent in exchange for silver or currency notes to the public.

"The use of gold coin in preparing ornaments is rare, that is only when the quality of gold required is hard. The general use of the coin is its circulation as money or for remittance or as ready cash on journeys.

"The excess (of receipts and issues) during the year 1912-13 is due to the fact that wider circulation of the coin is beginning in preference to silver and currency notes, generally of higher denominations."

Ahmednagar.—"Gold coins are generally received into the treasury from the post office, village officers in their remittances, opium and liquor shop-keepers, toll contractors, etc. They are generally issued to the public works department in ordinary treasury transactions to other Government officials in payment of their pay, to cash allowance holders* in payment of their emoluments and allowances. They are also issued to the public who find it convenient to take these coins with them to distant places, when going on pilgrimages or for making purchases. They are not received in exchange for silver or currency notes, but sometimes issued to the public in exchange for silver.

"They are not hoarded or used as ornaments. They mainly circulate as money or are used for remittance purposes. It is generally assumed that a gold coin when broken does not fetch exactly its face value of Rs15. It is therefore not a profitable transaction to hoard these coins or to use them as ornaments instead of pure gold, the value of which does not suffer by its being so used.

"It is probable that gold coins are to a small extent taking the place of whole rupees and notes of small values."

Belgaum.—"The European managers of the Gokak and Saundatti mills in this district, who purchased cotton in large quantities, paid the value thereof mostly in gold, so that even a day labourer who was paid his wages in cotton got the price of it in gold.

"Gold is scarcely hoarded. It is the currency notes that are very often used for hoarding money. Gold is mostly used for circulation as money or for remittance purposes as stated above.

"There is no special reason for the increase of the figures of the year under report over those of the preceding two years, except that as years advance people more and more get to the use of gold coins."

Broach.—"The gold coins are received into the sub-treasuries from the village officers, who receive them from Khatedars such as Patidars, Bohras, etc. These Khatedars receive coins from the cotton-buying merchants to whom they sell their cotton. Sovereigns are also received from excise licensees, etc., in payment of Government dues. At the Bank they are issued to cotton merchants and others connected with the cotton trade and at sub-divisional sub-treasuries to merchants and pleaders, who receive them in exchange for silver as they are light to carry. All classes of people seem willing enough to receive the coin. Sovereigns are not generally received in exchange for silver or currency notes.

"Sovereigns are not hoarded or used as ornaments, but they circulate as money and are used for remittance purposes"

The reason for the large increase in the year 1912-13 is that sovereigns have never before been available in such quantities for free issue. During the present cotton season sovereigns worth Rs35,85,000 have been brought here by Government and by the Bank of Bombay at Broach for issue to the public.

"Sovereigns have this year displaced silver. As regards the currency notes of the denominations of Rs5 and Rs10, the sub-divisional authorities report that sovereigns are displacing them, as they are easily portable and have their attraction as metal. The Agent to the Bank of Bombay states that these notes have never been much used in this district as a means of financing the movement of the cotton crops."

Hyderabad (Sind).—"Sovereigns are generally received from Zamindars in payment of Government dues and paid to contractors and Government servants.

* Receivers of annual cash compensations from Government for resumed lands, etc.

"Sovereigns are very seldom received and issued in exchange for silver and currency notes Sovereigns mainly circulate as money. They are to a small extent used for hoarding and ornament purposes, but they are very seldom used for remittance purposes.

"The Agent of the branch Bank reports that 'the bulk of the sovereigns received at this Branch, except those remitted from Karachi for Government purpose, comes from various public offices such as Post Office, Railway and Treasury Office. Large amounts have also been received from sub-treasuries, particularly so within the last two years, when land revenue collections were due, which would tend to show that the circulation of the coin in the district is on the increase.'

"The uses to which the coins are put are varied. Zamindars take a large number of them for hoarding purposes or to displace rupees which they may have already hoarded.

"Among the well-to-do class a small percentage of the coins are melted down and turned into ornaments.

"The circulation of sovereigns has had very little effect on the issues of notes of Rs 5 and Rs 10 denominations, but it certainly has reduced the issue of whole rupees to a fair extent."

Dharwar.—"Sovereigns are ordinarily received at the treasury in postal and sub-treasury remittances and at sub-treasuries generally from villagers in payment of Government dues. In Hubli they are also received from mill-owners and merchants in exchange for silver and notes.

"The coin is, of late, coming more and more into free circulation. There is a decided increase (in 1912-13) both under receipts and issues, in the treasury as well as in the sub-divisional sub-treasuries, except at Hubli and Gadag. The fall at Hubli and Gadag during the year 1912-13 is due to the lateness of the current cotton season and the shortness of the crop last year."

East Khandesh.—The Agent of the Branch Bank at Jalgaon reports as follows:—

"Sovereigns circulate very freely in this district as money and are readily accepted by all classes. They are also used by cotton dealers for remittance purposes to outlying centres where they are accepted freely. I do not think that gold coins are extensively used in this district for either hoarding or the making of ornaments.

"I estimate that in an ordinary good cotton season about Rs 7 lakhs is now imported into this district in sovereigns for the purpose of financing the crop. Sovereigns have largely displaced the whole rupee, and this applies not only in regard to receipts but also to payments. Messrs. Ralli Brothers is the only firm in this district who do not use sovereigns for remittance purposes."

West Khandesh.—"Gold coins are generally received from the cultivators who have to pay the land revenue, etc., and they are issued to anyone who has to receive payment from Government. Sovereigns are hoarded in very rare cases for the present in this district or used as ornaments. In the year 1912-13 the receipts and issues of gold are more than that of the two previous years. The cause can be assigned to the free circulation.

"The circulation of the gold coin has resulted in a material reduction in the net issue of the whole rupees, which is not considered now by the public as a very favourable medium owing to the bulk and weight."

Larkana.—"Gold coins are generally received in payment of Government dues on instalment days. Zamindars deal in grain with merchants and are generally paid by them in sovereigns, which merchants obtain from the big firms and Karachi and other places.

"Sovereigns are now-a-days hoarded to some extent in place of or in addition to notes and silver, and they are freely circulated as money and used for remittance purposes. They are also mixed with market gold in making ornaments but to a smaller extent than before. The public preference for gold is becoming more decided."

Nasik.—Almost the whole quantity of gold coin received in the treasury ultimately comes from the landholders in payment of land revenue. The Mamlatdars all report that gold is rarely hoarded. Sovereigns are never used as ornaments owing to their impure gold except in very rare cases."

Poona.—The Agent of the Branch Bank states as follows:—

"The class of people from whom gold coin is generally received at the bank are merchants. It is issued principally to pensioners, contractors, and private individuals. There are no indications that the circulation of gold has affected the rupee circulation, and the circulation of small notes has increased largely along with the increasing circulation of gold."

Sukkur.—"Sovereigns are not hoarded and rarely used as ornaments. They circulate freely in the market and are used by merchants for remitting purposes while making purchases of wheat, etc. The large increase in the receipts and issues of sovereigns in 1912-13 as compared with the two previous years is entirely due to the increasing popularity of the

is a belief that sovereigns are often melted down to make gold ornaments but there is no strong reason to urge that they are hoarded up Gold coins mostly circulate as money and are not used for remittance purposes generally."

Rajkot.—"Gold coins at this treasury are mostly paid to and received from, those connected with Native States; to a less extent they are issued to contractors and a still smaller proportion are used in payment of salaries of Government officials and office staff generally. We have no definite information of either hoarding of gold coin or its conversion into ornaments in this district. It appears to be coming into favour very gradually as a medium of circulation among merchants and others and its bulk as compared with silver is making it increasingly popular for remittance purposes. This has been specially noticeable in the last two months."

At other treasuries the receipts and issues of gold are less important, but the testimony of the officers consulted is much to the same effect. Thus Bijapur states that "gold coins are neither hoarded generally nor used as ornaments, but they circulate as money to a small extent and are used mainly for remittance purposes." Kaira reports that "the tendency of the people now is to the circulation of gold coins as they can be easily taken from one place to another." From Kanara comes the statement that "the major part of issues of sovereigns is slowly and gradually absorbed in preparing ornaments though it cannot be said that they are not at all in circulation. In Haliyal sovereigns are somewhat freely circulated, the fact is due to the existence of large forest contracts and extensive dealings in forest produce." On the other hand, Kolaba reports that "sovereigns are not generally hoarded, they are not even used as ornaments. They generally circulate as money or are used for remittance purposes . . . The large increase in the receipts and payments in the current year is due principally to the fact that traders of corn bring in sovereigns for payment of the price of corn and people use them as a medium of ordinary currency." Mirpurkhas states that "the coins are undoubtedly gaining in popularity. The circulation of gold has resulted in a material reduction in the net issue of whole rupees and currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10." Ratnagiri reports that sovereigns "are mainly in circulation as money. Their use as ornaments is very rare. People in this district are dead against using sovereigns for preparing gold ornaments, their reason being that sovereigns are not made of pure gold but of gold and copper alloy Gold sovereigns are not at all hoarded in this district." From Satara comes the unusual statement that "sovereigns are never accepted by agriculturists and other low class people," but it is added that "the use of sovereigns is increasing day by day for the convenience of the trade." The Agent of the Branch Bank at Sholapur observes that "sovereigns do not appear to be either hoarded or made into ornaments to any considerable extent but to be used as money for ordinary payments and for remittance purposes. People here invest their money in mills, railways and other securities and place deposits with banks, but there is no evidence that money is hoarded, indeed, the keenness of the people here to obtain interest on their money precludes the idea of hoarding. Sovereigns circulate freely in Sholapur city and they pass freely even in the villages in the district." Thana does not think "that over 5 per cent. are used as ornaments or over 15 per cent. for hoarding. The others or about 80 per cent. of the issues circulate as money." The Baroda Treasury reports "that during the past 11 years the receipts and issues have greatly increased. The reason for this increase is due to the free circulation of these coins among the public who have learnt to take more advantage of them day by day."

The above extracts are sufficient to prove the growing popularity of the sovereign and its increasing circulation as currency even in places far removed from the Presidency town. Further evidence to the same effect is available in the railway and post office figures which are given below. The figures for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are for stations within the Presidency only; the others are for the whole railway.

Receipts from the public at stations on the —	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	32,383½	69,301½	90,961½
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	162,066	352,081	476,346
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	16,779½	32,429½	42,543½
North-Western Railway	134,094	248,880	451,609
TOTAL	345,273	702,692	1,064,460

The progressive increase in these figures is most marked and clearly shows that the public continue to make a greater use of sovereigns in their ordinary transactions.

The following table compares the receipts and issues of sovereigns at the several post offices in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) during the last three years :—

Names of Offices.	RECEIPTS.			ISSUES.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices.	37,663	81,070½	106,428	22,370½	45,741	63,127½
Karachi Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices.	3,241	8,626	15,628½	2,137½	4,714	7,602
All other offices in the Presidency	84,595½	159,795	215,444½	47,872½	93,071½	160,599½
TOTAL	125,499½	249,491½	337,501	72,380½	143,526½	231,329

These figures, which especially on the receipt side give some idea of the nature of the money in circulation and in the hands of the people, indicate a steady and continuous growth, the increase in the issues no doubt indicating larger payments of money orders in gold.

Receipts of
sovereigns in
Treasuries, Post
Offices and Railways.

39. Statement No. VI A gives the usual details of receipts of sovereigns in Treasuries, Post Offices and Railways. These figures indicate the extent to which the sovereign is entering into the daily transactions of the public as currency. The transactions in 1912-13 were very much larger than those in 1911-12. The total Treasury receipts increased by £2,376,000 or 42 per cent., the Post Office receipts by £598,000 or 44 per cent. and the Railway receipts by £588,000 or 48 per cent. Of the increase of £2,376,000 under Treasuries United Provinces records the largest £1,018,000, Punjab comes next with £646,000 and Bombay third £301,000. Except in the case of Madras the figures for 1912-13 are the highest on record.

Uses of sovereigns
other than as
currency.

40. Sovereigns are no doubt used to some extent for hoarding or to be melted and turned into ornaments. It is not possible to obtain any definite information as to the extent of these practices except that in 1912-13, there was a substitution of 50 lakhs worth of gold for silver in the store of value held by a Native State (paragraph 22). All the information available on the subject is already given in the extracts from local reports quoted in paragraph 38. From Bombay the Accountant-General reports as follows :—

"There is little that is new to be said on the evergreen subject of hoarding. Statistics are necessarily of comparatively small use here. It is obvious that some of the gold absorbed goes into new hoards, as the wealth of the people increases, and some of it displaces silver in old hoards. That this gold will never re-appear is, however, a quite mistaken conclusion to arrive at. Silver has always come out of hoards when necessity has driven it, and there seems no *prima facie* reason to think that its action will be different in the case of gold. At the same time it is certain that, especially on this side of India, where the rise and growth of *Sundeshi* Banks, financing corporations and industrial concerns has been phenomenal of recent years, there is much less tendency to hoard and a greater inclination to invest money productively than used to be the case. The extension of the co-operative movement must have the same effect in agricultural tracts. The only danger is lest the failure of some of these mushroom companies should cause a set back and incline people to tighten their purse strings."

"As regards melting, it may be observed that the price of English bar gold in Bombay generally fluctuates between Rs. 24 and Rs. 24-1-0 *per tola*, and the value of the pure gold contained in sovereigns comes to Rs. 23-14-3 *per tola*. If, however, we take into account the cost of melting and purifying the gold contained in sovereigns it is doubtful if the use of sovereigns in the manufacture of ornaments could be more *economical* than that of pure gold. Nevertheless, it is a fact that sovereigns are to some extent melted by the people for making ornaments, etc. Direct evidence in this connection is available in the Currency office records. It appears that during the last eleven years sovereigns to the extent of £1,298,500 were taken ostensibly for melting. A great deal of this was taken by one man, and there is some reason to doubt whether some of it was not really exported and not melted. A portion of the amount which was taken for local use no doubt also found its way into the melting pot. In the case of outlying places far removed from trading centres it is possible that the gold required by the people for ornaments, etc., is obtained by melting sovereigns. At such places it may be more profitable to use sovereigns (which can be readily obtained at the local treasury) than bar gold which has to be brought from Bombay. The Treasury Officer, Kanara, for instance, reports that most of the sovereigns issued to the public are evidently melted for preparing ornaments. In Bombay the

Hindus and Mahomedans generally prefer to have their ornaments made of pure gold or of gold of 97 touch, while the majority of Christians and the Parsis use sovereigns in the manufacture of their ornaments. Ornaments made of sovereign gold are said to retain their polish for a longer time and do not lose weight to the same extent as those that are made of fine gold. It is probably because of this that sovereign gold is preferred by the majority of Christians and Parsis. I am also informed that gold stated to be $\frac{23}{100}$ th fine is prepared locally and sold in the market at prices varying from Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-8-0 *per tola* according to the quality of the metal and that sovereigns are some times used in the manufacture of this gold. It is difficult to verify this, but as some of the gold which though stated to be $\frac{23}{100}$ th fine is really of an inferior quality, the use of sovereigns in the manufacture of the metal very possibly brings some small profit to the manufacturer."

41. It is now possible to indicate generally the use which is made of the sovereign in India at the present moment, and the task is made more easy by the fact that all the evidence is in accord with the conclusions to be arrived at by theoretical reasoning. In the first place there is a large mass of population who never enter into any transaction involving a receipt or expenditure of Rs. 15. To that class the sovereign will never penetrate. As regards the other classes, the use made of the sovereign varies considerably in various provinces as has been already indicated. But the following general conclusions seem to be permissible. Take the trading community. They are well aware of the intrinsic value of the sovereign, and, even though they might not be able to get rid of one readily in local trade transactions, they would probably accept a sovereign if offered in the course of business. One can now say more than this. In every town of importance in India, except in a few outlying districts, the sovereign can be used in retail transactions.

Then there are the comparatively well-to-do people. The sovereign is entering more and more into their ceremonial life as, *e.g.*, for presents at marriage ceremonies. They are finding that the sovereign is a very convenient and portable form of value, hence its use on journeys and pilgrimages and for remittance purposes, is increasing. Its use in retail transactions has already been discussed. These people know that Government accepts the sovereign readily, so small payments to Government are often made in this medium. There can be no doubt that sovereigns pass into hoards to some extent. Local custom as regards their use for ornaments seems to vary considerably in various parts of India. As was to be expected Government servants, pensioners and other payees have taken the lead in the acceptance of sovereigns.

Finally, we come to the most important portion of the Indian population—the agricultural community. The variations from province to province of the absorption of gold are due very largely to the use of the sovereign by this community. Every large expansion of such absorption has been due to an increased use of gold in the purchase of crops, and has thus been the direct outcome of the initiative of the wholesale purchaser. It is to the latter, more than to any other, class that the extended use of gold is due. And so far experience has shown that an attempt to use gold in such purchases, if persevered with, has always succeeded. There is even a strong volume of evidence that in parts of the Punjab the sovereign is preferred to the rupee, and a purchaser offering gold has an advantage over one offering silver. The use of gold in the purchase of crops is now pre-eminent in the wheat trade in the Punjab, it is large and increasing in the cotton trade of Bombay and the cotton and spring crops in Northern India, and it has obtained a footing in the west of the Madras Presidency. It has at last touched the rice trade in Burma.

In view of the statements in paragraph 26 it is clear that gold has fairly free circulation in parts of the Punjab and, to a smaller extent, in parts of Bombay and the United Provinces. I mean by this that there are many sovereigns which pass through a fair number of hands and are used as a medium of exchange in many transactions before they return to treasuries or pass into hoards. Giving "circulation" the wider meaning, which neglects to take into account the number of exchange transactions performed by each coin during circulation, Statement VI-A indicates a considerable and increasing volume of gold circulation except in Bengal (outside Calcutta), Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.

It must not be thought that every sovereign which is absorbed is hoarded or melted down. A very large sum of money is in actual use in India. Banks have

cash reserves, traders have till money, private persons have their petty cash. There can be no doubt that sovereigns now form some, and an increasing, portion of this daily balance of cash in hand ; and sovereigns so in use certainly must not be regarded as hoarded. Again a certain amount of gold must leave India in the pockets of travellers.

It is not for me to discuss whether a gold currency is necessary for the maintenance of exchange. But the conclusion must be drawn from these figures and accumulated opinions that the sovereign really has entered into the economic life of India. The withdrawal of the sovereign would now be viewed with disfavour by many, to whom currency controversies are unknown, who yet realise that this coin is superior to any other.

VII.—Silver Circulation.

Absorption of silver.

42. Statement VII gives the usual details of the net absorption of rupees and half rupees during the year. The total absorption in 1912-13 for all India compares as follows with the actuals since 1906-07 :—

	In lakhs of rupees (Absorption +, Return—).
1906-07	+ 18,00
1907-08	+ 3,92
1908-09	— 14,88
1909-10	+ 13,22
1910-11	+ 3,34
1911-12	+ 11,54
1912-13	+ 10,49

The absorption amounted to 10½ crores in 1912-13 against 11½ crores in 1911-12. This reduction of a crore is surprising in view of the increased issue for jute in Bengal. It was made up of a smaller absorption of 3¼ crores in Bombay, of about a crore in Burma, ½ a crore in the Central Provinces and ¼ crore in Madras counterbalanced by increases of 2¼ crores in the Punjab and 1½ crores in the United Provinces. For Bengal including Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bihar and Orissa the net absorption of the two years was practically the same.

Explanation of provincial variations.

43. The heavy reduction in Bombay of about 3¼ crores was due chiefly to the failure in some parts of the monsoon of 1911, the result of which was a net withdrawal of rupees in the first half year of 1912-13 of over 3½ crores against about a crore in the corresponding period of 1911-12. The smaller demand in Burma occurred wholly in the rice season and it is explained that currency notes have been used to an increasing extent in the rice trade and it is also suggested that the use of gold has increased. The large increases in Northern India were wholly due to the exceptionally active trade both in the spring and winter. The increase would have been still higher but for the fact that in the last quarter of the year there were heavy withdrawals, in payment of revenue, of some of the amounts issued early in the year. It has been stated above that for Bengal as a whole the net absorption in 1912-13 was practically the same as in 1911-12. This statement requires some qualification : it has been explained in paragraph 22 that about 80 lakhs were exchanged for note and gold at Calcutta on account of uncurrent coin tendered by a Native State—the uncurrent coin has been treated for purposes of Statement VII as withdrawn from India and Bengal and thus the real absorption in Bengal has been understated by about 80 lakhs. But even assuming that the absorption in Bengal in 1912-13 was more by about a crore than that in 1911-12 the result must be considered rather unusual, as the following figures show :—

	In lakhs of Rupees.				
	1906-07.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Net issues in jute season (para. 33)	12,36	4,35	4,75	8,33	12,93
Total absorption of rupees in India	18,00	13,22	3,34	11,54	11,29
Net absorption in Bengal	10,78	— 83	10	5,59	6,52

While in 1906-07 and 1911-12 the absorption in Bengal was less by between 2 or 3 crores than the total jute issues, in 1912-13 the difference amounted to about 6½ crores. Bengal being a permanently settled province not liable to important fluctuations in revenue receipts, the explanation of this return in 1912-13 of such a large proportion of the issues must be sought in the large increase in the import trade in the last quarter of the year already explained in paragraph 12. Apparently the prosperity of the jute trader induced him to spare more from his savings for imported produce.

44. The question remains whether rupees have been replaced to any appreciable extent by other forms of currency. From the figures in paragraph 26 it seems clear that to some extent currency notes have taken the place of rupees in the rice trade in Burma, and, to a still greater extent, gold of rupees in the Punjab. Replacement of rupees by other form of currency.

The inference has been drawn in that paragraph that gold is now used to some extent in the purchase of crops in Bombay and the United Provinces. To this extent gold must have replaced rupees in those provinces also. It is not yet evident, however, as has been suggested, that gold has replaced rupees in Burma to any extent.

45. The subject of coinage of rupees both from purchased silver and by re-coinage of withdrawn coins has already been dealt with in paragraph 22. Statement VIII gives the usual details of the coinage. Rupee coinage.

46. Statement IX furnishes the usual figures relating to the rupee census. In Statement X a further comparison is given of the figures for certain groups of years to prove the substitution of rupees of new coinage for the older ones. This comparison clearly shows a steady decline in the percentages of older rupees in circulation and, so far as can be judged from these statistics, there is no evidence of replacement of silver in hoards to any large extent by gold in British India. Rupee census.

VIII.—Note Circulation.

47. Statements XI to XX contain the usual statistics regarding currency note circulation. These statistics comprise :— Statistics of Note Circulation.

Statement No. XI.—Gross circulation of currency notes for the whole of India at the end of each month of the year from 1863-64 to 1912-13.

Statement No. XII.—Average gross circulation for each year for the whole of India distributed among the various circles of currency.

Statement No. XIII.—Gross circulation at the end of each month of the year for each circle of currency.

Statement No. XIV.—Gross circulation less balances held in Reserve Treasuries for each month of the year in each circle.

Statement No. XV.—Statement of active circulation for the whole of India for each month of the year after deducting amounts held in Government Treasuries and Head Offices of Presidency Banks.

Statement No. XVI.—Gross circulation of each denomination of note on 31st March 1913 for each circle.

Statement No. XVII.—Growth in circulation of 5 and 10-rupee notes in selected circles.

Statement No. XVIII.—Encashment of Foreign Circle notes in each circle.

Statement No. XIX.—Statistics of Treasury and Bank balances on 31st December 1912.

Statement No. XX.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of currency notes.

the gross circula-
tion.

48. The gross circulation at the end of each month of 1912-13 compares as follows with the corresponding figures in 1911-12 :—

		(In lakhs of rupees).		
		Increase in		
		1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
April	. . . . .	58,34	54,69	3,65
May	. . . . .	58,89	55,10	3,79
June	. . . . .	64,12	58,22	5,90
July	. . . . .	66,59	60,29	6,30
August	. . . . .	68,16	59,69	8,47
September	. . . . .	68,33	56,32	12,01
October	. . . . .	65,79	56,61	9,18
November	. . . . .	67,27	58,05	9,22
December	. . . . .	65,70	56,18	9,52
January	. . . . .	67,75	54,70	13,05
February	. . . . .	67,54	57,19	10,35
March	. . . . .	68,98	61,36	7,62

Ordinarily the end of the busy season in April and May is the time when the gross note circulation for the whole of India is at its lowest level. At this time the balances with Presidency Banks are brought down in anticipation of the collections in the slack season and funds begin to return from the public to the Government treasury or to the banks. The banks for convenience hold their reserves in the form of notes obtained by tendering coin in exchange. Thus the Currency Reserve of rupees and the note circulation alike increase. In the busy season there is a tendency for the operation to be reversed. Coin is obtained by the tender of notes so that the Reserve and the circulation decrease. This tendency, however, is counterbalanced by two factors, namely, a busy trade season in one Province in India overlaps a slack season in another, and, secondly, the exchange for currency notes of the sovereigns imported in large quantities in the busy season increases the note circulation. In 1912-13 there was yet another disturbing factor in the shape of transfers of Home Treasury balances to India, on account of silver purchased in England and China. These transfers are explained in paragraph 13, and, deducting the amounts of transfers from the large monthly increases of gross circulation, the comparison with 1911-12 stands as follows :—

		(In lakhs of rupees.)		
		Gross increase.	Deduct transfers from Home Treasury.	Net increase.
April	. . . . .	3,65	...	3,65
May	. . . . .	3,79	...	3,79
June	. . . . .	5,90	...	5,90
July	. . . . .	6,30	...	6,30
August	. . . . .	8,47	2,18	6,29
September	. . . . .	12,01	4,05	7,96
October	. . . . .	9,18	5,87	3,31
November	. . . . .	9,22	8,27	95
December	. . . . .	9,52	9,09	43
January	. . . . .	13,05	10,59	2,46
February	. . . . .	10,35	10,59	— 24
March	. . . . .	7,62	10,59	— 2,97

The above shows that, but for the large transfer of funds from England, the gross circulation towards the end of the year 1912-13 would have shown a reduction instead of an increase, chiefly for the reason that the balances of the Presidency Banks were considerably reduced at that time (being nearly 1½ crores less on the 31st March 1913 than on the 31st March 1912, see second table in paragraph 2), in spite of substantial increases in Government deposits with the banks (*vide* table in paragraph 14).

ation
balances.

49. Owing to the large variations in the gross circulation and the large increases in the Reserve Treasury balances, the figures of gross circulation less Reserve Treasury balances given in statement XIV supply a fairer comparison of the gross circulation of notes. This comparison shows that during the

year 1912-13 there was an average increase in the gross circulation so reduced of currency notes for the whole of India of 3.09 crores made up as follows :—

	(In lakhs of Rupees.) Increase + Decrease —	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Calcutta Circle	+ 3,16	+ 15.7
Cawnpore „	— 31	— 11.4
Lahore „	— 79	— 21.2
Bombay „	— 70	— 5.1
Karachi „	— 26	— 18.0
Madras „	+ 81	+ 13.2
Rangoon „	+ 1,18	+ 28.8
	<u>+ 3,09</u>	

The major portion of the increase in the Calcutta Circle occurred in the circulation of 10-rupee and 100-rupee notes. There was some increase in higher value notes, mainly due to the issues to a Native State noticed in paragraph 22. The reduction in circulation in the Cawnpore Circle was almost entirely under high value notes. In the Lahore Circle every denomination of notes except the 5-rupee value seems to have been adversely affected. In Bombay and Karachi the falling off appeared under high value notes while in Madras and Rangoon the increases were chiefly in the circulation of universal notes. The remarkable increase in the circulation in Rangoon was due mainly to the increased use of notes in connection with the rice trade. The reduction in the circulation of high value notes in Cawnpore, Lahore, Bombay and Karachi appears to have been due entirely to a corresponding reduction in the notes held as stores of value by the Presidency Banks. The highly prosperous trade in Northern India necessarily reduced these stores very low and in Bombay and Karachi the Bank of Bombay had to work with unusually low cash balances during the year. The table in paragraph 28 shows that, in the year 1912-13, Cawnpore and Lahore were supplied with large amounts of universal notes from other circles and these to some extent appear to have replaced home notes. Although the increase in the average gross circulation exceeded 3 crores, the increase between 1st April and 31st March 1912-13 amounted to 13 lakhs only due to a reduction of the Banks' balances as already explained.

50. The average amount of notes held in Reserve and other treasuries during the year under report was about $13\frac{1}{2}$ crores and the Presidency Banks also held, on an average, nearly 7 crores. Deducting these from the average gross circulation, the average active circulation during the year was nearly $45\frac{1}{2}$ crores. At the end of April it was nearly $43\frac{1}{2}$ crores ; it then began to decrease slightly and the minimum of $42\frac{1}{2}$ crores was reached at the end of May. Afterwards it increased steadily till it attained its maximum of $48\frac{1}{2}$ crores at the end of February. In March there was a slight set-back and the circulation stood at $47\frac{1}{2}$ crores. As usual the aggregate amount of notes in the hands of the public was greater during the winter months than at other times of the year.

51. The growth of the average active circulation in lakhs of rupees is given below :—

1902-03	+ 2,30
1903-04	+ 2,85
1904-05	+ 1,77
1905-06	+ 2,41
1906-07	+ 3,41
1907-08	+ 50
1908-09	— 1,38
1909-10	+ 4,11
1910-11	+ 1,54
1911-12	+ 3,14
1912-13	+ 3,50

The figures for 1907-08 and 1908-09 are abnormal, as these years were affected by adverse agricultural conditions and by the universal financial crisis. The figures for 1909-10 show a recovery from the effects of the previous two years. But the growth in 1910-11 was comparatively small. The figures for 1911-12 indicate a return to the ordinary rate of development prior to the set-back, and the rate of development has been well maintained in 1912-13.

ter of circu-

52. The character of the circulation can be ascertained by a determination of the percentage of each denomination to the total circulation. Two statements are given below from which notes of R10,000 are excluded on account of their high value and their rare use outside Reserve treasuries. In each statement the calculations are based on the figures on the 31st of March; in the second statement the variations have been traced into the different circles and the notes have been grouped, notes for R20 being omitted as they are unimportant and are no longer being printed. Fives and tens have been grouped together; as these are the notes which are chiefly used as local currency. On the other hand 500's and 1,000's have been put together as the bulk of these notes is used either in remittance or as a store of value. The 50's and 100's are shown separately as these notes acquired special importance as universal notes of highest value during the years 1910-11 and 1911-12, respectively.

	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.
1901-02	1.7	28.4	3.6	5.1	32.6	10.7	22.9
1909-10	2.1	27.9	2.0	4.1	34.5	7.5	21.3
1910-11	2.9	29.8	5	6.3	33.5	6.7	20.3
1911-12	2.8	32.1	3	4.0	35.1	5.9	19.8
1912-13	2.9	35.8	2	3.4	35.0	5.4	17.8

	5's and 10's.					50's.			100's.			500's and 1,000's.				
	1901-02.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1901-02.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Calcutta	36	42	44	46	49	3	2	1	26	26	26	31	27	27	26	24
Cawnpore	9	12	11	13	14	12	6	5	29	37	36	41	46	48	44	45
Lahore	7	26	24	26	27	19	12	10	28	37	38	42	35	28	25	25
Bombay	24	26	27	26	29	9	8	8	21	22	23	42	42	42	44	40
Karachi	23	27	32	37	42	6	8	8	23	15	19	31	42	37	40	31
Madras	11	15	15	14	15	5	4	3	71	74	75	11	9	8	8	7
Rangoon	11	31	41	45	52	1	1	1	55	51	45	16	4	3	3	2
All Circles	26	31	33	35	38	6	4	4	34	35	35	35	29	27	26	23

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ation.

53. The main features of the above table are the steady increase in the proportion of 5 and 10-rupee notes and the corresponding steady reduction in the proportion of 500 and 1,000-rupee notes in circulation and the almost stationary character of the proportion of the 100-rupee notes.

The large actual increase in the circulation of small notes, and the steady increase of the proportion of such notes to the total circulation, are valuable indications of the growth of the popularity of currency notes, for these notes are used almost entirely in every-day transactions.

As shown by the figures given in paragraph 68, the average duration of circulation is larger for small notes than for the 100-rupee note, for these latter are used to some extent for remittance purposes, and notes so used naturally return from circulation as soon as the purpose is attained. So that the issues of R100 would probably compare more favourably with the issues of small notes than the above figures indicate.

The falling off in the proportion of 500's and 1,000's is not only a falling-off in the percentage but also in the absolute value in circulation. Though the special conditions of trade in 1912-13 caused some temporary reductions in the stores of value with the Presidency Banks, a steady

decrease in these stores represented by high value notes can only be accounted for by the substitution of universal notes for local notes in the moveable portion of the stores. For example, the Bank of Bengal has its balances scattered over all the currency circles in India; in the trade season for any one circle all the local notes of that circle are brought there for financing the trade, but in the slack season funds are collected at the circle for remittance to the head office or to other circles and these remittances can be made in high value local notes only to the extent to which they can be held as part of the minimum working balance at other circles. Under the old system the whole remittance could be made in high value notes as there was no difficulty in passing such notes of foreign circles in payment of Government revenue, but now with the introduction of the universal notes, the remittances to other circles, if actually required for issue there, must be in notes of the lower denominations. The falling off in the proportion of 500's and 1,000's may thus be explained by the partial substitution of smaller notes in the moveable portion of the Banks' balances. This substitution being intended for exchange purposes, the general conclusion that the large increase in the circulation of small notes really represents an increase in the popularity of notes is fully warranted.

54. The 5-rupee notes have continued to grow in popularity in all circles, By denominations. the most noticeable increases being under Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

There has been a large increase in the circulation of 10-rupee notes in Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, and a slight increase in Bombay, Karachi and Cawnpore, but there has been a falling-off in Lahore.

There has been a decrease in the circulation of 50-rupee notes in all circles, except Karachi, where the increase has been slight.

As regards the 100-rupee note, Calcutta shows the largest expansion and next to it come Madras and Rangoon.

55. *Calcutta.*—The proportion to the total of the circulation of the 5 and 10-rupee notes has increased 3 per cent. at the expense of 50-rupee notes and notes of high denominations. By circles.

Cawnpore.—Here there has been a similar increase of 1 per cent. under 5 and 10-rupees by reductions under the higher value notes. The reduction is believed to be due partly to the free flow of universal notes, a large increase in the circulation of foreign notes in use reducing the demand for home notes.

Lahore.—The most striking feature in the circulation of notes in this circle was a substantial reduction in the use of 10, 20 and 50-rupee notes without any corresponding increase under 100 rupees. The 10-rupee circulation has practically gone back to that of 1910-11, and it is surmised that the figures of 1911-12 may have been swollen by the abnormal circumstances of the Delhi Durbar. It seems probable that there has been some replacement of currency notes of the denominations of R10 and R50 by gold.

Bombay.—The circulation of 5-rupee notes showed a steady and continuous increase, whereas that of R10 showed only a small increase. The 100-rupee circulation showed an upward tendency. Thus the popularity of the 5-rupee note has been well maintained and the absence of any large growth in the circulation of 10's may probably be not unconnected with the more extended use of sovereigns. The increase in the 100-rupee issues is believed to have been due to larger remittances to trade centres like Cawnpore.

Madras.—Here there was an increase under every denomination except 50's. The largest increases were in the 5 and 10-rupee notes, the circulation whereof during 1912-13 exceeded that during 1911-12 by over 16 per cent. The 100's came next with an increase of 8 per cent. over 1911-12. Thus universal notes have grown steadily in public favour.

Rangoon.—The total value of circulation of notes at the end 1912-13 showed an increase of 21 per cent. over that of 1911-12. The growth took place mainly under the 10-rupee and 100-rupee notes, the value of the increases being 87 lakhs and 14 lakhs, respectively. The results indicate the increasing appreciation of the advantages of a paper currency which is now used to a large extent in the financing of the rice trade.

56. By the currency legislation of February 1910 non-universal notes are encashable only within the circle of issue, except the old sub-circle notes which are encashable also at the head offices of circles, *e.g.*, Cawnpore and Lahore notes at Calcutta, and Karachi notes at Bombay. Encashment of foreign circle notes.

foreign circle notes now represent mainly transfers of funds from one circle to another in universal notes.

The aggregate encashments of foreign circle notes during the year 1912-13 have been 17.93 lakhs (Statement XVIII). The comparison of this figure with the corresponding figures for previous years is shown below :—

	Lakhs.
1907-08	13.79
1908-09	23.14
1909-10	17.06
1910-11	8.12
1911-12	14.47
1912-13	17.93

The figure for 1908-09 was quite exceptional, as an enormous number of Lahore and Cawnpore notes were presented for encashment at Calcutta. The decrease in these figures in 1910-11 was unusual, the encashment of foreign notes having been out of proportion to the increase in circulation of universal notes. The increasing use of the 100-rupee notes for trade remittances seems to be indicated by the comparison of the figures for 1912-13 and for 1911-12.

These remittances along the main routes are analysed below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Sub-circle notes cashed at head offices	6.55	3.40	3.27	2.39
<i>Per contra</i> encashment at sub-circles	2.49	.79	1.17	3.10
Transactions between Presidencies	4.69	1.72	4.57	5.94
Bombay and Upper India (Cawnpore and Lahore)	1.42	.98	2.88	2.97
Cawnpore and Lahore . . . . .	.52	.30	.41	.38
Lahore and Karachi . . . . .	.58	.50	1.02	1.41
Calcutta and Karachi . . . . .	.24	.10	.24	.39
Rangoon and other Circles . . . . .	.23	.21	.48	.83
TOTAL	16.72	8.00	14.04	17.41

Fifty-two lakhs are left unaccounted for on less important lines such as Madras and Karachi, Cawnpore, etc. Under "sub-circle notes cashed at head offices" are included the old sub-circle notes of the Cawnpore and Lahore Circles which are encashable at Calcutta and of the Karachi Circle which are encashable at Bombay. But under this head is also shown the value of universal notes of the above circles cashed at Calcutta or Bombay.

In 1912-13 the remittances from Cawnpore and Lahore to Calcutta were a little over 2 crores; the remittance from Karachi to Bombay was a little over $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a crore. But the remittances in the opposite direction were over 3 crores to Calcutta and Bombay against less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores in 1911-12. Transactions between Presidencies also exceeded those of 1911-12 by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The net results have already been reviewed in paragraph 28.

57. From the record maintained in currency offices of the receipts and issues of notes in bundles of the value of R10,000 and over, an estimate of the value of notes which have been used for remittance purposes is prepared. When notes are issued, the applicants are asked as to the purpose for which they are required, and, if it be stated that they are required for remittances, this is recorded. It may be inferred, however, from the figures that correct information is not given by the public in all cases. During the year under review the total value of the 50 and 100-rupee notes, said to have been required for remittance purposes and issued in bundles of R10,000 and over, have been 2.43 lakhs against an aggregate value of 2.45 lakhs in the previous year. The value of notes of other circles tendered in such bundles in currency offices was, however, 4.64 lakhs against 2.05 lakhs in the previous year, and practically the whole of the receipts were in 100-rupee notes. It is probable that a large portion of the foreign circle notes cashed, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was in 100-rupee notes and used for remittance purposes. The inference to be drawn from these various facts is that considerably more than 5 crores of the 100-

as avowedly
in for
ittance.

rupee notes cancelled during the year had been used for inter-circle remittances. The total cancellations of such notes during the year amounted to over 50 crores, so that over 10 per cent. of the 100-rupee notes cancelled had been used for inter-circle remittances.

58. The following statistics show that the transactions in notes in treasuries both under receipts and issues have increased :—

In Thousands of Rupees.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS FROM					ISSUES TO				
	PUBLIC IN PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT DUES.		Public for silver.	Public in exchange of notes of other values.	TOTAL.	PUBLIC IN PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT DUES.		Public for silver.	Public in exchange of notes of other values.	TOTAL.
	Home notes.	Foreign notes.				Home notes.	Foreign notes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1901-02	10,31,69	4,59,88	2,55,00	40,89	17,87,46	7,40,40	72,20	4,99,60	40,89	13,53,09
1902-03	11,13,88	3,89,41	2,81,40	44,24	18,28,93	8,21,92	71,76	5,21,95	44,24	14,59,87
1903-04	12,44,49	3,47,52	3,38,06	52,56	19,82,63	8,92,78	69,66	4,89,33	52,56	15,04,33
1904-05	13,25,82	3,54,69	3,18,48	44,55	20,44,54	9,87,83	90,00	4,79,03	44,55	16,01,41
1905-06	14,69,59	3,66,48	3,33,50	49,81	22,19,38	10,83,70	1,10,20	5,27,95	49,81	17,71,66
1906-07	16,03,30	4,15,02	3,30,61	55,71	24,04,64	11,75,70	1,12,45	5,16,05	55,71	18,59,91
1907-08	16,06,62	2,52,55	2,87,10	61,60	23,07,87	11,50,15	87,85	5,96,25	61,60	18,95,85
1908-09	14,98,39	2,70,46	2,75,52	86,27	21,30,64	12,02,11	81,68	7,26,37	86,27	21,56,43
1909-10	17,78,14	3,05,36	3,85,31	1,01,53	25,70,34	13,83,55	81,39	6,55,07	1,01,53	22,21,54
1910-11	20,14,28	16,80	3,92,35	1,19,01	25,42,44	14,88,26	4,29	5,58,10	1,19,01	21,69,66
1911-12	22,67,68	52	4,00,02	1,21,76	27,89,98	16,24,08	...	5,99,67	1,21,76	23,45,51
1912-13	25,99,32	6	4,34,16	1,67,57	32,01,11	17,41,00	...	5,96,33	1,67,57	25,04,90

Non-universal notes of other circles are no longer receivable in treasuries either in payment of Government dues or as part of the Railway and Postal revenue credited into treasuries. This explains the insignificant figure for 1911-12 and 1912-13 under Foreign notes in the above table.

It would appear from the above table that the issue of notes to the public for silver has not increased to the same extent as the other transactions. This is said to be due partly to the popularity of gold. The use of universal notes for remittance purposes has also affected to some extent the tender of surplus notes at Government deficit treasuries such as Quetta for the purchase of supply Bills.

Statement XX gives the usual information regarding encashment of currency notes at treasuries in the several Provinces.

59. In paragraph 44 the conclusion has been drawn that gold has replaced rupees to a large extent in the Punjab, and to a smaller extent in Bombay and the United Provinces also. The question now arises whether the increased use of gold has affected the note circulation at all. In the Punjab it is certain that the circulation of 5 and 10-rupee notes has been affected. The gross circulation of the 5-rupee note after nearly doubling in the 3 years 1908-09 to 1911-12 increased by 5 per cent. only in 1912-13. The gross circulation of the 10-rupee note in 1910-11 was more than double what it was 3 years before. In the last 2 years it has increased by 1 per cent. only. These figures considered in conjunction with the large increase in the use of sovereigns in the last 2 years are irresistible.

In Bombay the gross circulation of the 10-rupee note after increasing by nearly 30 per cent. in the 2 years 1908-09 to 1910-11 has increased by 6 per cent. only in the last 2 years.

On the whole, it may now be definitely stated that, but for the use of gold as currency, the circulation of the smaller currency notes would have expanded much more rapidly in the Punjab, Bombay, and the United Provinces.

eral conclusion.

60. In paragraph 53 I have already arrived at the general conclusion that the large increase in the circulation of small notes represents an increased popularity for use in every-day transactions. It is probable that the increase in the volume of note circulation would have been greater but for the use of gold as currency, but there will always be a place in the currency for both notes and gold.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH CURRENCY NOTES.

claims on lost notes.

61. The following figures compare the number of half notes and wholly destroyed or mutilated notes in respect of which claims have been admitted during the last two years :—

		1911-12.	1912-13.
Whole notes destroyed	.	27	71
Half notes	{ Lost by post	898	582
	{ Lost otherwise	1,163	856
Mutilated notes	.	516	675

The figures against the head "half notes, lost by post," given above indicate the extent to which the transmission of notes through the post, uninsured or unregistered, acts as a temptation to poor postal employes. Half notes so stolen are often converted into mismatched notes which entail loss on their innocent but ignorant holders. The introduction of compulsory insurance of notes sent by post, in 1911-12, apparently accounts for the decline in the number of losses in the post.

suggested pre-
caution in remitting
half notes.

62. A recent case of a claim for payment of half notes presents certain features which may be of interest to the banking community. A European firm in Calcutta wanted to remit halves of currency notes of 5, 10 and 100-rupee denominations of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,500 by post, registered and insured, and, with this object in view, the half notes were placed in several covers addressed to various collieries and made over to a peon of the firm on 23rd April 1913 to take to the Post Office for despatch. Some of the half notes so despatched at the same time were right halves and some left. The peon, instead of posting the letters, decamped with the half notes. A claim on the other halves of the notes was preferred by the firm at the Calcutta Currency Office, and, after the necessary preliminary investigation, the value of the notes was paid to the firm on the usual bond with sureties. Since then seven mismatched 10-rupee notes have been presented at the Currency Office for encashment, these mismatched notes having been prepared by joining together seven right and seven left halves of notes found in the remittance. A note formed by joining two right halves or two left halves of currency notes would not easily escape detection; and it is clear that these notes were successfully passed into circulation among the ignorant public, only because the consignment of half notes lost included the right halves of some notes and the left halves of others. It would, therefore, be a great help to the public if banks and firms making remittances by half notes made it a working rule not to send right and left halves of currency notes of the same denomination to the Post Office by the same peon at the same time.

abolition of the
"stopped" note
system.

63. To afford facilities to the public in the tracing of lost notes, a system was in force in currency offices of registering the numbers of notes reported as lost or stolen. The working of the system necessitated a record of all transactions in connection with notes presented for exchange, and the maintenance of a list of lost notes, in each office, with which the notes presented were checked. The entire system has been under examination during recent years, and it was found that the procedure was of little use either as a preventive of crime or as a means of detection. It is doubtful whether would-be thieves were thereby deterred from stealing notes, as there were ample facilities for passing notes elsewhere, and a guilty person was rarely, if ever, discovered in a currency office. The value of the "stopped" note system, as a means of enabling the police to trace back possession of a note to a guilty person, thus depended almost entirely on the practice of the public of registering the particulars of the notes passing

through their hands. It was evident, however, that this practice was being steadily abandoned by the public and consequently a charge could rarely be brought home to a guilty person. The Government of India, therefore, came to the conclusion that the benefits secured by the "stopped" note list were not commensurate with the expense and trouble to which the Currency Department was put, and the delay and inconvenience caused to innocent persons in the exchange of notes, and, accordingly, directed the discontinuance of the maintenance of the list in the Finance Department Resolution No. 523-F., dated the 12th November 1912. This order of Government has been given effect to in all the currency offices since the issue of the Resolution.

64. The number of forged notes presented for encashment or received ^{Forgeries.} in the currency offices for examination as to their genuineness or for safe custody aggregated 395 in the year under report against 146 in 1911-12 and 129 in 1910-11, and consisted of 3 of Rs. 5, 338 of Rs. 10, 1 of Rs. 20, 48 of Rs. 100, and 5 of Rs. 1,000 denominations. The new forgeries which came to light during the year are shown below :—

Denomination.	Series.	Where appeared.
Rs. 5	TB 19 (purporting to be of the Madras Circle)	Madras.
Rs. 10	YA 71 (of the Calcutta Circle)	} Calcutta.
	UA 91 (" " ")	
	SA 99 (" Bombay ")	
	QC 91 (" Rangoon ")	Bombay.
		Rangoon.
Rs. 100	QB QC QC QC 11, 63, 69, 71 (of the Rangoon Circle)	Rangoon.
	DA 71 (of the Calcutta Circle)	Calcutta.
Rs. 1,000	QC 4 (" Rangoon ")	Rangoon.

The number of forged notes of the Rs. 10 denomination, received during the year under report, was more than three times as large as the aggregate number of such notes received during the preceding year. The excellent forgeries of the GA/40, TB/35, QC/15, QC/36, YA/47 series, noticed in the last Currency Administration Report, passed into circulation in almost all the currency circles and they were very successful in imposing on the public. The culprits could not be traced in British India, but it is satisfactory to note from the report of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Rangoon, that the forgers have been arrested at Batavia, where they are being dealt with by the Dutch Police.

Of the new forgeries detected during the year, the TB/19 series of the Rs. 5 denomination is a very poor specimen of a hand-made forgery. The YA/71 series of the Rs. 10 denomination is also a clumsy imitation, apparently lithographed on ordinary paper; while the SA/99 series of this denomination, found in Bombay, has also been produced by lithography. The QC/91 series of the Rs. 10 denomination, discovered in Burma, was produced by photo-lithographic process on a somewhat stouter paper with no water marks. The forgery of the UA/91 series is a hand-drawn one with bad colouring. Of the 48 forgeries of the Rs. 100 denomination, as many as 44 appeared in Rangoon Circle, of which 39 belonged to the forgery of the QB/96 series, which was noticed in the last report, and the rest were covered by 4 new forgeries which were discovered in that Circle. The most important of these forgeries is the QC/71 series, which has been produced by photo-lithography, or photo-helio-zinc-

ography, and has been declared to be the work of an expert in photo-mechanical process. The forgery of the QB/11 series has been produced by photography on matt bromide paper, the green colouring being done by hand; while the other two forgeries, although produced by photography, were very crude imitations. The only forgery of this denomination, found in Calcutta, was a note of the DA/71 series, the right-half of which was genuine and bore Mr. Barrow's signature, while the left-half was struck from wood-blocks. All the 5 forgeries of the Rs. 1,000 denomination were discovered in Rangoon and appertained to the QC/4 series. This forgery was produced by photo-zincography or a similar process, *i.e.*, a process of flat surface printing. The paper used was good, but slightly thicker than the proper paper. During the year under review there were 5 prosecutions in Burma, but conviction was secured in 3 cases only. One prosecution was undertaken in Calcutta, in which the offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 4 years.

Fraudulent claims.

65. There were seven prosecutions in Calcutta, one in Cawnpore, one in Lahore, three in Bombay, two in Madras, and one in Rangoon in connection with fraudulent claims on half and mismatched notes, and convictions were secured in all except two in Calcutta and two in Bombay. The accused in the Rangoon case was still under trial at the close of the year. During the year under report, six altered notes—one of Rs. 10 altered in material parts and 5 mismatched notes for Rs. 10, each having the number in one half altered so as to correspond with that on the other half—were presented for encashment in Rangoon, but they were impounded and their value credited to Government. A case was tried in Burma in connection with the fraudulent alteration of a note of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 in which the accused were convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Writing-off of old notes.

66. The value of notes written off to Government under Section 19 of Act II of 1910 amounted, during the year 1912-13, to Rs. 49,830 as compared with Rs. 43,700, Rs. 43,080, and Rs. 44,250 in the preceding three years.

Proportion of transactions to circulation.

67. The following table gives the value of the circulation of the circles and the means of their receipts and issues over the counter during the year with the percentage of the former to the latter during the last three years:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.		PERCENTAGE ON AMOUNT IN COLUMN 2 ON THAT IN COLUMN 3.		
	Average circulation on last day of month.	Mean value of receipts and issues.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
Calcutta	28.43	88.94	32	30	34
Cawnpore	2.41	3.74	64	70	66
Lahore	2.92	8.18	36	46	45
Bombay	17.06	63.12	27	27	29
Karachi	1.18	3.72	32	54	67
Madras	8.34	26.81	31	29	28
Rangoon	5.28	29.78	18	14	12

This statement indicates the comparative duration of circulation of a note in each circle. Much the most rapid circulation is in Rangoon, then Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Madras are about equal, and Cawnpore is much the slowest. The only notable variation in the 3 years is the increased rapidity of circulation in Karachi.

Cancellations of notes compared with circulation.

68. The following statement compares the cancellation of the various denominations of currency notes during the year 1912-13 with the gross circulation

of notes at the commencement of the year, and thus indicates the comparative duration of circulation of each denomination of note throughout India :—

	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Total.
1. Total cancelled	4,497,579	19,049,308	16,659	793,305	5,041,951	201,334	622,369	82,493	30,304,998
2. Gross circulation on 31st March 1912.	2,599,877	15,090,740	65,633	379,255	1,652,209	56,102	92,971	14,320	19,951,107
Percentage of 1 on 2.	173	126	25	209	305	359	669	576	...

Neglecting the Rs. 20 note it may be said that the Rs. 10 note circulates longer than the Rs. 5 note, but that thereafter the duration of circulation varies inversely with the value of the note.

69. Statement XXII gives the details of the receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department for the year under report. The receipts showed an increase of Rs. 1,56,106 over 1911-12 chiefly under interest on securities, interest for a whole year on the additional investment of two crores in 1911-12 having been realised in 1912-13 for the first time. The charges increased by Rs. 1,59,882 owing mainly to a payment in Madras of Rs. 2,27,000 for the cost of the building acquired for the Currency Office. On the other hand, the payments for note forms in 1912-13 were about a lakh lower than in the preceding year. The temporary establishment and telegraph and postage charges were higher owing to the progressive growth of work of the Department.

X.—State of the Coinage.

70. The statement below shows the withdrawal of uncurrent and other coins during the year under report :—

PROVINCE.	IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.				
	1835.	1840.	George V 1911.	Shroff marked.	Other uncurrent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	1,92	9,63	2,17	...	30,01
Central Provinces	9	2,38	1,62	3	43
Burma	10	96	54	...	3,90
Assam	17	1,05	14	...	4,82
Bengal	37	3,42	1,25	...	12,00
United Provinces	2,17	25,34	68	...	60,76
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	1,34	15,41	22	1	15,74
Madras	43	7,89	83	...	12,70
Bombay	26	6,42	2,79	...	9,44
Bihar and Orissa	65	7,00	33	...	6,09
TOTAL	7,50	79,53	10,57	4	1,55,89

The total value of withdrawn coins amounted to 2,53½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 2,60 lakhs in 1911-12. These figures do not include the remittance of 1,05 lakhs from a Native State mentioned in paragraph 22. The remittance consisted of 15.46 lakhs of the 1835 coinage, and of 89.37 lakhs of the 1840 coinage. In the total of 2,53½ lakhs are included 18 lakhs, the value of worn small silver withdrawn under the special order of May 1910 and

10½ lakhs of the new George V rupees bearing the date 1911 withdrawn owing to certain defects in the die for the obverse from which these rupees were struck. Column 6 in the above statement includes defective and defaced coin besides the light weight coin, which is separately dealt with in the next table.

1	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.				
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.
2	3	4	5	6	
Rupees . . .	10,626,425	42,413	...	...	15,402
Half rupees . . .	...	...	500,606	1,957	1,517
Quarter rupees . . .	...	...	...	688,158	976
Eighth rupees . . .	...	...	...	587,289	1,204
TOTAL . . .	10,626,425	42,413	500,606	1,277,404	19,099
12,465,947					

The total receipts of uncurrent coin shown in column 6 of the first table amounted to 1,56 lakhs against 1,03 lakhs in 1911-12. Corresponding to these larger receipts increases are noticed in the number of coins reduced in weight under the various headings in the second table except heading 6. Portions of the increases are also attributed to more careful shroffing.

Receipt of called-in coins at Government treasuries.

71. Under the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 silver coins called in by proclamation though not legal tender were receivable by weight at Re. 1 a tola. Such coins were those called in by Financial Notification No. 2466, dated the 7th December 1877 (*Gazette of India*, dated the 8th December 1877), the most important being the coins known as "Farrukhabad" and "Murshidabad" rupees. The rate of rupee 1 per tola prescribed in 1870 really represented the bullion value of the rupee, but, on the closure of the Mints to free coinage in June 1893, the intrinsic value of the rupee was dissociated from the exchange value and it was no longer necessary to offer the old rate of rupee 1 per tola. Although, therefore, in the Coinage Act of 1906 now in force no provision exists authorising the receipt of called-in coins at the Government treasury, occasional tenders of such coins were still being received at the rate prescribed by law in 1870. This practice was changed in 1912-13, and in February 1913 orders were issued that in future the coins in question should be received—

(a) at 8 annas a tola for any one tender or 500 coins or less ;

(b) at bullion value calculated at the market rate of silver of the day for any larger number.

Receipts in British India of called-in coins are rare, but after the issue of the orders a Native State presented 31 lakhs of Murshidabad coins at the Calcutta Mint and they were received as a special case at the rate of Re. 1 a tola.

Special examination of work at the Mints.

72. The table below shows the result of the special examination at the Mints of remittances from the six Currency Offices :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Rangoon.
AMOUNT EXAMINED.	R10,00,000	R7,96,000	R3,52,000	R5,00,000	R5,00,000	R3,00,000
Counterfeits . . .	46	64	21	35	56	8
Lost between 2 % and 6½ % . . .	4,181	5,580	3,142	1,512	3,598	2,967
" 6½ % " 12½ % . . .	49	72	41	49	30	32
" 12½ % " 18¾ % . . .	1	...	3	7	4	...
" 18¾ % " 25 % . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	4,277	5,716	3,210	1,903	3,688	3,007

The following statement compares for the last four years the total percentage of light-weights detected at the Mints in the remittances mentioned above:—

	Percentage detected at the Mint.			
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Calcutta	1.139	1.057	.288	.423
Bombay . . . . .	.482	.632	.922	.710
Madras . . . . .	.575	.845	.402	.905
Cawnpore	1.518	2.053	1.400	.373
Lahore . . . . .	.512	2.063	.732	.726
Rangoon . . . . .	.886	.954	.647	.999

Cawnpore and Bombay have shown considerable improvement. In Lahore the result was practically the same as in the previous year, while Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon record a deterioration. The results, in Rangoon and Madras, were unfavourable, and the subject, specially in these offices, should receive more attention.

73. The following tabular statement shows the number of counterfeit silver ^{False Coinage.} coins cut and broken in the different provinces during the calendar year 1912:—

PROVINCE.	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	⅛ Rs.
India	35,169	1,297	1,515	1,173
Central Provinces and Berar	3,339	66	39	29
Burma	11,739	174	638	232
Assam	2,219	73	91	17
Bengal	10,394	747	478	262
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	15,400	460	495	535
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	13,912	612	557	232
Madras	13,679	945	1,043	1,145
Bombay	23,110	545	578	752
Bihar and Orissa	1,090	13	1	4
TOTAL	130,051	4,932	5,435	4,881
YEAR.				
1901	43,193	2,154	2,345	1,928
1902	55,744	2,099	2,598	1,923
1903	52,736	2,221	2,148	1,812
1904	56,385	2,032	1,930	1,853
1905	65,713	2,230	2,283	1,747
1906	68,632	2,438	2,416	1,502
1907	73,686	2,436	2,231	1,593
1908	98,492	3,557	3,417	3,445
1909	108,788	4,313	4,084	3,587
1910	113,011	4,541	4,543	3,782
1911	121,092	5,047	6,621	6,072
1912	130,051	4,932	5,435	4,881

Out of the total number of 130,051, 50,695 were detected in Railway Cash Offices, the most important figures being 8,418 from the North-Western Railway, 7,722 from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 5,375 from the East Indian Railway.

XI.—Small Coin.

Small Silver, Nickel
and Bronze.

74. Statement XXI shows the absorption of these coins in each province during the year 1912-13 as well as in the two previous years. In the total for all India for all denominations of coin except double pice the absorption amounted to Rs. 87,60,000 against Rs. 66,90,000 in 1911-12. Of this increase of Rs. 20,70,000, Rs. 15,97,000 occurred under small silver and Rs. 5,73,000 under bronze coins, while there was a reduction of Rs. 1,00,000 under Nickel. The large increase in the issue of small silver was due to heavy demands at Calcutta. One reason for this growth in the circulation of small silver appears to be the issue of new coin and the withdrawal of worn out coins under the special order of May 1910 adverted to in paragraph 70.

The falling off in the absorption of nickel is made up of a reduction of over 2 lakhs in Bombay, an increase of 2 lakhs in the United Provinces and the Punjab and small reductions in the Central Provinces and Madras. In Bombay the supplies were heavy in 1911-12 for districts affected by famine, and in the United Provinces the replacement of small silver by nickel continues as before.

As regards bronze coins the absorption of half pice remained stationary, but in pie pieces, which circulate chiefly in Madras and Bombay, there has been a substantial improvement in 1912-13. Bombay apparently replaced Rs. 1,25,000 of single pice by nickel coin, and there were some small reductions in the Punjab and Madras and Central Provinces due to the same cause; otherwise there have been satisfactory increases in other Provinces, specially in the United Provinces and Calcutta. The issue of new coin is mentioned as the leading cause of these increases, but the active trade seasons in Bengal and Northern India has also no doubt contributed.

XII.—Gold Standard Reserve.

Gold Standard
Reserve.

75. Statement XXIII gives the details of the Gold Standard Reserve on 31st March 1913. The profit on the new silver coinage of the year amounted to £3,301,025, raising the total held in the Reserve to £22,606,660 after allowing for depreciation in the price of the securities. Taking the market price of the securities on 31st March instead of the cost price as heretofore the total balance amounted to £22,606,660, of which Rs. 6,00,00,000 (£4,000,000) were held in rupees in the Indian Branch of the Reserve, £1,005,664 held by the Secretary of State in gold in the form of cash placed at short notice, £1,620,000 was set aside in the Bank of England in gold, and the balance £15,945,669 represented the market price of investment in sterling securities of the face value of £17,501,513. There was also an amount of £35,327 held as a book credit in India awaiting payment to the Reserve.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. F. GAUNTLETT,

*Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner
of Paper Currency.*

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Treasury balances on the first day of each month during 1911-12 and 1912-13 and their distribution.

[In Thousands of Rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	March closing balances.
1912-13.													
Reserve Treasuries	5,19,90	4,56,89	6,63,78	9,46,33	10,95,90	13,85,70	14,48,64	11,66,89	12,83,21	10,61,80	10,83,88	9,90,26	12,68,33
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	2,00,86	1,80,30	1,77,14	2,12,82	3,17,51	2,03,38	2,00,48	1,94,53	1,88,28	1,80,28	1,95,16	2,03,45	2,38,32
District Treasuries	11,21,19	10,56,75	10,14,35	10,41,81	10,44,20	9,78,70	9,64,42	8,89,50	9,42,66	9,57,32	11,94,81	14,06,68	13,87,79
TOTAL	18,41,95	16,93,94	18,55,27	22,00,96	24,57,61	25,67,78	26,13,54	22,50,92	24,14,15	21,99,40	24,78,85	26,00,39	28,94,44
1911-1912.													
Reserve Treasuries	6,58,15	6,26,55	6,83,32	8,18,14	9,61,99	7,84,46	5,68,73	3,91,55	3,49,52	3,21,49	3,10,81	2,86,72	5,19,90
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	1,65,79	1,84,81	1,58,44	1,69,76	1,63,42	1,65,12	1,62,22	1,86,47	1,74,27	1,58,49	1,64,66	1,44,81	2,00,86
District Treasuries	12,11,10	11,02,59	10,55,76	11,35,23	11,40,23	10,50,97	10,41,38	10,44,17	10,32,61	9,81,12	10,42,49	11,47,26	11,21,19
TOTAL	20,35,04	19,13,95	18,97,52	21,23,13	22,65,64	20,30,55	17,72,33	16,22,19	15,56,40	14,61,10	15,17,96	15,78,79	18,41,95
Difference	-1,93,09	-2,20,01	-42,15	+77,83	+1,91,97	+5,37,23	+8,41,21	+6,28,73	+8,57,75	+7,38,30	+9,55,89	+10,21,60	+10,52,49

STATEMENT II.

Distribution of Currency Reserve during the year 1912-13.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

MONTH.	Gross circulation.	COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.						SECURITIES.
		Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England.	
April 1912	58,34	12,16	23,55	8	8,55	...	...	14,00
May „	58,89	12,56	23,70	8	8,55	...	...	14,00
June „	64,12	15,41	26,08	8	8,55	...	...	14,00
July „	66,59	16,74	27,22	8	8,55	...	...	14,00
August „	68,16	14,59	28,77	38	8,55	...	1,87	14,00
September „	68,33	12,73	29,67	1,13	8,55	...	2,25	14,00
October „	65,79	12,37	27,46	2,23	8,55	...	1,18	14,00
November „	67,27	13,69	26,36	2,27	10,95	...	...	14,00
December „	65,70	11,80	26,69	1,51	10,95	...	75	14,00
January 1913	67,75	12,09	28,63	38	10,95	...	1,50	14,00
February „	67,54	12,63	29,09	87	10,95	...	...	14,00
March „	68,98	16,45	29,38	...	9,15	...	...	14,00*

Distribution of Metallic Reserve on the 31st March 1913 by Circles.

CIRCLE.	Silver coin.		Gold coin and bullion.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England.
	R	a	R	R	R	R
At Calcutta	5,41,86,442	6	2,34,92,753	...	9,15,00,000	...
„ Cawnpore	2,15,53,537	0	1,31,94,195	...	...	...
„ Lahore	1,51,82,983	0	80,23,380	...	...	...
„ Bombay	2,11,25,164	0	22,75,69,140	...	...	...
„ Karachi	23,45,685	0	30,26,685	...	...	...
„ Madras	2,12,25,375	0	90,57,525	...	...	...
„ Rangoon	2,89,08,306	0	93,86,820	...	...	...
TOTAL	16,45,27,496	6	29,37,50,798	...	9,15,00,000	...

54,97,78,294 6 0

* Made up of :—

	Nominal Value.		Cost price.		
	R		R	a.	P.
In rupee securities—					
3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43	8,15,95,000		8,00,00,000	0	0
3 per cent. loan of 1896-97	2,04,86,500		1,99,99,945	10	0
	10,20,81,500		9,99,99,945	10	0
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
In sterling securities—					
2½ per cent. Consols	3,128,438	1 6	2,666,666	13 4	

Statement III.

STATE

Payments by Government on account of Transfers of Funds

PAID BY	1ST QUARTER, ON ACCOUNT OF										2ND QUARTER, ON ACCOUNT OF										3RD ON		
	India and Ben- gal.	Central Provin- ces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	India and Ben- gal.	Central Provin- ces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	India and Ben- gal.	Central Provin- ces.	Burma.
nd Bengal .	...	...	1,00	14,65	35	2,99	5,53	4,85	1,36,00	1,65,37	..	2,00	13,90	11,14	18,99	13,24	18,42	57,40	3,28,90	4,63,90	..	...	67,35
l Provinces .	9,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,50	51,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,00	12,00	...	...	...
. . .	89,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,00	18,50	1,17,75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,50	37,50	20,50	...	...
. . .	16,05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,05	20,41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,41	17,09	...	...
and Orissa .	3,33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,33	8,53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,53	3,84	...	...
l Provinces .	1,11,90	...	..	2	11	...	3,04	..	1,85,12	3,00,19	2,88	...	...	1	39	..	11	...	65	4,04	60,24	...	...
b . . .	89,27	...	...	...	...	47	..	...	2,57,00	2,00,74	22	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	27,01	27,90	53,30	...	..
as . . .	57,11	...	14,80	..	...	..	..	..	2,01,83	2,73,74	...	...	50	...	...	...	2,50	...	30,71	33,71	5,00	...	6,80
ay . . .	52,27	...	...	...	...	49	17,68	..	...	70,44	10,24	..	4,56	..	..	1,72	34,83	7,50	...	58,94	27,69	1,00	4,15
TOTAL .	3,78,68	...	15,90	14,67	46	3,95	26,25	14,85	8,89,95	12,94,61	42,28	2,00	18,90	11,15	19,38	15,63	55,61	64,90	4,36,77	6,66,93	1,87,66	1,00	78,30

MENT III.

ected by the Public between Provinces during the year 1912-13.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

QUARTER, ACCOUNT OF							4TH QUARTER, ON ACCOUNT OF										TOTAL, ON ACCOUNT OF									
Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	India and Ben- gal.	Central Provin- ces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	India and Ben- gal.	Central Provin- ces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
11,97	16,10	21,35	3,66	37,41	3,26,57	4,84,31	...	10	...	13,12	15,91	4,11	12,19	4,51	1,75,55	2,28,49	...	2,10	82,15	50,88	54,35	41,69	39,80	1,04,17	9,67,02	13,4
...	...	...	...	...	12,00	12,00	1,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,00	29,00	10,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,50	1,0
...	...	...	...	23,75	1,07,50	2,11,75	6,51,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00	2,30,00	6,80,25	7,61,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,75	4,53,50	12,55
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,09	12,01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,01	66,46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	16	...	...	...	4,00	4,71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,71	20,41	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	30
...	33	...	1	...	64,10	1,24,68	9,01	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9,33	18,56	1,84,03	...	...	3	08	...	3,23	...	2,59,20	4
1	...	57	...	...	1,03,00	1,56,88	36,17	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	31,00	66,30	1,27,96	...	...	1	...	1,84	...	...	4,18,01	5
...	...	...	...	...	71,85	83,45	43,76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,53	2,08,28	1,05,86	...	22,10	...	...	...	2,50	...	5,58,72	6
1	...	58	0,84	...	...	43,27	72,54	...	...	...	...	6,85	27,16	...	...	1,06,36	1,02,74	1,00	8,65	1	...	9,44	89,56	7,50	...	2,7
11,99	16,43	22,66	13,51	61,16	7,44,82	11,37,43	8,30,34	10	...	13,12	16,06	10,89	39,42	9,51	28,41	16,50,85	14,38,98	3,10	1,12,00	50,98	55,23	53,13	1,35,09	1,50,42	27,40,95	47

STATEMENT IV.

Movement of Funds within the Provinces during the year 1912-13.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Supplies of funds to Presidency Banks in Districts.	...	...	27	...	...	3	...	2,26	1,14	3,70
Receipts of funds from Presidency Banks in Districts.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	42	1,56	1,98
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	2,25	9	3,80	7	1	56	36	2,02	4,39	13,55
Transfers to head-quarters by Bank post- bills.	47	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	48
TOTAL.	2,72	9	4,07	7	2	59	36	4,70	7,09	19,71

STATEMENT V.

Gross imports of sovereigns during 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13.

(In thousands of £.)

	1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.
April	221	—40	995	16	1,393	—186
May	61	99	845	179	1,450	67
June . . . . .	...	85	210	—34	2,416	105
July	1	63	351	100	795	108
August . . . . .	..	51	325	71	1,255	571
September	7	27	390	57	1,110	—116
October . . . . .	..	109	1,551	109	995	—217
November	1,358	86	1,425	144	535	8
December	624	131	1,405	279	1,889	215
January	2,304	119	3,059	—127	3,264	163
February	1,605	47	3,822	456	1,139	21
March	1,445	137	2,675	39	698	117
TOTAL	7,626	914	17,053	1,289	16,939	856
	8,540		18,342		17,795	

STATEMENT VI.

Absorption of gold coin during 1912-13.

(In thousands of £.)

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
Opening balance—					
Currency	15,554	17,385	19,782	17,796	15,554
Treasuries	274	117	291	402	274
TOTAL	15,828	17,802	20,073	18,198	15,828
Closing balance—					
Currency	17,385	19,782	17,796	19,583	19,583
Treasuries	417	291	102	380	380
TOTAL	17,802	20,073	18,198	19,963	19,963
Difference (+ net issues—net receipts)	—1,974	—2,271	1,875	—1,765	—4,135
Add—imports	5,259	3,160	3,419	5,101	16,939
Deduct—exports	27	78	1,987	467	2,559
Absorption after passing through Government Treasuries	3,258	811	3,307	2,869	10,245
Add—Imports not tendered to Government but absorbed direct	—14	563	6	301	856
TOTAL ABSORPTION	3,244	1,374	3,313	3,170	11,101

STATEMENT VI—concluded.
Absorption of gold coin in 1911-12 and 1912-13 by Provinces and quarters.

Name of Province.	1912-13.					1911-12.					TOTAL.
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.	
India and Bengal	250	101	132	607	1,090	181	187	130	179	677	
Central Provinces	6	73	39	—27	91	18	44	16	—24	54	
Burma	215	149	137	313	814	163	105	84	221	573	
Assam	2	3	4	4	13	2	2	1	4	9	
Bihar and Orissa	4	6	5	5	20	10	10	5	8	33	
United Provinces	414	146	777	279	1,616	214	232	298	309	1,063	
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	1,722	—21	1,274	397	3,372	575	26	563	891	2,115	
Madras	416	397	264	494	1,571	479	320	333	464	1,596	
Bombay	229	—43	675	797	1,658	284	23	400	753	1,460	
TOTAL	3,258	811	3,307	2,869	10,245	1,956	1,009	1,930	2,805	7,600	

STATEMENT VI-A.

Receipts of sovereigns from the public at Treasuries, Post Offices and Railway Stations.

	India and Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.W. F. Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	(Treasuries) Total.	Post Offices.	Railways.
1906-07	287	101	153	20	...	624	304	533	816	2,838	553*	468*
1907-08	293	130	135	26	...	674	802	1,145	1,204	4,409	1,358	1,045
1908-09	168	39	31	12	...	502	529	771	696	2,748	1,001	710
1909-10	31	8	2	1	...	102	67	55	679	945	265	134
1910-11	171	63	38	6	...	487	646	636	1,130	3,177	638	597
1911-12	248	162	41	10	...	946	1,472	902	1,845	5,626	1,363	1,222
1912-13	437	298	41	7	38	1,964	2,118	958	2,146	8,002	1,961	1,810

* For the second half year only.

STATEMENT VII.

Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1911-12 and 1912-13.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1912-13.					1911-12.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency . . .	15.40	15.42	12.72	11.80	15.40	26.06	27.27	25.36	21.96	26.06
Treasury . . .	5.28	5.19	4.42	4.35	5.28	6.23	6.16	5.29	4.30	6.23
Gold Standard Reserve .	2.90	2.90	3.15	5.62	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.99	2.90
TOTAL .	23.58	23.51	20.29	21.77	23.58	35.19	36.33	33.55	29.16	35.19
Closing Balance—										
Currency . . .	15.42	12.72	11.80	16.45	16.45	27.27	25.36	21.96	15.40	15.40
Treasury . . .	5.19	4.42	4.35	6.01	6.01	6.16	5.29	4.30	5.28	5.28
Gold Standard Reserve .	2.90	3.15	5.62	6.00	6.00	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
TOTAL .	23.51	20.29	21.77	28.46	28.46	36.33	33.55	29.16	23.58	23.58
Net difference + or —	+7	+3.22	-1.48	-6.69	-4.88	-1.14	+2.78	+4.39	+5.58	+11.61
Add—new coins issued .	+33	+1.42	+9.42	+7.60	+18.77	+35	+2	+95	+1.26	+2.58
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage . . .	-68	-66	-41	-1.65	-3.40	-51	-60	-35	-1.19	-2.65
Net Absorption (+) or return from circulation (-) . . .	-28	+3.98	+7.53	-74	+10.49	-1.30	+2.20	+4.99	+5.65	+11.54
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (-) treasuries . . .	+3.58	+4.13	-4.14	+6.95	+10.52	+88	-3.51	-3.11	+3.83	-1.01
Net Currency Note circulation increase (+) decrease (-) . . .	-91	-70	+1.27	+41	+7	+2.09	+93	+2.19	+2.35	+7.56

Distribution of absorption by quarters and Provinces.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1912-13.					1911-12.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.
Bengal and India . . .	-2.84	+9.12	+3.17	-2.86	+6.59	-2.56	+5.61	+1.96	-1.15	+3.86
United Provinces . . .	+1.71	-53	+27	-37	+1.08	-24	-53	-31	+72	-36
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier	+2.06	-1.34	+1.53	-65	+1.60	+41	-1.42	+26	+8	-67
Bombay . . .	-1.62	-2.02	+2.20	+1.66	+42	+61	-1.60	+2.04	+1.95	+3.60
Madras . . .	+1.32	-46	-27	-50	+9	+1.43	-55	-19	-38	+37
Burma . . .	-43	-1.13	+40	+8.13	+1.97	-77	-88	+26	+4.31	+2.92
Assam . . .	-15	+17	+11	-17	-4	-32	+1.62	-10	+53	+1.73
Bihar and Orissa . . .	-31	+6	-6	-52	-83	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	-2	+11	+18	-66	-39	+14	-5	+41	-41	+9
TOTAL	-28	+3.98	+7.53	-74	+10.49	-1.30	+2.20	+4.99	+5.65	+11.54

STATEMENT VIII.

Statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
William IV, 1835 . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,89,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue . . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840, 2nd . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862 . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874 . . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875 . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876 . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
" 1877 . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
" 1878 . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
" 1879 . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
" 1880 . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881 . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882 . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,273	7,14,87,567
" 1883 . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
" 1884 . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
" 1885 . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
" 1886 . . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
" 1887 . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
" 1888 . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
" 1889 . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
" 1890 . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
" 1891 . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
" 1892 . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
" 1893 . . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a) 7,87,30,310
" 1897 . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b) 15,24,777
" 1898 . . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(b) 75,19,413
" 1900 . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d) 11,81,39,499
" 1901 . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e) 10,91,35,961
" 1901 coined in 1902 . . .	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto . . .	25,000	...	...	25,000
" " 1903 . . .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g) 10,23,47,506
" " 1904 . . .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h) 16,02,78,908
" " 1905 . . .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106
" " 1906 . . .	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(j) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907 . . .	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,22,49,816
" " 1908 . . .	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909 . . .	1,27,58,580	...	95,38,746	(l) 2,22,97,326
" " 1910 . . .	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911 . . .	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V 1911 . . .	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912 . . .	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
" " 1913 . . .	3,88,00,000	...	3,62,85,623	(c) 7,50,85,623
TOTAL . . .	1,92,49,54,524	10,76,07,305	2,84,43,68,311	4,87,69,30,140

(a) Includes Rs5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.

(c) Up to 31st March 1913.

(d) Includes Rs2,09,02,414 coined for Native States.

(e) " Rs1,90,43,904 coined for Native States.

(f) " Rs2,98,86,014 coined for Native States.

(g) " Rs11,66,461 coined for Native States.

(h) " Rs5,94,221 coined for Native States.

(i) " Rs3,28,000 coined for Native States.

(j) " Rs3,90,310 coined for Native States and Rs167 lakhs (Calcutta 32 lakhs and Bombay 135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " Rs94,766 coined for Native States and Rs433 lakhs (Calcutta 168 lakhs and Bombay Rs265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(l) " Rs1,01,469 coined for Native States.

(m) " Rs16,66,260 coined for Native States.

Comparison of Rupee Census figures for certain groups of years.

NOTE.—In the first group, the percentages of the oxenages for		
In the first group	"	1892 to 1885 have been excluded.
In the second "	"	1890 to 1893 "
In the third "	"	" " " "
In the fourth "	"	1835, '840, 1897, 1898, 1900 and 1901 have been excluded.
	"	1835 and 1840 have been excluded.

Value of Currency Notes in circulat

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
April	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,75	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,80	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02	13,11
May	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54	13,11
June	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,15	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	13,11
July	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50	14,11
August	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36	14,11
September	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	14,11
October	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	15,61	15,71	14,11
November	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64	14,11
December	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,89	15,08	15,20	14,11
January	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	14,11
February	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,83	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	12,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,11
March	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17	13,11
Average	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,81	9,29	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,61	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,39	14,54	14,71	14,11
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,44	2,35	1,36	1,49	70	...
Metallic Reserve Average Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Silver.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72	7,49	9,18	7,40	8,45	8,72	8,11
Currency investment on 31st March	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99	5,11

MENT XI.

on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76	25,92	23,91	24,28	23,02	27,90	28,59	31,25	33,94	36,11	39,78	43,76	46,22	46,26	43,65	51,84	54,69	58,34
13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17	26,89	22,86	23,25	28,25	23,65	29,08	31,5	35,13	37,26	40,19	42,89	46,07	44,81	46,77	54,30	55,10	58,89
14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86	27,78	23,39	24,92	29,14	30,41	31,82	33,59	36,57	40,65	41,36	45,56	48,05	45,15	49,29	56,95	58,22	64,12
15,48	18,05	16,49	19,18	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43	29,59	24,76	23,24	29,27	30,78	31,69	35,20	37,57	42,52	41,58	47,30	50,32	48,10	51,53	59,16	60,29	66,59
15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,07	28,30	31,57	31,54	28,23	24,60	23,32	23,76	28,44	30,89	35,58	37,7	41,35	43,79	45,70	51,77	44,61	51,74	58,06	59,69	66,16
16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,21	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37	26,89	24,74	25,64	27,63	28,31	30,55	34,65	36,61	39,96	42,73	44,40	52,74	43,84	50,82	56,10	56,32	63,33
17,78	16,74	16,63	25,06	25,99	2	28,59	31,81	29,98	25,08	24	25,84	27,67	28,30	31	34,36	37,00	39,45	41,58	45,22	50,65	44,25	50,50	53,35	56,61	65,79
18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,35	28,39	24,53	24,65	25,79	27,33	28,35	30,60	34,26	36,98	39,80	42,6	44,13	47,43	43,55	46,53	52,10	58,05	67,27
17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,54	27,82	25,26	23,79	25,20	26,26	28,06	28,07	33,74	34,43	38,79	39,77	45,61	43,27	42,07	48,25	49,67	56,18	65,70
7,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12	24,27	21,32	25,67	27,18	29,37	27,93	32,13	35,47	37,62	40,49	44,65	41,82	42,21	51,84	51,12	54,70	67,75
6,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99	23,58	21,53	26,21	27,27	28,10	27,68	32,85	37,29	37,73	42,63	45,49	42,66	43,86	50,57	53,52	57,19	67,54
6,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,49	30,41	30,70	25,94	23,75	24,76	28,20	28,74	29,87	31,66	35,72	38,21	39,18	44,66	46,95	46,89	45,49	54,41	54,99	61,36	68,98
6,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	29,28	25,98	24,24	25,63	27,96	28,88	30,02	33,71	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,32	44,52	49,66	54,35	57,37	65,62
69	1,15	1,01	1,74	2,14	2,27	6,08	7,16	3,42	1,85	1,49	2,11	2,47	2,34	4,16	4,13	3,65	3,8	3,57	3,66	4,82	3,76	2,64	5,80	5,53	10,71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6,54	12,19	7,62	10,24	15,11	16,67	16,31	12,69	13,40	4,09	4,75	12,34	20,33	36,83
0,19	10,49	10,17	16,64	18,33	19,10	20,29	23,11	21,28	17,91	14,22	14,93	11,42	6,68	12,42	13,50	11,30	12,53	13,87	20,45	21,93	28,43	32,91	30,01	23,01	14,99
9	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	14,00	14,00
1	21	21	21	24	29	27	28	29	22	24	28	29	29	24	27	27	5	27	33	25	26	27	18	32	22

STATEMENT XII.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1912-13 and previous years.

	CALCUTTA.	CAWNPOR.	LAHORE.	BOMBAY.	KARACHI.	MADRAS.	CALCUT.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.
Average of 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,69,83,972	20,98,127(a)	20,77,591(a)	3,04,52,274	9,61,243(b)	60,14,446	3,45,821(a)	.....	6,64,98,118
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	3,77,08,263	35,08,005	30,29,804	4,73,69,683	21,04,702	81,01,317	8,40,554	.....	10,36,57,327
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	4,85,28,273	66,17,652	55,48,411	3,86,91,351	19,17,039	1,18,90,583	21,58,582	.....	11,53,47,901
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	6,36,26,938	58,39,749	68,53,453	3,75,04,227	28,35,309	1,43,99,405	17,54,186	.....	13,38,13,297
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	6,32,94,733	73,46,597	78,90,464	4,44,29,612	37,85,266	1,41,73,405	13,42,570	.....	14,40,39,386
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	7,55,28,706	93,82,570	1,03,35,142	6,61,13,610	49,21,086	2,17,27,645	15,86,244	23,45,849(c)	19,41,41,887
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	11,66,66,705	1,24,39,476	1,63,88,145	9,14,38,035	74,74,756	3,11,76,919	15,70,975	63,79,527	28,83,28,538
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	11,66,12,090	1,35,80,579	2,02,93,085	7,52,18,545	72,85,468	3,04,66,242	15,24,750	85,13,134	27,34,93,293
" 1902-03 to 1906-07	16,37,64,515	2,04,82,663	2,83,93,678	10,84,39,796	1,03,28,794	4,23,65,889	18,28,615	1,65,07,823	39,20,11,763
" 1907-08	20,48,62,234	2,33,13,520	2,87,27,955	12,15,72,293	1,10,05,953	5,98,56,329	18,72,110	2,60,21,317	47,92,31,711
" 1908-09	17,51,67,105	2,71,64,965	3,16,37,238	10,30,84,961	1,83,29,178	5,54,51,187	20,51,506	3,32,73,493	44,51,58,573
" 1909-10	20,22,68,056	2,44,71,903	3,48,92,655	13,33,64,532	1,69,08,518	5,49,50,126(A)	.....	2,97,35,585	49,65,91,425
" 1910-11	22,54,02,897	2,64,28,615	3,52,60,254	14,70,78,981	1,42,31,188	6,32,54,283	.....	3,18,06,085	51,84,62,303
" 1911-12	23,36,30,312	2,71,18,916	3,70,94,630	15,06,82,702	1,44,38,777	6,04,44,448	.....	4,10,29,541	57,36,49,326
" 1912-13	28,42,62,019	2,40,57,945	2,91,66,391	17,06,56,945	1,18,43,344	8,34,41,967	.....	5,27,79,991	65,63,08,013
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1912-13 as compared with 1911-12	+ 5,06,31,707	- 30,61,571	- 73,28,239	+ 1,97,74,233	- 25,95,433	+ 1,39,97,539	.....	+ 1,17,40,450	+ 8,25,53,686
Percentage on average circulation 1911-12	+ 21.671	- 11.259	- 21.373	+ 19.105	- 17.975	+ 20.156	.....	+ 29.607	.....

(A) Includes Calcutt Circle the average of which for 10 months was 23,68,246.

(a) Average for 3 years.

(b) " " 2 "

(c) " " 4 "

STATEMENT XIII.

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (In Thousands of Rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
1907.									
January	20,71,30	1,73,73	3,02,79	10,37,81	96,94	5,30,69	19,26	2,32,71	44,65,23
February	20,63,46	1,81,36	3,02,54	10,53,93	1,00,58	5,44,52	12,13	2,90,02	45,48,54
March	21,88,82	1,63,94	3,13,75	10,84,27	1,04,09	5,56,89	12,09	2,71,34	46,95,19
April	21,04,70	1,58,41	3,08,66	11,25,83	98,46	5,39,65	11,64	2,74,33	46,21,68
May	21,85,93	1,60,57	2,78,79	11,04,84	98,03	4,93,73	15,28	2,69,49	46,06,61
June	21,53,80	1,65,04	2,81,87	13,12,31	1,02,06	5,03,74	14,80	2,71,64	48,05,26
July	21,55,96	2,00,47	3,07,47	14,38,08	98,13	5,21,85	18,43	2,91,80	50,32,19
August	21,84,26	2,37,93	2,93,42	14,74,49	94,50	5,48,23	21,79	3,22,21	51,76,83
September	20,90,51	2,82,78	2,73,77	16,44,60	95,11	5,32,18	23,52	3,31,87	52,74,34
October	21,37,75	2,59,62	2,70,81	14,47,26	95,34	5,34,71	23,50	2,96,23	50,65,22
November	20,83,19	2,75,66	2,76,49	12,40,15	1,03,63	4,98,52	22,63	2,42,66	47,42,93
December	18,95,08	2,81,54	2,63,51	10,21,87	1,15,50	5,17,15	21,92	2,20,41	43,26,98
1908.									
January	17,52,02	2,44,11	2,76,10	9,41,81	1,20,60	5,52,95	20,21	2,73,85	41,81,65
February	17,40,09	2,66,56	2,93,76	9,01,33	1,39,08	5,97,71	18,09	3,09,00	42,85,62
March	21,10,18	2,64,93	3,22,70	9,36,11	1,60,28	6,32,34	12,89	2,59,07	46,88,50
April	19,20,59	2,57,87	3,58,71	10,29,39	1,41,56	6,38,38	13,78	2,66,24	46,26,32
May	17,09,70	2,93,58	3,27,55	10,86,06	1,51,50	6,21,30	13,66	2,77,77	44,81,12
June	17,43,51	2,97,82	3,47,03	10,19,76	1,29,34	6,46,07	15,96	3,15,60	45,15,09
July	19,58,38	3,48,23	3,92,96	10,52,29	1,45,26	5,61,30	18,52	3,32,93	48,09,87
August	17,42,98	3,58,98	3,33,30	9,80,00	1,62,57	5,10,74	28,27	3,43,79	44,60,63
September	16,39,65	2,78,88	2,80,64	10,77,75	1,86,90	5,15,51	30,16	3,74,62	43,84,11
October	15,86,74	2,72,73	2,92,04	10,94,18	2,10,13	5,52,37	28,05	3,89,25	44,25,49
November	16,11,74	2,57,35	2,79,30	10,26,88	2,13,98	5,49,84	29,64	3,85,79	43,54,52
December	16,31,43	2,25,02	2,81,54	9,89,47	2,08,75	5,37,20	21,05	3,12,55	42,07,01
1909.									
January	16,96,55	2,17,44	2,88,69	9,85,18	2,11,82	5,30,86	20,09	2,69,94	42,20,57
February	17,72,18	2,28,48	3,06,27	10,26,23	2,10,16	5,18,15	13,67	3,08,37	43,85,51
March	20,06,80	2,23,62	3,06,44	10,03,01	2,27,53	4,72,42	13,33	2,95,84	45,48,79
April	17,67,63	2,88,35	3,29,27	10,04,38	2,17,21	5,24,73*	...	2,81,42	43,64,99
May	21,33,40	2,06,43	3,02,56	10,62,81	1,94,67	5,26,69*	...	2,50,66	46,77,22
June	22,48,02	2,29,56	3,30,65	11,34,44	1,64,61	5,63,99*	...	2,58,21	49,29,48
July	22,14,63	2,38,68	3,38,71	13,72,81	1,49,09	5,66,93*	...	2,72,61	51,53,46
August	21,32,36	2,62,62	3,47,36	14,58,79	1,53,36	5,34,78*	...	2,84,28	51,73,54
September	16,98,44	2,86,94	3,51,54	15,41,38	1,83,87	5,17,52*	...	3,02,51	50,82,20
October	18,57,33	2,70,98	3,48,87	15,28,36	2,00,61	5,35,08*	...	3,08,67	50,49,85
November	18,56,41	2,42,89	3,37,87	11,99,56	1,77,51	5,38,08*	...	3,00,71	46,53,03
December	19,52,56	2,41,40	3,59,09	13,23,32	1,51,14	5,47,53*	...	2,49,99	48,25,06

*Include notes of Calicut circle which was a separate circle up to 18th February 1910.

STATEMENT XIII.—concl'd.

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (In Thousands of Rupees)—concl'd.

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
1910.									
January	18,95,43	2,46,79	3,73,18	16,66,96	1,39,45	5,64,54*	...	2,98,12	51,84,47
February	20,04,56	2,47,29	3,83,24	13,07,56	1,43,30	5,68,42*	...	4,02,46	50,56,83
March	23,11,40	2,24,75	3,94,79	14,01,38	1,54,20	6,05,69	...	3,58,63	54,40,84
April	22,04,48	2,39,18	3,80,13	13,69,43	1,43,98	6,34,04	...	3,17,20	52,84,44
May	24,55,12	2,26,84	3,76,94	13,56,20	1,37,61	5,88,75	...	2,88,34	54,29,60
June	24,82,75	2,47,07	3,67,23	15,44,12	1,19,00	6,62,75	...	2,71,70	56,95,22
July	26,18,99	2,79,02	3,49,80	16,01,56	1,20,36	6,61,19	...	2,85,53	59,16,45
August	24,84,07	2,76,03	3,62,76	16,54,00	1,19,45	6,31,32	...	2,78,02	58,05,71
September	22,01,76	2,71,47	3,65,68	17,16,37	1,36,72	6,24,49	...	2,90,12	56,09,61
October	20,17,16	3,06,75	3,45,61	16,06,99	1,43,74	6,17,09	...	2,97,77	53,31
November	21,35,06	2,79,19	3,37,29	15,07,47	1,47,03	5,48,66	...	2,54,74	52,01
December	19,36,89	2,73,12	3,23,12	12,61,18	1,60,96	5,18,60	...	3,11,14	49,61
1911.									
January	19,63,80	2,63,33	3,29,91	13,59,83	1,62,08	6,50,06	...	3,82,10	51,11
February	21,85,69	2,55,37	3,37,41	12,77,82	1,53,25	7,06,09	...	4,35,99	53,51
March	23,63,58	2,51,60	3,55,35	12,94,51	1,63,56	6,67,18	...	4,03,28	54,91
April	23,00,60	2,30,41	3,75,18	13,50,90	1,69,83	6,71,02	...	3,70,64	54,61
May	24,10,25	2,31,38	3,46,05	13,79,73	1,59,32	6,25,08	...	3,57,81	55,01
June	24,61,47	2,43,69	3,76,05	15,72,97	1,38,37	6,94,58	...	3,31,54	58,21
July	25,16,59	2,69,42	3,95,79	16,83,32	1,30,67	6,84,54	...	3,48,98	60,21
August	22,89,56	2,77,76	3,99,64	18,13,16	1,43,56	6,80,44	...	3,65,10	59,61
September	20,93,73	3,08,60	3,71,30	16,75,29	1,55,59	6,74,33	...	3,52,87	56,31
October	20,77,30	3,21,38	3,72,88	16,72,83	1,55,85	7,11,97	...	3,48,39	56,61
November	23,82,28	3,00,63	4,00,94	15,05,48	1,56,07	6,72,73	...	3,26,45	58,01
December	22,99,68	2,87,02	3,82,65	13,59,24	1,46,39	6,81,41	...	4,61,27	56,11
1912.									
January	22,07,74	2,77,97	3,40,06	12,47,00	1,36,98	6,94,02	...	5,76,19	54,61
February	23,40,17	2,62,77	3,47,01	13,27,63	1,22,31	7,15,13	...	5,73,39	57,11
March	26,56,27	2,43,25	3,13,80	14,58,38	1,27,70	7,97,74	...	5,09,11	61,31
April	25,52,70	2,27,96	3,09,63	13,84,37	1,25,49	7,59,81	...	4,73,57	58,31
May	26,62,69	2,07,86	2,74,17	13,75,27	1,09,18	7,18,58	...	4,91,26	58,89,01
June	29,20,56	2,20,31	2,82,47	15,58,97	1,17,02	8,13,95	...	4,98,99	64,12,27
July	30,82,70	2,37,42	2,82,08	16,67,25	1,01,24	7,87,48	...	5,01,14	66,59,26
August	28,08,59	2,72,92	3,15,03	20,16,38	1,28,70	7,49,90	...	5,24,46	68,15,98
September	25,99,77	2,85,95	2,97,61	22,47,44	1,20,56	7,59,87	...	5,21,57	68,32,77
October	26,51,64	2,78,38	2,91,40	20,04,79	1,14,00	7,88,92	...	4,49,84	65,78,97
November	28,88,18	2,57,96	2,70,77	19,94,05	1,04,00	7,81,52	...	4,30,05	67,26,58
December	29,00,18	2,24,79	2,76,75	16,66,56	1,13,22	8,62,91	...	5,25,75	65,70,16
1913.									
January	29,81,78	2,24,92	2,84,62	16,35,82	1,24,85	9,08,24	...	6,20,77	67,7,05
February	29,10,21	2,26,05	3,22,20	14,86,66	1,33,38	9,92,65	...	6,80,16	67,53,61
March	31,52,49	2,23,28	2,92,97	14,39,29	1,29,55	10,44,17	...	6,16,08	68,97,78

Includes notes of Calicut which was a separate circle up to 18th February 1910.

Staement of Active Note Circulation during 1912-13 and the two previous years.

[In Lakhs of Rupees.]

LAST DAY OF MONTH.		[In Lakhs of Rupees.]																									
		Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance, being notes in circulation with the public			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.							
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.		
April	52.84	54.69	58.34	4.22	6.26	4.57				2.12	2.37	2.61	6.34	8.63	7.18	46.50	46.06	51.16	6.74	5.74	7.63				39.76	40.32	43.33
May	54.30	55.10	58.89	5.66	6.83	6.64				1.85	2.08	2.40	7.71	8.91	9.04	46.59	46.19	49.85	7.51	6.74	7.27				39.08	39.45	42.58
June	56.95	58.22	64.12	8.40	8.18	9.46				1.94	2.27	2.33	10.34	10.45	11.79	46.61	47.77	52.33	10.03	9.33	9.64				36.56	38.44	42.69
July	59.16	60.29	66.59	9.46	9.62	10.96				2.00	2.40	2.07	11.48	12.02	13.03	47.68	48.27	53.56	11.12	9.12	10.79				36.56	38.16	42.77
August	52.06	59.69	68.16	8.50	7.84	13.85				1.88	2.20	2.21	10.38	10.04	16.06	47.68	49.65	52.10	10.82	8.66	7.83				36.86	40.99	44.97
September	56.10	56.32	68.33	7.18	5.68	14.49				1.76	1.94	2.22	8.94	7.62	16.70	47.16	48.70	51.63	9.11	7.64	6.35				38.05	41.06	45.28
October	53.35	56.61	65.79	4.63	3.91	11.67				2.20	2.23	2.00	6.83	6.14	13.67	46.52	50.47	52.12	7.91	8.23	6.59				38.61	42.24	45.53
November	52.10	58.05	67.27	3.88	3.49	12.79				1.92	2.30	2.45	5.80	5.79	15.24	46.30	52.26	52.03	7.15	9.18	5.40				39.15	43.08	46.63
December	49.67	56.18	65.70	2.91	3.36	10.61				1.78	1.93	2.19	4.69	5.29	12.80	44.98	50.89	52.90	5.49	6.27	5.53				39.49	44.03	47.38
January	51.12	54.70	67.75	3.38	3.11	10.84				2.29	2.61	2.98	5.67	5.72	13.82	45.45	48.98	53.93	5.78	4.84	5.63				39.67	44.14	48.51
February	53.52	57.19	67.54	4.51	2.86	9.90				2.42	2.96	3.71	6.98	5.52	13.61	46.59	51.37	53.93	5.64	6.79	5.45				40.95	44.53	48.48
March	54.99	61.36	68.98	6.58	5.19	12.68				2.73	2.93	2.99	9.31	8.12	15.07	45.68	53.24	53.31	5.51	8.63	5				40.17	44.61	47.32
Average	54.36	57.37	65.62	5.80	5.53	10.71				2.07	2.35	2.51	7.87	7.88	13.23	46.46	49.49	52.40	7.73	7.60	7.01				38.75	41.69	45.39

STATEMENT XVI.

Gross circulation of each denomination of note on the 31st March 1913.

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	347,694	10,970,034	11,888	60,500	577,478	26,517	40,102	8,945	12,042,653	31,52,40,370
Cawnpore . . .	101,785	202,597	3,517	18,292	68,157	5,588	5,749	346	406,009	2,23,27,535
Lahore . . .	408,936	561,812	8,696	54,248	109,548	7,331	3,588	54	1,154,213	2,92,97,420
Bombay . . .	1,306,328	2,134,720	17,256	151,546	227,372	9,634	34,824	4,575	3,886,255	14,39,29,460
Karachi . . .	81,935	333,124	1,976	12,893	16,146	875	2,098	463	399,510	1,29,55,185
Madras . . .	658,447	737,941	4,694	38,366	517,214	4,333	2,665	3,518	1,967,178	10,44,16,725
Rangoon . . .	99,853	3,001,730	1,539	8,492	260,291	91	1,366	319	3,373,681	6,16,02,545
TOTAL . . .	2,954,978	17,941,958	49,066	344,337	1,776,201	54,347	90,392	18,220	23,229,499	68,97,78,240
Percentage of Increase . . .	+ 13.6	+ 18.8	- 25.2	- 9.2	+ 7.5	- 3.1	- 2.7	+ 27.2	...	...
Total for 31st March 1912 . . .	2,599,877	15,000,740	65,633	379,255	1,652,209	56,102	92,971	14,320	19,951,107	61,36,35,095
Percentage of Increase . . .	+ 7.2	+ 20.4	- 38.5	- 27.9	+ 17.4	- 3	+ 8.7	+ 10.3	...	...
Total for 31st March 1911 . . .	2,425,773	12,528,013	106,731	526,488	1,406,613	56,305	85,464	12,976	17,148,363	54,99,15,81

STATEMENT XVII.

Growth in circulation of 5 and 10-rupee notes in selected circles.

[In Thousands of Pieces.]

Average of gross circulation.											Percentage of increase as compared with preceding year.										Percentage of increase of				
											1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1907-08 over 1903-04.	1912-13 over 1907-08.			
Average of Rs.																									
Calcutta	.	.	88	102	119	137	158	175	241	256	275	330	15.9	16.6	15.1	15.3	10.7	37.7	6.2	7.4	20.0	79	109.		
Lahore	.	.	62	88	93	104	143	201	284	317	388	390	41.9	5.6	11.8	37.5	40.5	41.2	11.6	22.4	.5	130	172		
Madras	.	.	133	145	149	185	225	268	373	502	544	623	9.0	2.7	24.1	21.6	19.1	41.0	32.8	8.3	15.4	69	179		
Bombay	.	.	525	665	723	847	1,129	919	1,079	1,116	1,158	1,238	11.7	8.7	17.1	9.6	-1.0	17.4	3.4	3.7	6.9	56	33		
Average of R10.																									
Calcutta	.	.	3,975	4,326	5,163	6,023	6,568	5,868	6,534	7,051	8,064	9,371	8.9	19.3	23.2	-1.7	-9.8	11.3	7.9	14.4	22.4	64	51		
Lahore	.	.	177	205	236	253	274	304	437	507	586	574	15.8	15.1	9.3	6.2	10.9	43.7	29.7	3.3	-2.0	55	109		
Madras	.	.	292	294	284	320	352	395	432	554	603	706	.7	-3.4	12.7	12.2	10.0	9.3	28.2	9.4	16.5	23	96		
Bombay	.	.	1,520	1,310	1,389	1,494	1,563	1,565	1,836	2,014	1,989	2,026	-7	6.0	7.5	4.6	.1	17.3	9.6	-1.2	1.8	18	29		

STATEMENT XVIII.
Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes.

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY								TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Calicut.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	...	1,39,20,870	1,52,76,415	1,13,22,090	10,84,015	61,13,525	30,70,545	...	5,07,86,960	2,72,98,275	1,42,83,580	3,51,31,875
Cawnpore . .	1,15,64,200	...	22,50,030	63,65,235	2,38,275	6,73,980	1,33,155	365	2,12,25,190	2,36,07,180	1,69,77,910	2,37,28,975
Lahore . . .	94,28,965	15,30,265	...	73,51,635	35,04,795	11,72,220	2,82,455	...	2,32,70,335	4,50,16,085	3,00,45,375	4,32,58,100
Bombay . . .	1,47,02,660	57,68,000	1,01,90,125	...	18,07,530	1,55,27,200	11,12,210	...	4,91,07,725	1,98,36,735	89,92,615	2,35,16,810
Karachi . . .	28,52,595	7,54,580	1,05,48,565	29,50,365	...	5,03,005	1,12,130	...	1,77,21,260	44,49,095	38,78,740	1,12,44,010
Madras . . .	29,83,805	4,35,780	14,09,475	87,09,985	1,41,525	...	21,86,420	...	1,58,66,940	1,97,34,360	56,63,210	2,06,98,500
Calicut . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	1,645	12,22,000
Rangoon . . .	7,90,815	31,085	91,685	2,08,285	22,335	2,15,145	...	...	12,59,850	47,72,055	15,41,345	18,56,925
Total of 1912-13 .	4,23,22,540	2,24,40,080	3,97,66,315	3,69,07,595	67,98,475	2,42,05,025	68,96,915	365	17,93,37,260	...	...	...
„ 1911-12 .	4,47,28,530	1,06,70,225	1,16,57,530	5,31,75,240	1,31,21,365	1,02,11,725	11,50,215	...	...	14,47,14,830	...	...
„ 1910-11 .	3,75,45,305	82,17,535	55,36,975	1,49,69,765	59,90,550	43,62,320	5,41,970	...	...	...	8,11,84,420	...
„ 1909-10 .	7,62,21,270	2,23,87,820	1,02,82,325	4,36,12,790	1,09,96,650	65,39,715	4,08,320	2,08,305	...	...	...	17,06,57,195

STATEMENT XIX.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1912.

	DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.										PERCENTAGE OF EXCLUDING RESERVE NOTES IN TOTAL TREASURY BALANCE.		
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Notes.	Notes.	Sovereigns.	Rupees.	TOTAL.
	December 1911.	December 1912.	December 1911.	December 1912.	December 1911.	December 1912.	December 1911.	December 1912.	December 1911.	December 1912.	December 1911.	December 1912.	December 1911.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.													
Calcutta Circle . . .	1,79,545	20,80,460	5,020	3,77,500	31,07,100	4,14,500	8,58,000	4,29,00,000	...	4,99,22,125	6,56,572	1,46,54,430	6,54,33,127
Cawnpore " . . .	1,63,325	6,20,760	3,240	2,76,050	13,05,300	4,41,000	10,93,000	30,30,000	85,500	60,71,175	17,62,718	89,25,166	1,76,59,039
Lahore " . . .	2,78,810	8,42,820	6,560	4,37,330	12,27,400	3,71,500	4,32,000	7,20,000	71,225	43,58,665	16,72,109	55,33,434	1,15,64,208
Bombay " . . .	14,28,410	53,58,550	5,880	7,41,800	17,72,400	3,63,500	30,71,000	3,59,20,000	...	5,16,61,540	8,29,232	98,68,257	6,23,59,079
Central Provinces Circle . . .	35,345	76,480	430	1,02,800	8,01,600	66,000	1,18,000	...	...	12,06,645	6,02,580	67,37,970	85,47,195
Karachi Circle . . .	54,425	2,79,740	2,620	90,300	1,78,200	70,000	5,40,000	11,60,000	...	23,75,285	3,46,545	11,44,555	38,66,685
Madras " . . .	2,41,180	5,60,370	10,440	3,41,500	26,92,200	1,39,500	1,73,000	1,44,30,000	...	1,85,88,490	8,09,725	77,79,450	2,71,70,665
Rangoon " . . .	44,880	6,76,460	7,540	28,700	13,93,100	6,000	3,09,000	75,60,000	2,000	1,00,27,630	3,51,195	45,09,962	1,48,88,787
TOTAL	24,00,870	1,04,95,640	41,720	24,02,200	1,24,73,300	18,72,000	65,97,000	10,87,20,000	1,08,725	14,51,11,555	70,24,028	5,93,53,224	21,14,88,915
Head Offices of Presidency Banks.													
Bank of Bengal . . .	34,820	9,78,510	100	1,16,850	7,24,800	7,67,500	32,34,000	1,96,80,000	1,79,800	2,66,18,080	3,34,500	31,77,035	3,01,22,615
" Bombay . . .	79,715	3,25,890	920	2,17,700	8,57,900	2,53,000	40,33,000	1,47,60,000	83,500	2,05,61,625	3,07,432	1,86,608	2,10,55,685
" Madras . . .	65,460	1,74,310	180	72,650	9,79,500	2,41,000	4,30,000	60,50,000	...	80,13,040	29,655	5,42,500	85,85,195
TOTAL	1,79,995	14,78,710	1,140	4,09,200	25,62,200	12,61,500	88,97,000	4,06,90,000	2,13,000	5,51,92,745	6,71,587	39,06,143	5,97,70,475

* Of this Rs. 225 worth of Bank of England Notes was held by the Branch Bank of Bengal at Simla.

STATEMENT XX.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
<p>Ajmer. Sambhar. Sehore.</p> <p>Amraoti. Chanda. Nimar. Balaghat. Chhindwara. Saugor. Betul. Damoh. Seoni. Bhandara. Hoshangabad. Wardha. Bilaspur. Narsingpur. Yeotmal. Buldana. Nagpur.</p> <p>Bassein. Maymyo. Promo. Bhamo. Maubin. Pyapon. Henzada. Meiktila. Sagaing. Insein. Mergui. Sandoway. Katha. Minbu. Taunggyi. Kindat. Monywa. Tavoy. Kyauk-phyu. Myaungmya. Tharawaddy. Kyaukse. Myingyan. Thatun. Lashio. Myitkina. Thayetmyo. Maywe. Pakokko. Tounghoo. Mandalay. Pegu. Yamethin.</p> <p>Garro Hills. Naga Hills. Imphal (Manipur). Lushai Hills. Nowgong.</p> <p>Bankura. Hoozly. Moorshedabad. Beerbhum. Hawrah. Noakhali. Burdwan. Khulna. Rajshahi. Chittagong. Malda. 24-Pargunnahs. Faridpur. Midnapore.</p> <p>Balasore. Monghyr. Ranchi. Bhagalpore. Mozufferpore. Sambalpur. Chumpanan. Nya Doonka. Saran. Cuttack. Palamow. Shahabad. Durbhanga. Patna. Singhbhoom. Gya. Pooree. Hazaribagh. Purneah.</p> <p>Agra. Etawah. Mirzapur. Almora. Farukhabad. Moradabad. Azamgarh. Fatehpur. Muttra. Bahraich. Fyzabad. Naini Tal. Ballia. Gazipur. Partabgarh. Banda. Gonda. Pilibhit. Barabanki. Gorakhpur. Rae Bareli. Bareilly. Hamirpur. Roorkee. Basti. Hardoi. Saharanpur. Bijnour. Jalaun. Shahjahanpur. Budaun. Jhansi. Sitapur. Bulandshahr. Kheri. Unao. Etah. Malpuri.</p>	<p>India.</p> <p>Nowgong. Quetta. (Bundelkhand).</p> <p>Central Provinces.</p> <p>Akola. Drug. Mandla.</p> <p>Burma.</p> <p>Mogok. Shwebo.</p> <p>Assam.</p> <p>Cachar. Khasi Hills. Goalpara. Sylhet.</p> <p>Bengal.</p> <p>Bakarganj. Jessore. Rungpur. Bogra. Mymensingh. Tipperah. Dinajpur. Nuddea. Jalpaiguri. Pabna.</p> <p>Bihar and Orissa.</p> <p>Manbhoom.</p> <p>United Provinces.</p> <p>Aligarh. Meerut. Benares. Muzaffarnagar. Cawnpore. Sultanpur. Dehra Dun. Jaunpur.</p>	<p>Bushire. Delhi. Muskat. Coorg (Mer- Hyderabad. Nepal. cara). (Deccan.) Port Blair. Indore.</p> <p>Jubbulpore. Rajpur.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Darrang. Jorhat (Sibsagar.) Lakhimpur. Kamrup.</p> <p>Darjeeling.</p> <p>Carried over</p>	3	2	8
			17	3	2
			33	2	0
			5	4	4
			14	10	1
			19	1	0
			38	8	0
			129	30	15

STATEMENT XX—conold.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

A	B	C	A	B
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation,	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given,		
	Punjab and N. W. F. Province.	Brought forward	129	30
<p>ock. Jhang. Rawalpindi. nu. Jhelum. Sialkot. a Gbazi Jhullunder. Umballa. han. a Ismail Kangra. han. ozpur. Karnal. ranwal- Kurram. sh. rat. Mianwali. guon. Mooltan. sar. Montgomery. zara. Muzaffargarh.</p>	<p>Amritsar. Kohat. Peshawar. Gurdaspur. Ludhiana. Rohtak. Hoshiarpur. Lyallpur. Shahpur.</p>		28	9
	Madras.			
<p>ntapur. Kurnool. South Arcot. ary. Madura. Tanjore. ngleput. Malabar. Tinnevely. loor. Nellore. Travancore. daph. North Arcot. Trichinopoly. Rannad. Vizagapatam. Salem.</p>	.....	<p>Ganjam. Guntur. Canara. Godavari. Coimbatore Bangalore. Kistna. Nilgiris.</p>	18	...
	Bombay.			
<p>n. Kaira. Nasik. rednagar. Kanara. Ratnagiri. da. Kolaba. Satara. gaun. Larkana. Thana. pur. Mirpurkhas. rwar. lia.</p>	.....	Cutch (Bhuj.)	16	...

STATEMENT XXI.

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In Thousands of Rupees]

	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
4 RUPEES—											
Opening Balance	1,13	87	3,69	1,40	2,44	1,06	3,91	4,35	4,40	5,13	28,98
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+ 11,24	+ 47	+ 2,04	+ 2,45	+ 4,16	— 1,26	— 1,59	— 53	+ 84	+ 19	+ 18,10
Closing Balance	2,37	73	1,44	1,56	1,45	1,02	2,74	2,58	3,89	2,99	21,36
Net Local Absorption in 1912-13 . . .	10,00	61	4,29	2,29	5,15	— 1,22	— 33	1,24	1,36	2,33	25,72
Ditto ditto in 1911-12 . . .	— 1,82	69	3,35		6,91		— 16	1,09	3,24	1,93	15,23
Ditto ditto in 1910-11 . . .	2,33	40	3,33		5,16		— 61	18	— 1,10	3,90	14,18
2 RUPEES—											
Opening Balance	4,30	1,27	2,09	91	1,31	1,41	3,70	2,92	4,48	3,24	25,63
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+ 4,76	— 2	+ 4,39	+ 1,03	+ 2,07	— 40	— 1,57	+ 1,16	+ 3,81	+ 2,24	+ 17,47
Closing Balance	3,25	1,12	1,73	1,05	1,08	1,85	2,71	2,31	5,59	2,88	23,57
Net Local Absorption in 1912-13 . . .	5,81	13	4,75	89	2,30	— 84	— 58	1,77	2,70	2,60	19,53
Ditto ditto in 1911-12 . . .	— 1,35	9	4,40		2,14		— 73	1,77	5,15	2,58	14,05
Ditto ditto in 1910-11 . . .	1,45	— 11	4,23		1,76		— 1,42	2,07	1,61	4,51	14,10
NICKEL ANNA PIECES—											
Opening Balance	1,46	2,19	85	70	52	47	1,76	1,13	1,49	2,39	12,96
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+ 1,13	+ 4,05	+ 3	+ 1,42	+ 2,04	+ 95	+ 5,55	+ 2,83	+ 2,52	+ 2,85	+ 24,27
Closing Balance	90	2,29	72	74	53	33	2,62	1,50	2,12	1,72	13,47
Net Local Absorption in 1912-13 . . .	1,69	4,85	16	1,38	2,03	1,09	4,69	2,46	1,89	3,52	23,76
Ditto ditto in 1911-12 . . .	1,61	5,49	14		4,10		2,96	2,24	2,66	5,56	24,76
Ditto ditto in 1910-11 . . .	1,70	3,46	15		3,23		2,33	2,56	1,86	5,07	20,36
DOUBLE PICE—											
Opening Balance	7	7	1	1	...	2	3	2	24	14	61
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	— 34	— 15	...	— 1	...	— 3	— 12	— 11	— 50	— 45	— 1,71
Closing Balance	6	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	19	14	47
Net Local Absorption in 1912-13 . . .	— 33	— 10	...	...	— 1	— 2	— 12	— 9	— 45	— 45	— 1,57
Ditto ditto in 1911-12 . . .	— 53	— 1	...	...	...	...	— 9	— 4	— 1,05	— 24	— 1,96
Ditto ditto in 1910-11 . . .	— 37	— 7	...	...	2	...	— 8	— 4	— 77	— 26	— 1,57
SINGLE PICE—											
Opening Balance	1,41	5,02	1,32	1,21	65	61	6,44	1,99	2,45	2,56	23,66
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	— 99	+ 5,51	+ 2,15	+ 1,33	+ 3,80	+ 3,05	+ 1,04	— 12	+ 1,25	— 50	+ 16,72
Closing Balance	2,80	6,44	1,37	1,00	90	56	3,44	1,19	2,66	3,31	23,67
Net Local Absorption in 1912-13 . . .	— 2,38	4,09	2,10	1,54	3,55	3,10	4,04	68	1,04	— 1,25	16,51
Ditto ditto in 1911-12 . . .	— 4,97	4,35	1,68		6,91		1,81	79	1,24	— 70	11,11
Ditto ditto in 1910-11 . . .	— 4,60	3,98	1,27		5,27		2,47	1,20	2	— 24	9,37
HALF PICE—											
Opening Balance	6	2	...	1	7	8	10	8	...	4	46
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	64	+ 1	...	+ 2	+ 9	— 7	...	+ 8	...	+ 8	+ 85
Closing Balance	6	1	...	2	6	3	9	5	...	6	38
Net Local Absorption in 1912-13 . . .	64	2	...	1	10	— 2	1	11	...	6	93
Ditto ditto in 1911-13 . . .	70	1	...		11		— 1	9	...	4	94
Ditto ditto in 1910-11 . . .	48	4	...		10		2	9	...	3	76
FIVE PIECES—											
Opening Balance	3	2	1	1	1	1	11	2	18	17	57
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+ 28	...	+ 1	+ 1	...	+ 3	+ 5	+ 4	+ 47	+ 31	+ 1,20
Closing Balance	7	1	1	1	1	3	10	2	23	13	62
Net Local Absorption in 1912-13 . . .	24	1	1	1	...	1	6	4	42	85	115
Ditto ditto in 1911-12 . . .	19	...	1		2		4	2	39	14	81
Ditto ditto in 1910-11 . . .	8	1	2		2		6	4	35	17	75

STATEMENT XXII.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1912-13.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.								
Interest realized on Government Securities	20,54,059	1,69,699	2,21,069	11,22,794	82,652	6,12,231	3,51,101	46,43,555
SUNDEY CASH RECEIPTS.								
Miscellaneous	1,503	536	365	601	166	8,129	...	11,330
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	14,848	3,015	3,057	660	635	703	790	23,758
Value of old Currency Notes no longer in circulation	29,710	2,430	5,030	8,470	460	3,730	...	49,890
TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1912-13	21,30,120	1,75,690	2,29,511	11,32,515	83,983	6,24,793	3,51,891	47,28,493
TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1911-12	19,17,247	2,14,492	3,18,293	11,41,032	1,10,992	5,74,709	2,95,622	45,72,367
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation Allowance)	38,606	6,600	3,316	15,925	4,026	...	...	68,473
Establishment	1,45,489	19,592	29,105	95,001	12,592	33,596	78,812	4,14,459
Compensation for dearthness of provision and other special allowances	326	...	...	1,013	177	3,055	116	4,687
Temporary establishment	17,845	5,573	...	7,465	844	12,718	26,654	71,100
Charges for remittance . . . . .	...	...	...	1,364	232	54	...	1,640
Stationery	6,004	29	...	1,014	160	1,137	...	8,944
Printing charges	2,912	...	603	3,919	...	728	...	8,162
Service postage and telegram charges	2,415	1,900	1,587	2,988	1,410	1,903	766	18,209
House, lighting, police and water rates	8,313	...	58	1,916	1,375	541	...	12,103
Cost of Note forms, including freight	6,05,087	82,954	79,106	1,52,569	21,392	1,91,230	3,92,687	15,25,025
Pensions and gratuities	19,297	1,391	2,845	15,957	558	7,288	...	47,367
Cost of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings	16,818	...	500	3,096	...	2,27,148	...	2,47,502
Cost of chests, bags and locks	53	...	420	5,518	...	...	1,687	7,678
Contingencies	13,890	4,505	3,356	5,930	2,963	4,035	5,353	40,082
Travelling allowances	4,724	827	...	4,296	1,073	569	2,208	13,697
Dead stock, cost of office furniture	758	230	...	704	704	1,165	490	4,053
Refund of value of old Currency Notes	230	...	...	150	...	...	...	360
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1912-13	8,82,667	1,33,601	1,21,137	3,18,246	47,496	4,85,470	5,08,778	24,87,990
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1911-13	7,44,514	50,850	1,66,155	4,99,719	54,069	4,03,546	4,79,252	23,38,108
PROFIT DURING 1912-13	12,47,453	52,079	1,08,374	8,13,669	36,487	1,39,323	-1,56,883	23,40,503

STATEMENT XXIII.

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1913.

In England—		£
Market price on 31st March 1913 of Sterling Securities of the Nominal value of £17,501,513 (as per details below)	15,945,669	
Cash placed by the Secretary of State in Council at short notice	1,005,664	
Deposit of Gold at the Bank of England	1,620,000	
In India—		
Coined rupees (at R15=£1)	4,000,000	
Held as a book credit awaiting payment	55,827	
TOTAL	22,606,660	

Details of investments :—

	Face value.
	£
British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	4,665,770
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000
Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock (Irish Land)	438,720
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	1,092,023
British Treasury Bills	2,400,000
Exchequer Bonds (2½ per cent.)	50,000
Exchequer Bonds (3 per cent.)	6,885,600
Canada 3½ per cent. Bonds	161,000
Corporation of London 3½ per cent. Debentures	100,000
Do. do. 3½ do. do.	45,000
New South Wales, 4 per cent. Bonds	4,000
Do. 3½ do. Inscribed Stock	113,000
Do. Bills	250,000
New Zealand 3½ per cent. Debentures	246,400
Queensland 4 do. Bonds	95,000
Do. 4 do. Inscribed Stock	55,000
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent. Bonds	100,000
Union of South Africa Bills	600,000
TOTAL	17,501,513

STATEMENT XXIV.

Statistics of Work in Currency Offices.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kerachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total, 1912-13.	Total, 1911-12.	Total, 1910-11.
Receipts of home notes over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)	90,27	4,32	8,23	61,11	3,27	27,97	29,67	2,21,84	1,95,46	1,80,28
Issues do.	87,62	3,16	8,13	65,13	4,16	25,64	29,89	2,23,73	2,07,38	1,81,88
Receipts of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees) —										
Gold	1,74	47	62	4,51	30	9	39	8,12	19,33	10,49
Silver	13,45	67	1,60	11,51	37	1,35	2,54	31,79	25,60	23,57
Issues of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees) —										
Gold	2,00	2,37	3,32	6,73	60	2,16	88	18,06	11,95	10,85
Silver	20,92	2,07	1,33	10,15	95	3,20	2,28	40,90	35,48	29,73
Encashment of home notes over the counter (average number for each working day)	45,026	2,658	8,785	31,322	2,329	19,676	21,447	131,243	115,251	100,258
Issues do. do.	51,635	2,711	8,859	32,193	2,192	20,465	27,224	145,609	126,308	108,693
Cancellations do. do.	40,157	2,439	7,518	18,110	2,095	16,979	21,545	108,843	103,353	86,067
Issues of home notes (in thousands of pieces)	14,794	773	2,507	8,598	665	5,894	7,364	40,600	35,296	31,870
Cancellations do. do.	11,445	693	2,128	4,763	559	4,890	5,828	30,306	28,457	24,880